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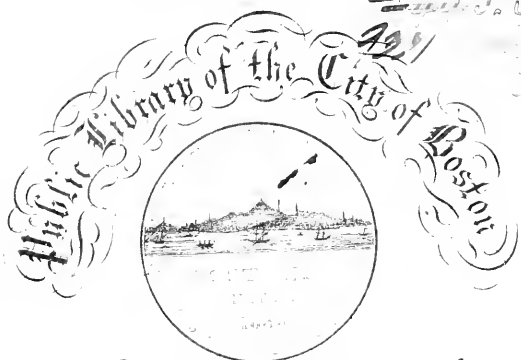
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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

MARCH, 1875.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR, }
33 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, March 1, 1875. }

Hon. JOHN E. SANFORD, *Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts.*

SIR:—We have the honor to present to the Legislature the Sixth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics on the subject of Labor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, *Chief.*
GEO. H. LONG, *Deputy-Chief.*

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INTRODUCTION.

We have seen no reason for changing the sentiments which, as we stated in our Fifth Annual Report, formed our guiding principle in conducting our investigations. We have, although besought and importuned, and sometimes threatened, by various interests to adopt this or that plan of procedure, endeavored to carry out our original idea of making investigations first, and, when satisfied of the facts, stating our conclusions fully and fearlessly.

The Sixth Annual Report of this Bureau, herewith presented, is the outgrowth of the fifth. We have here continued the subjects which, in the main, made up the last year's report.

Part I. of this Report is in response to the Resolve, Chap. 62, of the Resolves of 1874, and we earnestly commend the recommendations therein contained to the careful attention of the representatives of the people.

Part II. is a departure from ordinary official work, but we conceived it to be of the utmost importance, and, having laid the foundation for it in our last report, have here given the results of a much more extensive investigation into the effects of employment upon the young and developing female. The preparation of Part II. has been under the special charge of Azel Ames, Jr., M.D., of Wakefield, and he has done his work faithfully. Our thanks, and those of over-worked girls everywhere, are certainly due Dr. Ames.

Part III. should inspire legislative action, and we have clearly indicated what, in our opinion, as the result of full consideration, that action should be.

Part IV. is, perhaps, the most interesting feature of this

report, for it gives the condition, income, cost of living, etc., of three hundred and ninety-seven families in Massachusetts, and the various presentations of facts, deduced from the original returns, are novel and very valuable. We have in Chap. X. of this part taken for a basis of comparison an economic law propounded by Dr. Engel, of Prussia.

We know of no report, home or foreign, in which results have been based on so extensive investigations as those forming the foundation of the features presented in Part IV.

Part V. treats of co-operation, a subject gradually assuming more and more importance in the world, but on which but few reliable statistics have as yet been presented in this country. We have made this part as full and as complete as possible.

Besides the investigations carried on during the year closing March 1, 1875, and the preparation of this Report, the Bureau has, under the provisions of Chapter 386 of Acts of 1874, perfected the preliminary work for taking the Decennial Industrial Statistics and Census of the State. The wisdom of taking legislative action upon this subject a year in advance has been clearly demonstrated by the discovery of many additions which have been made to the industrial interests of the State during the past ten years, and which it would have been impossible to have recognized had legislation been deferred till the present session.

A great many towns reported industries which did not exist in 1865 or which were not then reported upon. One of the greatest errors in census-taking in the State and nation has been in deferring all legislation connected with it till just previous to the time when the work should be commenced. By virtue of the Act referred to, we have been enabled to adopt features in the collection, tabulation and presentation of facts that will give to the State, during the next session of the legislature, a full and complete statistical account of the industry of the Commonwealth. This work has demanded the attention of part of our force almost constantly since last July, and the office is now at work upon matter relative to the proper comparison of the presentations of 1875 with those of the past.

In our investigations and the presentation of results, we have received most valuable assistance from Mr. Charles F. Pidgin, Mr. Oren W. Weaver, Mr. Wm. Bower, Azel Ames, Jr., M.D., and Mr. Sam'l M. Barton, and to them as well as to Misses Cornelia H. Burroughs, Lizzie M. Davis, E. W. Harrington, Jennie R. Moorhead, and L. J. Sanderson, our warmest thanks are due, for each and every one has brought, besides the requisite ability, that interest in the work of the office which renders assistance doubly valuable.

We desire to acknowledge our obligations to Alsager Hay Hill, Esq., editor of "The (London) Labour News"; J. C. Farn, Esq., of the Manchester (Eng.) "Co-operative News," and to Messrs. Baker & Redgrave (London), Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories. Various bureaus in Germany have kindly furnished us with late reports and documents. The three hundred and ninety-seven families who furnished the facts for Part IV., deserve also the thanks of this office.

The continuance of this Bureau is a subject upon which a variety of opinions exists. After the completion of the Industrial Statistics, to be taken this year, the legitimate work of the Bureau, under the existing law creating it, would be very limited, and could be conducted without the existence of a special department.

If it is desirable to continue investigations regarding labor, commerce, the industrial, social, sanitary and educational conditions of life in all respects, then the organic law under which the Bureau works should be broadened and power adequate to its desired usefulness be given it. A Bureau of Statistics on a broad and comprehensive basis can be of great service to the State. The prejudice against the Bureau of Statistics on the subject of Labor has been such as to greatly paralyze its work.

The very inception of the idea of creating the present department was under the excitement of labor movements, and the Bureau was an outgrowth of that excitement; now, it should be put upon a broader basis, or else abolished, and leave the subject of the establishment of a proper Bureau of Statistics to be regulated by future needs. There has been a perennial conflict regarding the office, and there always will be as long as it exists under its present organic law.

The nation sustains a Bureau of Statistics; several States are attempting to do the same; Massachusetts, above all States in the Union, should have a department devoted to statistics of all kinds, but such department should comprehend vastly more than is comprehended by the law which created this.

The Bureau, under the law of 1874, will accomplish more than it could ordinarily do in a dozen years, and one full report will be worth a dozen consecutive ones.

While we have aimed to make the accompanying Report valuable, its worth is slight compared with the value of a proper report under the law of last year.

The Bureau, then, should be allowed to complete the business specially imposed upon it by the legislature of 1874, and this would require at least from twelve to eighteen months, after which its investigations should be conducted under more comprehensive organic law, or its duties transferred to some other department, thereby avoiding the expense of a separate Bureau.

PART I.

THE EDUCATION OF WORKING CHILDREN.

CHAP. I.—INTRODUCTION.

CHAP. II.—*England*: THE BEGINNING OF THE FACTORY SYSTEM, AND
THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGISLATION REGARDING THE
EDUCATION AND LABOR OF THE YOUNG.

Prussia: THE STATE OF EDUCATION AND BRIEF DIGEST OF
LAWS RELATING THERETO.

CHAP. III.—THE HALF-TIME SCHOOLS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAP. IV.—CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE EDUCATION AND LABOR
OF THE YOUNG.

THE DUTY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.



PART I.

THE EDUCATION OF WORKING CHILDREN.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

In answer to a resolve of the last legislature [chap. 62, Resolves of 1874], a transcript of which is found below, the bureau submits the following report, embracing the matter contained in Part I of this volume :—

Resolved, That the bureau of statistics on the subject of labor is directed to prepare a plan for the education of children employed in manufacturing establishments, and report the same to the next general court, with the next annual report of said bureau.

By the words of the resolution, we are plainly restricted to the consideration of the subject of the education of one class of children only ; and, indeed, we could not properly be called upon to consider education except in its bearings upon the working class, its general concern being within the province of another department. We have not desired to depart from these limitations ; but, naturally, it would be impossible for us in the presentation of any plan for the education of this class of children, to avoid some discussion of the general principles of the subject, and the suggestions we have made are such that we have been compelled to a greater elaboration than would have been necessary or proper had they been different.

It is evident that our present system falls far short of supplying a sound elementary education to those children who are liable to be called upon to labor in our manufacturing establishments, and it is in this direction we have pushed our

investigations; and while the resolution calls upon us to prepare and present a "plan," we cannot intelligently comply without giving to the legislature our considerations upon the subject. That this may be of that broad character which the serious contemplation of a scheme for the best elementary training of operative children demands, we have thought it best to consider the matter from the governmental idea of our nation, and have, therefore, been obliged to weigh well the effect of factory school systems in countries where the monarchical idea prevails.

In our last report we clearly indicated a policy which we venture to hope the immediate future will see expressed in the law of this state, as it is already in the laws of some other lands. We then said, speaking of the education and employment of young persons and children: "We believe in the extremest legislation in this direction, and could we have the power given us, we would not allow a girl under sixteen years of age to be employed in any kind of a factory or workshop. If she could be free till she reached the age of twenty, mankind would be the gainer."

This expression met with such hearty and earnest approval upon all sides, all over the country, that we have taken it for the basis of the plan which we shall lay before the general court, feeling that if that plan is adopted or the way paved for its future adoption, mankind will indeed be the gainer, and the state saved serious consequences in the future. We believe that upon this subject hinge all labor questions, and that all issues which come up incidentally are but subordinate to it, and that when the state earnestly and actively undertakes the education or elementary training of the child-workers of the state, she will find no vexed labor questions which will at all disturb her peace; that when she learns, as Prussia has learned, and even as Brazil has learned, that the nation has as much right to clothe its pupils as it has to furnish them with books, fuel, rooms and teachers, she will be far on the way toward solving other difficult problems in social and political science, and in a condition for the consideration, without disturbance, of some of those vital, but, as now thought, æsthetic questions which bear upon the future soundness of our national structure.

In obedience to the demand of the legislature, we immediately entered into an examination of the educational facilities afforded to this class of children in some of the most highly civilized European states, and also in our own state.

The latter was performed by personal inspection of the few factory schools in the state, by which we were enabled, from contact with the teachers and pupils, to understand clearly the want which is to be supplied, to judge intelligently of the worth or worthlessness of the schools in operation, to perceive the tendency of the system, and to form a well-digested opinion as to the propriety of extending it. The result of that examination will appear in its proper place.

We have indulged but very little in statistics, for the reason that there are few that we consider reliable. There is no kind of information so valuable to the worker in problems of social science as the statistical, when it is derived from original investigation, honestly made, by competent persons; but when any of these requisites are wanting, it is the most misleading and worthless. The opportunities which have been afforded us by the action of the last legislature, we trust will result, another year, in supplying full and complete information respecting the condition of education in the state.

We have no doubt, from such data as we are able to obtain, that there are, as we stated in our last report, 25,000 children in the state, growing up without any, or but the slightest knowledge of the rudiments of education; but, in the absence of exact and trustworthy figures, we ask each citizen to consider his own neighborhood, to read the reports of local school boards, and to collate the result with the returns, respecting illiteracy, of the last United States census.

There exists in England a system of schools denominated "half-time," established originally for the education of factory children, but extended afterwards to the working children in other large manufactories, as the fictile, glass, and iron, and latterly to those in nearly all the small workshops where various trades and occupations are carried on. Yet these half-time schools are not such as we have. The half-time school of Massachusetts is a special school, maintained exclusively for children who attend school one-half of each day, for one-half of each year, and who work the other half day of

the same half year, and, presumably, the whole of each day of the remaining half year, and pursue this plan from year to year.

We have another kind of special school, commonly called half-time, but which is more properly a factory school, where children attend continuously for three months, and pursue their calling, which is chiefly that of auxiliaries to adults in factories, for the remaining nine months, repeating this process of three months' schooling and nine months' labor each successive year.

But in England no special schools exist for half-time scholars; but instead, a system of half-day attendance on any school which the parent may select. The children's hours of labor per day are restricted, and a certain number of hours' attendance at some school demanded for each day; or in some avocations the labor is full for one day and school attendance is intermitted, and surceases on the next and school attendance is required,—so that there are three full days of labor and three of school each week.

We have given a somewhat extended synopsis of the various legislative acts erecting and affecting this educational scheme of England, and as the laws introducing and regulating factory inspection are concomitant with them, it seemed impossible to do this properly, without at the same time somewhat developing the latter. But the question of children's labor is of so much consequence in determining to what extent we can educate them, that we think the value of the results of our investigations is greatly enhanced by this method of presentation. And for the better comprehension of its bearings, and as showing its tendency, we have adverted briefly in the outset to the social state in a previous period, and the forces which played so important a part in changing that social state, developing thereby the necessity for legislation.

For many of the facts in this division of our subject, we are indebted to a recent work, written by Herr Von Plener, and introduced to the English public by Hon. A. J. Mundella, M. P.

It is a *valde mecum* of information relating to factory legislation and the education of working children in England.

CHAPTER II.

THE BEGINNING OF THE FACTORY SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

In 1769, Richard Arkwright secured a patent for a process of spinning by rollers. This invention was the same in principle, though different in many of the details, as that devised by John Wyatt, an ingenious mechanic of Birmingham, in 1738. Wyatt's claims to originality of design were conclusively proved by Mr. Baines, in his history of the cotton manufacture, and by all writers since have been considered as established.

Arkwright took the principle embodied in Wyatt's machine, elaborated and improved its details; in short, made it work, and proved once more that "it is not the inventor, but the man who makes his fortune by the invention, that wins the honor." He had been a barber previous to this time, and lathered and scraped the jowls of all who came for a penny a piece; but whether his assiduity was insufficient, or his talents were not such as were needed for success in this ancient mystery, it is related that his friends, on an important occasion, made a subscription to purchase him a decent suit of clothes.

In 1792, this knight of the blade died as Sir Richard Arkwright, leaving to his son his factories, valued at two and a half millions of dollars. Fifty years later, this son, Richard Arkwright, Esq., of Wilersley Castle, possessed of fifty millions of dollars, accumulated by the labor of children who toiled daily in his factories from twelve to eighteen hours, followed his father, the whilom barber of Preston, to the abjection of the grave.

The period covered by the lives of the two Arkwrights, saw produced one of the most remarkable changes in a people that the world has ever witnessed. Previous to this invention, the spinning of yarn and the weaving of cloth had been

carried on in the homes of the people. The whirl of the spinning-wheel and the clack of the hand-loom were to be heard in every cottage. The children grew up beneath the eyes of the parents, whose earnings were ample to insure beef, mutton or pork, at least once a day, while the cloth which they wove was their own to wear or to sell. Quite different was it when, a few years later, the factory operative toiled fifteen hours a day at the manufacture of cloth which she might not wear, though she was the nearest to naked of any one in Britain.

In 1767, Hargreaves brought forward his spinning-jenny; but the spinners of his native county gathered in a mob, ejected him from his house, and while they handled his person roughly, they inflicted on his jenny an injury which touched him more sorely, for they utterly demolished it. He retired to Nottingham, and, in company with a Mr. James, erected a small mill. In 1770 he secured a patent on his machine. The water-frame of Arkwright (so called from water being used as a motive power) and the spinning-jenny of Hargreaves were immediately brought into combination. In 1785, Mr. Crompton, of Bolton, produced his spinning-mule.

In 1787, Dr. Cartwright established, at Doncaster, a weaving factory containing twenty looms, the power for which was produced by a bull.

Many of the first mills erected were driven by horse-power; but, very quickly, wherever there was a stream of sufficient fall of water, the modern factory, four or five stories in height and three hundred or more feet in length, arose. The application of steam as a motive power immediately followed. So that, in a period of about twenty years, England completely changed her system of manufactures; or rather she may be said to have destroyed it, for the delicate manipulation of the hand was no longer needed. Automatic machines, subservient to the will of a harnessed giant, superseded the skill of hand and strength of muscle. Domestic manufacture ended, and the social condition involved in it fell into decay. The cottager ceased to spin, since spinning a single thread he could not compete with machines which spun hundreds in the same time; his loom became silent from a similar reason,—and, from earning twenty-

eight shillings a week, he found himself unable to earn anything. So the acre of land on which, at odd whiles, he and his family practised husbandry, had to be given up. The factory seemed to be the only protection from immediate starvation, and to this he took not kindly; to his mind it but deferred starvation for a space, and its discipline and its restraints were unsuited to the free and uncontrolled range which had been generated in him. Moreover, not often were they situated in his immediate neighborhood; the new use for water-power led to their construction in remote districts, on the banks of streams which might furnish the needed power.

The time which gave rise to the phrase of "merrie England" waned rapidly. Twenty years saw the system of cottage manufacture decline to a merely nominal position and the modern factory system arise in its stead. The decline of the one carried with it much that was of value in preserving the social order and distributing with some considerable measure of equity the rewards and the obligations of labor. The advent of the other brought with it much that was subversive of all those pleasures and comforts which the word home suggests to English ears, and much that was destructive to the patriotism of the people; but the march of the human intellect, like the march of all conquerors, stays not for human suffering. The evils of the factory system were the evils inherent in the sudden accession of power; but, like the evils of lusty manhood, they depreciate with age as other appreciating powers come into play.

The cottagers showed a vehement dislike to the factories and a disinclination to work in them, and the manufacturers quickly discovered that a machine went neither faster nor slower with an adult workman to tend it than with a child.

Then began the slaughter of the innocents. Children were brought by thousands from the large cities and towns to the mills. The agent of a factory, desirous of obtaining five hundred or a thousand children, visited the overseers of the poor of a town or city and contracted with them for the requisite supply. Indentures were made out, and signed by both parties, by which the children were bound to the age of twenty-one; then they were handed over to their new masters.

Thus they were sold into a worse slavery than any the southern states of America ever knew, inasmuch as their masters were more avaricious, and the nature of their employment, unlike the agricultural slavery of the South, involved no waiting for the operation of nature's laws. The masters of the factories seldom visited them, and the overseers were paid for the quantity of cloth or yarn produced. Work continued from twelve to fifteen hours a day, and oftentimes more, while some more avaricious manufacturers employed a day and a night set of hands, and the machinery never stopped from week's beginning to week's end; so that it was a common saying in Lancashire that the children's beds were never cold. Herded together, for the little remnant of the night, in crowded dormitories, meagrely fed, scantily clothed, and forced to such continuous labor, refused the privilege of ever sitting down at that labor for a moment's rest, under the peril of brutal chastisement, it is no wonder that fevers broke out of alarming virulence. Deaths were so frequent in some factories that the overseers, out of a decent sense of shame or fear of public opinion, sent the bodies by night into other parishes to be buried.

The following table will show the ages at which children usually began work. This table is made up from returns obtained at the instance of the House of Lords, at a period some years later than that we are describing, but it illustrates the former as well as the later period. The investigation embraced the examination of six factories in Stockport.

Age at which they began to work in the Factories.

4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	10 to 20 Years.	Above 20.	Total.
4	35	96	147	143	112	102	151	33	823

Sir Robert Peel, himself engaged in manufactures more extensively than most, was the first to really arouse the public attention to this condition of affairs. His speeches reviewed and exposed at length the evils which we have only glanced

at, and the bill which he brought forward for their mitigation was the first of a long series of legislative steps *which will lead undoubtedly to the prohibition of all labor for children, and provide compulsorily for their education.*

LEGISLATION REGARDING THE EDUCATION AND LABOR
OF THE YOUNG.

In 1802, Sir Robert Peel introduced and secured the passage of a bill [24 Geo. 3, c. 73] "for the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and others, employed in cotton and other mills, and in cotton and other factories."

This bill provided that, at all times, factories and mills should be properly ventilated, and that they should be white-washed twice a year; that the hours of labor should not exceed twelve a day, to be taken between six A. M. and nine P. M.; that night work should gradually diminish, and cease altogether in June, 1804; that each apprentice should receive a complete suit of clothing every year; that the sexes should be separated in their sleeping apartments; that they should be instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic during some part of each working day, and in the Bible on Sunday, and that the justices of the peace of each district should appoint two visitors, having supervision over the district, whose business it should be to procure the enforcement of the act.

This law was odious to the manufacturers, and operated for a time as a restraint upon those meditating the establishment of other factories; but the introduction of the new motor, steam, tended at once to the erection of manufactories in all the great centres of population, where the labor of the children of the neighboring inhabitants could be had, and the provisions respecting their care and maintenance be avoided.

So that, while the law of 1802, though poorly enforced, effected at first a great reduction in the number of children employed, the introduction of steam-power and the building of factories in thickly-populated districts again increased their numbers, and reproduced the evils which led to Peel's act.

In 1815, Peel came forward with a demand for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the condition of the children, which he secured. The committee constituting the commission reported in the following year, and, in 1819, Sir

Robert secured the passage of another bill [59 Geo. 3, c. 66], which tended somewhat to their relief. This bill limited for the first time the age at which children might be employed in cotton factories, establishing nine years as the lowest limit. Children from that age to sixteen were restricted to twelve hours' labor per day, or seventy-two per week, exclusive of meal times. Night work was also once more prohibited. Rules were laid down, however, allowing night work in certain cases, to make up lost time caused by the breaking of machinery or scarcity in the supply of water.

The excessive hardships imposed on the apprentices may be conceived from the provisions of these bills, which only asked for the mitigation that a restriction to twelve hours' labor a day would give. And this was exclusive of the time consumed in meals and instruction.

Certain supplementary statutes [60 Geo. 3, c. 5] were afterwards added, one of which allowed the manufacturers to appoint the meal times at such hours as would best suit their convenience; but no further provision was made for the education of child-workers.

In 1825, Sir John Cam Hobhouse carried a bill [6 Geo. 4, c. 63] which, besides repeating many of the provisions of the two former bills, and stipulating penalties of a special nature against the transgressors of the law, shortened the labor on Saturday.

The first English law which made attendance at school for a portion of each day compulsory for factory children, was passed in 1833 [3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 103]. It required daily attendance at school for at least two hours, and provided for two entire and eight half holidays in the year. It fixed the maximum number of hours of work per week, for children from nine to thirteen, at forty-eight, making sixty hours per week of school and work. It restricted the hours of labor of those above twelve and under eighteen, designated "young persons," to twelve hours per day, or to sixty-nine per week, but did not extend to this class daily attendance at school. In silk factories, however, children under thirteen were allowed to work ten hours a day, and also to be admitted before the age of nine. It prohibited work between the hours of 8.30 P. M., and 5.30 A. M., to all persons under

eighteen employed in cotton, wool, worsted, hemp, flax, tow, and linen spinneries, and weaving mills. Certificates as to age were required from a surgeon or physician, and provision was made for the enforcement of the law by providing for the appointment of four inspectors, with a penal jurisdiction concurring with that of a justice of the peace.

Out of respect for what was conceived to be the interests of manufacturers, the law was not to become operative, for children under thirteen, until March 1, 1836.

This was the beginning of the half-time school system in England.

With regard to the "young persons" from thirteen to eighteen, manufacturers found various ways of evading the spirit of the law, without incurring any very severe penalties. As there was nothing to prevent their acting as justices of the peace, many procured appointments to this office, and it cannot be supposed that offenders, under such circumstances, were very severely punished. The overworking of several children simultaneously, was construed as one contravention of the law only, and the transgressor let off with the fine for one offence (on an average about £1 10s). So also in many places, by a peculiar system of relays, the intention of the law was rendered null and void.

But with regard to those under thirteen, the regulations were so strict as regarded schooling, and considered so onerous by manufacturers, that they obviated the inconvenience at once by discharging them and employing "young persons" in their stead. In 1835, before this act had come into full force, there were, in 3,164 factories, 56,455 children; in 1838, only 29,283 children were employed in 4,217 factories.*

Von Plener says, "Children's labor, rendered so inconvenient by the school regulations, was, wherever it could be done, supplanted by machinery, and all the sooner in those manufactories where the fly-wheels used to be turned by children. In the same manner the difficulty which frequently arose, immediately upon the introduction of the factory legislation, of procuring the requisite number of

* Reports of Inspectors of Factories, October 31, 1836, p. 19, and April 30, 1837, p. 79.

children for the double-working set, led to the employment of machinery as a substitute. The reduction of the working day could only be balanced by an increase of production through the machines, and though the astonishing progress of machinery in the first half of the present century (in the shape, especially, of the self-acting spinning and weaving machines), was, to a great extent, caused by the general conditions of production, it is an indisputable fact, that it was factory legislation which gave the direct impulse to the introduction of many of the time-saving machines."

The factory act of June 6, 1844 [7 Vict. c. 15], reduced the working time for children of eight (no longer nine) to thirteen years of age employed in the textile industries (except in silk-throwing mills, where children of eleven years of age were allowed to work ten hours daily, and were not compelled to attend school), to six hours and a half per day. The working day was still considered as running from 5.30 A.M. to 8.30 P.M., and no child that had been occupied in the morning was allowed to work in any factory on the same day, after one o'clock P.M. As a concession, those factories where the labor of young persons was restricted to ten hours a day were also allowed to employ children for ten hours, but only on three alternate days of the week. Parents or persons having any direct benefit from the wages of the children, had to send each of them to school for at least three hours daily during the first five days of the week. In winter, two hours and a half in the afternoon were considered sufficient; thus securing to the children fifteen hours' schooling a week, in place of twelve, as provided for by the act of 1833. Those children who worked ten hours, on alternate days, were to attend school for five hours on each non-working day.*

Certificates for school attendance had to be given weekly, and were to be filed by the manufacturer for examination by the factory inspector. The school fees, which were to amount to no more than two pence per week, were allowed to

* This alternate system remained in its application far behind the half-time system. In some cases, as in dyed-wool factories, it proved advantageous. Report of Inspector of Factories, April 30, 1850, p. 40.

be deducted from the children's wages by the employer, but at no higher rate than the twelfth part of the weekly wages.

Inspectors had a right to enter a factory, and all the rooms therein, at any time ; to inspect the certificates and registers ; to examine each person on the spot, and to require them to make a formal declaration of the truth of their depositions ; to dispense with school attendance ; to require, with the authority of a justice of the peace, the services of constables, and to summon witnesses and accused persons.

The fines for employing a protected person contrary to the provisions of the statute, and a child without a certificate of school attendance, were from £1 to £3 for each protected person, if the illegal employment were during the day, and from £2 to £5 if it occurred during the night.

Every repetition was to be considered as a fresh offence.

Parents were liable to a fine of from five to twenty shillings, for giving their consent to the illegal work of their children, as well as for neglect in sending them to school.

Among the industries examined into by the children's employment commission, the calico print-works were found to be especially injurious to children. Long hours, lasting oftentimes to far into the night, in hot, unhealthy rooms, a total lack of any school instruction, combined with low wages, made the condition of the children employed in them one of the most wretched existing.

A law was passed, therefore, in 1845 [8 and 9 Vict. c. 29], containing provisions similar to the factory act of the previous year in respect to inspection, fines and certificates of age. Its regulations in regard to school instruction proved to be extremely defective.

In deference to the demands of the manufacturers, who claimed that the nature of the work was such as to make any regular attendance at school for a portion of each day destructive of their value as employés, a minimum of thirty days, aggregating one hundred and fifty hours of schooling, was required within the six months immediately preceding their admission to the factory, and during each subsequent six months of their employment.

Experience proved that these provisions for the education

of this class of children were productive of no particular improvement in their condition.

By the passage of the supplementary act to the ten-hour bill, August 5, 1850 [13 & 14 Vict. c. 54], children above eleven years of age, employed in silk-throwing and silk-winding mills, to whom ten hours' work had previously been permitted, without being liable to school attendance, were placed on the same footing as young persons over thirteen, in other textile factories. Every protected person found working, or even staying in the factory, during the time set apart for meal-time, was to be held as illegally employed.

The act of 1850, which up to the present day regulates the working time of the great mass of factory laborers, applied only to young persons and women, so that children from eight to thirteen still continued to work under the law of 1844, which made the working day begin at 5.30, A. M., and end at 8.30, P. M.

Many manufacturers now availed themselves of the permission given by this law, to employ children for ten hours on alternate days, and thus, with two sets of children working and attending school alternately, furnish their adult laborers with an adequate supply of juvenile assistants. With this arrangement there was quite general satisfaction among manufacturers; and the inspectors, likewise, were pleased with its beneficial working, as more regular attendance at school, and a neater personal appearance, were insured; yet the latter felt obliged to interfere, as it involved the working of the children for ten and a half hours a day, during five days of the week.

In order to adapt the children's working day to that of the young persons and women, an act was passed August 20, 1853 [16 and 17 Vict. c. 104], establishing their agreement, by making the working day for children identical with that for young persons and women.

With this law the legal restrictions, in regard to work in the textile industries, ended; and, though the entire legislation of the various acts had been directed to the amelioration of the condition of the women and children employed in them, and to the establishment of a shorter day of labor for them, it resulted, *de facto*, in reducing the working day for adult

male laborers to the same limits, since the former class of workers, being employed as auxiliaries to them, they could not, generally speaking, begin work earlier, or end later, in the day, than the women and children.

Now arose the demand among the workers in other great industries for an application of the factory legislation to themselves.

The mitigation of the condition of the employés in textile factories threw into more especial prominence the hapless state of the children and young women employed in brick-yards, in glass-works, in fictile manufactories, etc. A royal commission was appointed to investigate these and other departments of trained labor, the result of whose recommendations was the extension of most of the provisions of the factory acts, during the period of a few years, successively, to bleaching and dyeing works, bake-houses, mines, fictile manufactories, percussion-cap making, lucifer-match making, cartridge making, paper staining, fustian cutting, chimney sweeping, hosiery and lace making, metal industries, gutta-percha factories, paper-mills, glass-works, tobacco manufacturing, printing-offices, book-binders' shops, and, finally, to all establishments where fifty or more persons were employed at the same time for a period of one hundred days at least.

The principal features of the English half-time school system may be summarized as follows:—

No child shall be admitted to work in any of the industries mentioned, until he has completed his eighth year (in fustian-shearing establishments, the eleventh year).

Children from eight to thirteen years of age shall work only six and one-half hours per day. The day shall be from six, A. M., to six, P. M., in summer, and from seven, A. M., to seven, P. M., in winter.

The child shall attend school at least three hours per day, or five hours on each alternate day, at any school the parents may select.

Employers shall insist that every week, certificates of punctual and regular attendance at school shall be submitted to them.

Employers, when so ordered by the inspector, shall pay twopence a week per child to the schoolmaster, which they

may deduct from the children's wages, but at no higher rate than one-twelfth of their weekly earnings, the obligation of making up any deficiency always devolving upon them, and never upon the parents.

The institution of half-time schools, or, to speak more properly, since no special schools were provided by the acts of 1833 and 1844, the compulsory attendance upon some school for half the day, was the erecting of a new principle in English legislation; the principle of the right of the state to interfere with the hitherto divinely-held right of the parent to keep his child in ignorance if he chose.

Dr. Johnson said that "we have no right to make people happy against their will;" but that was the object of all this legislation.

It has resulted in the Elementary Education Act of 1870, a broadly-conceived scheme for the assimilation of all the endowed and other schools into one public school system, substantially free, and for the establishment of new schools where necessary. The right to command compulsory attendance is placed in the hands of the local school boards, subject to the approval of the education department.

The effect of this series of legislative enactments upon the culture of the people has not been so particularly noticeable as upon their health, as the sanitary regulations and the reduction of hours has applied, directly or indirectly, to all, whether male or female, old or young; while the educational provisions, applying only to children, and being for a considerable time, and in many sections, but indifferently enforced, the improvement in the literary condition of the people has been less marked.

In this connection it may be mentioned, that the fact that children become liable to school attendance only upon arrival at the age when they may be employed in labor, leads many parents to neglect all earlier education.

The throstle, or factory leg, the swelled joints, the stunted figures, of the earlier decades of the century, have mostly disappeared, and an average of good health, comparing favorably with the general health of the community, has succeeded; but illiteracy, more or less complete, may still be said to be the rule among the children of the working population.

Mr. Joseph Kay, who was commissioned by the University of Cambridge, England, to travel through Western Europe and examine the comparative social condition of the poorer classes, writing in 1850 of England and Wales, basing his statements on the reports of the inspectors of factories and of the schools-inquiry commission, says, "It has been calculated that there are at the present day, in England and Wales, nearly 8,000,000 persons who can not read and write." *

Mr. Kay shows that the convictions for crime are greater in the rural districts than in the manufacturing, in England and Wales. †

This is an exhibit of peculiar interest, and seems to point to the more general prevalence of education among the latter as the only reasonable explanation of it; since it is commonly conceded that, other things being equal, crime is more prevalent in manufacturing districts. The incitements to it are far greater, and the restraints which exist generally in nearly all agricultural communities, and operate so powerfully,—the neighborhood police, and the publicity which attends every man's action, and follows his crime like an avenging Nemesis,—are much less.

In Massachusetts we find an exactly contrary state of things. Although we have no figures at hand, we presume no one will deny that the convictions of crime are far more in our manufacturing towns than among the same number of people following agriculture.

Now if Mr. Kay's statements are to be believed, whatever weight is to be attached to the relative importance of the aggregation of individuals within restricted limits as affecting crime, it is completely counterbalanced by the greater weight of educational training. That his statements must be believed, no one who examines the evidence presented can doubt.

Wherever we seek for facts bearing on this question, and whatever we find, affords constantly recurring proof, that the morality of a community depends to the fullest extent on the diffusion of education.

In 1866, ‡ of the whole number of children intended to be

* Social Condition and Education of the Working People in England, p. 252.

† Id. p. 36.

‡ Von Plener.

employed in factory work, 40 per cent were unable to name a single letter. In the cotton districts, in which the original half-time school law of 1833 was most especially applicable, 37 per cent, in 1866, of the children under sixteen were unable to read, and in the pottery districts, where the law had been but two years in operation, 74 per cent were unable to read.

The following table, given by Inspector Baker, shows the average condition of large portions of his districts :—*

NUMBER OF HANDS EXAMINED.						Can Read but not Write.	Read and Write.	Neither Read nor Write.
In brick-works; near Stourbridge,—								
Under 18 years of age,	.	.	.	.	.	8	16	7
Between 18 and 30,	.	.	.	.	.	20	40	18
30 and 50,	.	.	.	.	.	3	15	14
50 and 70,	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	5
In tin-works, in the same neighborhood,—								
Under 18 years of age,	.	.	.	.	.	4	15	18
Between 18 and 30,	.	.	.	.	.	11	33	23
30 and 50,	.	.	.	.	.	12	28	11
50 and 70,	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	5
In glass-works, in the same neighborhood,—								
Under 18 years of age,	.	.	.	.	.	4	48	3
Between 18 and 30,	.	.	.	.	.	5	36	5
30 and 50,	.	.	.	.	.	1	29	2
50 and 70,	.	.	.	.	.	—	2	1

This is truly a deplorable state of affairs ; but, in reflecting upon it, we are not to consider so much in relation to what ought to be, under a form of government rightly founded, and controlling and directing its citizens by laws wisely conceived and equitably administered, as, to consider what actually is and must be, in a government which came into existence centuries ago, assuming to itself in its inception and strengthening with its growth a certain rigidity of form, until it presents itself to the modern world pregnant with prejudices of many kinds, which hamper its expansion and render peculiarly difficult the work of introducing and making generally

* Report of Inspector of Factories, Oct. 31, 1873, pp. 89 and 90.

applicable so novel an idea as that of universal education. The age has but just passed when the English baron imprinted his sign-manual with his swordhilt, and boasted that he could neither read nor write; two hundred years ago a knowledge of letters was a mark of effeminacy excusable only in a priest. And the time is almost within the memory of living men, when it was not considered worth while to give any schooling to the girls of a family. The coming man, for many centuries, everywhere in Europe, was the warrior and the courtier. Letters were left to the ministers of religion, not always the safest keepers.

To appreciate rightly the value of the half-time school system to England, we must look back to the state of her common people before the inauguration of such schools, and compare it with their present state. One striking feature, however, presents itself in examining into the condition of the working classes in the earlier part of the present century. And that is, that it seemed to be the cruelty inflicted on the bodies of the operatives, by their unremitting labor, which led to all the succeeding legislation that has resulted in so lessening their illiteracy; for it has steadily lessened it, bad as it yet is. The necessity or desirableness of education to the common people had not yet grown into any particular prominence in the minds of the ruling classes; but the inhumanity of the prevalent physical slavery touched the springs of their consciences, and inaugurated a series of legislative enactments in which the interference in favor of the bodily powers will in the future grow less and less, as the need of it will have decreased under a growing humanitarianism, and the obligations imposed, in respect to the care of the mind, will have multiplied and extended.

In all the hundreds of volumes relating to the state of the laborer, in all the reams of testimony given before committees and royal commissions, there is but little said, comparatively, about the lack of education among the poorer classes, or the propriety of lessening it; while thousands of pages are given to the testimony of physicians respecting the health of factory operatives, the diseases peculiar to them, the deformities incident to their work—to the testimony of the operatives themselves, who came from all parts of the king-

dom to show their deformed limbs and shrunken and stunted bodies—and to the statisticians who presented volumes even, bristling with figures relating to vitality; figures which proved (no man can doubt who, at this later day, examines them) that the average length of life of the factory operative was less than half that of the rest of the population.

By the census of 1871, there were in England 94,346 children attending half-time schools,* nearly all of them coming under the Factory Acts of 1833 and 1844. And this number of children, through the efforts of the inspectors, has been constantly increasing since.

In Manchester they have grown from 1,527, by the census of 1871, to 3,422 at present (Oct. 31, 1873). In Birmingham, in 1867, they were 264, while now there are upwards of 4,000.†

Now it would seem, at first glance, that it must be impossible for so much illiteracy to exist as is stated on page twenty, when so large a number of child-workers are at school half the day.

But a little deeper examination into the subject will bring to light some other facts which will serve to reconcile these two statements.

The selection of the school is left to the parent, and one of two things seems quite generally to result.

If the parent is willing to obey the law, and is in fact rather desirous that his child should have some education,—though his avarice or the desire of means to gratify his passion for drink might have outweighed this and led him to keep his child at work twelve or fifteen hours a day before the restrictions of the law existed,—he will probably select the best school within reach, or at least one fairly good; but he soon learns that the master of this school will not receive pupils who are to be present only ten to fifteen hours a week, divided into several periods of constantly varying length and succession.

"Here is our first stumbling-block. Managers and schoolmasters of inspected schools are ever ready to help; but when these little outcasts go to school when it pleases them,

* Report of Inspector of Factories, Oct. 31, 1873, p. 129.

† Report of Inspector of Factories, Oct. 31, 1873, pp. 88 and 129.

morning or afternoon, Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, as caprice may dictate,—disarranging organization, rendering teaching of little use, and in reality exercising a depressing influence on the school, when it is tested by a comparison of attendances with names on the books,—no one can be surprised that work-shop children are not sought for or even considered desirable to be retained.

"Thus, after having induced managers to receive these half-time children, the results are so unsatisfactory that they are refused, generally upon the ostensible ground that the school is over-crowded, and we are driven to accept mere apologies for schools, and, greatly to our dissatisfaction, to countenance what is after all a mere mockery of education." *

If, on the other hand, the parent does not believe in education for those of his rank in life, and wishes that his child should grow up in the good old way that he himself did, and know "nowt about larnin," instead of selecting the best school, he will be likely to select the poorest; since it will answer the purpose of the law, it will be the cheaper, and, quite likely, it will be the nearer, and it is not at all unlikely there will be no other. Now while the English undoubtedly excel us in the higher education which some universities and preparatory schools give, yet they fall so much below us, on the average, in those schools which give what we are wont to call a common-school education, that the poorest of these latter is something so exceedingly poor as to be hardly conceived of by a New Englander.

It is safe to characterize the schools for giving an elementary education to the children of the working classes, as very inferior indeed.

The teachers themselves are often, and, indeed, quite generally, hardly able to do more than read and write, and the school-houses in many sections are not much more than hovels, and destitute of all proper appointments.

To be sure, great improvement is now being made, but we are speaking of what has been.

Our object has been, so far, in this chapter, to present something of a picture of the social condition of the people

* Report of Inspectors of Factories, April 30, 1874, p. 9.

in England, as well as an exposition of the half-time school as found there, that it may be seen under what circumstances the latter is useful.

And, in concluding this division of our subject, we must say, that the conditions of life there, social and political, are so different from our own, that we feel that the transplanting of this peculiar system of schools to our own country would bring with it some of the surrounding elements in which it thrived, and out of which it drew its sustenance.

If it did not bring with it, or, when here, attract to itself, such elements, it would attain no vigor among us.

And if, as we think would be the case, it did bring or create for itself such elements, we should expect the results to be injurious to us in many ways.

PRUSSIA: THE STATE OF EDUCATION, AND A BRIEF DIGEST OF LAWS RELATING THERETO.

The principle which rules, in all the laws relating to education, is, that every child in the kingdom *must* be educated.

"No child, without the permission both of the civil magistrate of the town or village of which its parents are inhabitants, and also of their religious minister, can be kept from school beyond the completion of its fifth year, or afterward discontinue its attendance on the school classes for any length of time."

The laws of some provinces require their attendance till the completion of their fourteenth year; but if the parents are very poor, and their children have learned to read, write, and cipher, with tolerable facility and correctness, and are familiar with the principles of religion as professed by their parents, the religious minister may, upon consultation with the teacher, and acquiescence on his part, issue a permit at the end of the twelfth year, for the child to cease attendance at school.

To insure attendance, each teacher is furnished by the local magistrate, at the beginning of every year, with a list of all the children of the district who have attained the proper age to attend his classes. This list the teacher calls over morn-

ing and afternoon, and all absentees are marked down. Every one on the list is considered as due at the school every day, unless excused. The absentees must be reported to the minister of religion, who remonstrates with the parents.

If this is not effectual in procuring attendance, the minister is required to report such fact to the school committee, which has power to punish the parent with a very light fine, not more than about twelve cents a day while the absence continues.

If the child still remains absent, the committee report the case to the magistrate, who has power to punish the parents with imprisonment.

Absence for a day or two can be granted or excused by the teacher; if for a week, only by the minister; and for a longer time, only by the magistrate.

Are these laws enforced, it may be asked. By statistics taken from the "Centralblatt," August, 1864, which gives the condition of the schools in 1861 (quoted by Mr. Barnard, "Popular Education," vol. 1, p. 424, *et seq.*), it appears that the number of children of school age (from five to fourteen inclusive), was 3,090,294. In the public elementary schools there were 2,875,836, and in the private schools, 84,021, making a total of 2,959,857.

This is between ninety-six and ninety-seven per cent of the school population. But the balance of three to four per cent., or 130,437, is not all, by any means, to be reckoned as growing up without instruction. In the lower classes of the two hundred and fifty higher schools are many children between five and fourteen years of age; enough, probably, to reduce this number quite materially.

It would be still further reduced if the number (not known) of those educated at home, under tutors and governesses, were subtracted.

So it may be safely stated, we think, that ninety-eight per cent of the children of Prussia are receiving instruction.

Education is, of course, gratuitous, as in most of the German states. Moreover the district authorities are com-

pelled to clothe and furnish with books all children whose parents are unable to do so.

Laws were made in 1839 and 1853 regulating the employment of children in factories and insuring their education, of which the following are the principal provisions taken from Kay's "*Social Condition and Education of the People*," and from Von Plener's work previously mentioned :

No child may be employed in any manufactory, or in any mining or building operations before it has attained the age of twelve years.

No child which has not received three years' regular instruction in a school, and has not obtained the certificate of a school committee that it can read its mother-tongue fluently, and also write it tolerably well, may be employed in any of the above-mentioned ways, before it has completed its sixteenth year.

An exception to this latter rule is only allowed in those cases where the manufacturers provide for the education of the factory children by erecting and maintaining factory schools.

Children who ought to attend school must henceforth (May 16, 1853) be employed no longer than six hours daily, and receive daily at least three hours' instruction at school.

This instruction may be given them at manufactory schools, erected at the cost of the manufacturers, or else at the public schools. But in most cases regulations are to be made that the children who work in the forenoon shall receive their instruction in the afternoon; and those who work in the afternoon shall receive theirs in the forenoon.

Young people, under sixteen years of age, may not be employed in manufacturing establishments more than ten hours a day.

The manufacturers who employ children in the mills are obliged to lay before the magistrate a list containing the names of all the children they employ, their respective ages, their places of abode, and the names of their parents.

If any inspector or teacher reports to the civil magistrate that any child under the legal age is being employed in the mills instead of being sent to school, or if the police report

the infringement of any other of the above-mentioned regulations, the magistrate is empowered and obliged to punish the manufacturer by fines, which are increased in amount on every repetition of the offence.

We have not thought it necessary to give any *résumé* of the laws of other countries bearing on this subject; but the leading governments are moving in unison in this matter. Switzerland, perhaps, is at the head of all others.

In our last report will be found a brief synopsis of her laws, showing the position she occupies.

The legislation of all European countries, since legislation was first had, respecting the employment and education of children, seems to point in one direction; namely, the prohibition of all labor for gain for them, and compulsory education.

True, in no one of them has this end been yet actually attained; but the progress towards it has been constant and rapid, and no one who gives the subject sufficient investigation can fail to conclude that it will be speedily reached.

The most of this legislation has occurred within forty years. The limitations first were to children of eight or nine years of age, and to twelve hours a day; then the termini of the day were fixed so that the labor should be performed by daylight. Again, the hours were dropped from twelve to ten, and the age raised to ten, eleven or twelve.

Meanwhile their employment in certain dangerous, or particularly unhealthful occupations, was prohibited altogether. This list of dangerous and unhealthful occupations has extended and become more inclusive; the age at which labor was permissible has advanced to fourteen, fifteen, and even sixteen years, and the hours per day for children above the specified age has steadily decreased until six hours is now quite general. Aside from this limitation of their labor, there have been, throughout all this period, constantly multiplying provisions for their health and safety. And above all, universally, the hours taken from labor have been given to education.

Noting this progress, and knowing that the coming genera-

tion will be more universally educated, is it too much to expect, that, within a comparatively short period, the laws of most European countries will insure that childhood shall no longer be confounded with maturity and forced to carry the burdens and perform the duties belonging to the latter?

We think it is not, and trust that in this march onward toward individual and national perfection, Massachusetts and this western world may be in the van.

CHAPTER III.

THE HALF-TIME SCHOOLS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Salem.—This school was opened June 7, 1869, in the ward room of ward five.

Its establishment was brought about by the report of the sub-committee of the school board which "had been previously directed to consider and report concerning the enforcing the law in relation to the attendance at school of children employed in manufacturing establishments."

It is kept in operation for the whole twelve months of the year, with the exception of the legal holidays; two sessions per day, of two and one-half hours each, are held for five days of the week. The pupils are mostly children, between the ages of ten and fifteen, employed in the Naumkeag Mills.

They are formed into two divisions; one attending school in the forenoon and working in the mills in the afternoon, and the other working in the forenoon and attending school in the afternoon.

This continues for six months, when these two divisions enter the mill to become whole-day workers for the balance of the year, their places as half-time workers and scholars being filled by two new divisions from the mill.

This is the theory of the system, but in actual practice it has no such rigidity as the exchange semi-annually of a large body of half-day workers for a corresponding number who have been whole-day workers would indicate.

Of the whole number who begin together a six months' half-day attendance at school, but a moiety, or perhaps less,

will continue uninterruptedly to the end; very many, from sickness or other unavoidable causes, will be absent for longer or shorter periods, which must be compensated for to the extent of the loss, by continuing their attendance into the succeeding six months.

Each scholar is required to attend one hundred and thirty half-days. If but a half-dozen have been inconstant in their attendance, an element of irregularity has been introduced which will be multiplied at the succeeding periods of semi-annual change, by other half-dozens who have absences to make up, until very soon that condition is reached which we found there, when every week the term is expiring for some and beginning for others.

It is the custom of the teacher in this school, once a week, to inform the agent of the mill of the number of vacancies which have been created during the week by the expiration of the scholars' required term; whereupon the agent examines his books and sends out to the school all who are called for by the law.

This constant accession of new scholars, coming mostly in mere dribbles of one, two or three, makes the labor of the teacher doubly onerous and lessens greatly the progress of the pupils.

Added to this, their great diversity of gifts and attainments makes any such thing as classification and gradation nearly or quite impossible.

Those who attend school in the forenoon, work five and one-half hours in the afternoon; and those who attend in the afternoon, work five and three-fourths hours in the forenoon.

Those who are not attending school work not over sixty hours in a week.

The wage which each receives, when not attending school, is \$2.64 per week; when attending school, \$1.75.

To correspond as nearly as possible with this increase, piece-workers, while attending school, receive a gratuity of fifty cents a week.

In other words, when in school, all receive for their half-day's work, two-thirds of a day's pay.

A time-table of attendance at school is kept, in the same form as of labor at the mill, and being regularly transmitted

to the agent, the same deductions in wages are made for the former as for the latter.

Yet this has not sufficed to prevent the evil of absenteeism just mentioned.

The whole number of scholars in attendance at its opening, June 7, 1869, was,	. . . . .	54
Boys,	. . . . .	25
Girls,	. . . . .	29

On the first of January following there were in attendance,	. . . . .	73
Boys,	. . . . .	42
Girls,	. . . . .	31

Whole number of different scholars from June 7, 1869, to January 1, 1870,	127
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Average number belonging each half-day,	31
Average attendance,	29.1
Per cent of attendance,	93.8

On the first of January, 1874, the whole number of different scholars during the preceding twelve months had been,	288
Boys,	170
Girls,	118

Number coming from the mills,	193
Boys,	113
Girls,	80

Average number belonging for each half-day,	43
Boys,	29
Girls,	14

Average number attending for each half-day,	39
Boys,	26
Girls,	13

Per cent of average attendance,	90.7
Boys,	89.6
Girls,	92.8

Average number of mill children belonging each half-									
day,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Boys,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Girls,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Average number of mill children attending each half-day,									
									28
Boys,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Girls,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Per cent of average attendance of mill children, .									
									93.3
Boys,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94.4
Girls,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91.6

It must be borne in mind, in examining these statistics, that they are given for each half-day, and that as they cover the attendance of four sets of children in the course of the year, in order to a proper comparison it is necessary to quadruple some of the figures; thus 43, the average number belonging each half-day, and 30, the average number of mill children belonging each half-day, must be multiplied by four in order to a just comparison with 288, the whole number enrolled, and 193, the number coming from the mill.

Or the one-fourth of 288—72, and of 193—48, may be compared with 43 and 30.

The pupils, other than those coming from the mills, are principally, or we might say wholly, children from the street.

Of those employed in the mill, nearly all are of French-Canadian birth. Many, upon their entrance, are unable to speak or understand English, and the instruction at first is necessarily in both French and English.

The studies pursued are purely elementary, and the average of attainment is little, if any, above that in primary schools.

Fall River.—This school was opened on the first day of April, 1868, and is denominated in local terms a "factory school." It is not a half-time school, like the school for mill children in Salem; but it is established on the plan of requiring the remission of all labor for three months of each year, and daily attendance at school for that length of time.

At the opening of the school, April 1, 1868, the attendance was enforced of one-third of all the children of school age in

the mills ; at the end of twelve weeks these were allowed to leave, and their places supplied by a second third, and these in turn by the remaining third ; so that the first year all the children received their schooling in nine months ; but on the first of January, 1869, only one-fourth were drawn for the ensuing term, and one-fourth in every succeeding term.

The following is the form of a blank, a sufficient number of which are left by the master of the school, during the last week of each term, with the agents and overseers of every mill in the city, who are expected to fill them out with the names of all children whose certificates do not exempt them from school attendance for the coming term ; they are then returned to the teacher, so that upon the opening day of the term he has in his possession the name, age and residence of every child hitherto employed in any mill, who ought to be in attendance. If there are any who do not appear, the truant officer is dispatched for them :

*Names of children sent from
for the term commencing*

*Mill to Factory School
187 .*

NAMES.	Age.	Residence.

Agent.

Received,

Teacher.

On the first day of the term, or whenever a new scholar enters the school, the teacher makes the proper record in a book called the "Record of Daily Attendances." The facts shown can be seen from the heading of one of its pages, which is as follows :—

NAME OF SCHOLAR.	AGE.		Residence. (Street.)	Mill where last worked.	Date of Entrance to School.	Date of Departure from School.
	Yrs.	Mos.				

The concluding entry is made in the last column,—“Date of Departure from School,”—when the scholar completes the term and leaves the school.

The teacher also keeps what may be called a ledger-account, with each mill, in which the mill is credited with each child sent to the school, and debited, at the proper time, with the certificate given to each.

The following is an exact copy of a page from this ledger, the names only being changed:—

DR. 1873.				MERCHANTS MILL.		1873, CR.	
Mar. 24.	To	Certificate of	Mary Kenney.	Dec. 30.	Mary Kenney,	Spool	Room.
“ 30.	“	“	“ Patrick Collins.	“ 31.	Patrick Collins,	Mule	“
“ 20.	“	“	“ John Foley.	“ 31.	John Foley,	“	“
“ 25.	“	“	“ Mary Brown.	“ 31.	Mary Brown,	Weave	“
April 23.	“	“	“ Napoleon Dupond.	Jan. 7.	Napoleon Dupond,	Spool	“

Below is the form of certificate given to each pupil upon completing his or her required term of attendance.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.

1874.

For the First term of the year ending March 31.

This Certifies that.....
has completed on this.....day of.....the term of three
months in school, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Age,..... Residence,.....

WM. CONNELL, JR., *Supt. of Schools.*

DIRECTIONS.

This Certificate is good until the first of Jan., 1875. It is to be taken by the Overseer when the child is employed, retained during the time he is at work, and given to him when he leaves to obtain work elsewhere or to attend school.

No child under fifteen years of age has a right to be employed in any manufacturing establishment unless he can present such a certificate to the employer.

Certificates of 1873 are good until the child is called out of the Mills to attend school in 1874.

These certificates are printed upon colored card-board; the color of the card is different for each term of the year, but for the corresponding terms of different years always the same; so that it indicates the term for which it was given. This certificate is good until the corresponding term of the next year. Mill-agents are said generally to agree to assist in enforcing the law, by refusing to employ

children of school-age without they present a properly dated and signed certificate.

Certificates are given, at the end of twelve weeks, to every pupil who has not been absent during the term; those who have absences to make up are required to do it in the thirteenth week, or as much of it as possible. There are usually but a very few that have to remain into the ensuing term to accomplish this; and these do not increase from term to term, as is the case at Salem, since they are considered as due at the school at the beginning of the corresponding term of each succeeding year.

We made special inquiries as to whether any children continued in school for two or more terms of the year, but were informed that not more than one or two in a hundred exceeded what the law demanded in respect to the length of their attendance.

The average age is about twelve years, the extremes being ten and fifteen; there are more of the former age than of the latter.

In nationality, the Irish lead; the French follow next, and the English next, finishing off with a few of other nationalities. We found but one scholar in this school who was not, when out of school, an employé of some one of the various mills of the city.

There are six classes in reading, six in spelling, six in arithmetic and two in geography.

Lessons are given in writing on certain days in each week, and there are general exercises every day in history, geography and arithmetic.

The poorer scholars are just taking the first steps in education, and the better are somewhat more than fitted for admission to a grammar-school. Two sessions daily are held, three hours long, each being broken by a recess of fifteen minutes.

The whole number registered the first terms of three successive years was:—

First year—Boys, . . .	107	Girls,	91
Second year, “ . . .	116	“	103
Third year, “ . . .	120	“	89
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total—Boys, . . .	343	Girls,	283
Total of both, . . .		626.	

Received certificates, 596 ; moved out of town, 30 ; average attendance, 201 ; per cent of attendance, 87.

The whole number registered for the year 1872-73 was 1,218, or an apparent average of a little more than 300 different pupils to each term.

The actual average attendance, however, was but 171.

Forty different mills send children to this school.

The whole number registered for the year 1873-74 was 1,051, or an apparent average of a little more than 260 different pupils to each term.

The actual average attendance, however, was 185.

Following is a tabulated statement, prepared by the school committee and appended to their last annual report, of the number of pupils entering this school each year since its establishment ; the mills from which they were sent out, and the number to whom cards were given indicating that they had attended school the required time. No record has been kept of those children who attended the required time in other schools.

Number of Children Received into the Factory School, from each Mill, and Number of Cards Issued.

MILLS.	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Entered.	Cards is- sued.	Entered.	Cards is- sued.	Entered.	Cards is- sued.	Entered.	Cards is- sued.	Entered.	Cards is- sued.
Merchants, . . .	69	62	84	70	82	80	46	43	59	52
Granite, . . .	47	45	45	43	48	46	68	61	72	64
Union, . . .	86	80	89	77	90	83	58	57	51	43
Troy Manuf'g Co., .	63	57	50	48	53	51	50	47	45	36
Robeson, . . .	28	26	25	24	33	29	27	25	24	21
Davol, . . .	28	26	28	26	23	22	20	18	22	20
Durfee, . . .	68	63	53	50	84	79	90	86	88	79
Tecumseh, . . .	29	29	27	25	24	21	36	35	44	41
Woollen, . . .	10	10	11	11	10	10	10	10	9	9
Pocasset, . . .	43	41	53	48	34	31	22	21	28	24
Quequechan, . . .	40	36	52	51	54	50	28	26	34	20
Watuppa, . . .	26	26	26	25	33	33	29	26	29	25
Robeson P't Works, .	36	35	32	30	33	32	20	20	11	10
Anawan, . . .	30	26	24	21	19	17	9	9	17	14
Metacomet, . . .	56	51	50	48	45	42	33	33	38	30
Linen, . . .	143	134	138	132	108	108	68	67	76	65
Massasoit, . . .	25	23	25	22	15	10	6	4	8	7
Globe P't Works, .	29	26	19	15	15	13	7	4	12	9
Thread Mills, . . .	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	3	3
Mt. Hope, . . .	2	2	6	6	5	5	—	—	1	1
Amer. P't Works, .	3	3	65	59	71	68	75	75	88	83
Fall River M'f'g Co, .	—	—	21	21	26	25	29	26	38	34
Cigar Manufactory, .	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooper's Shop, . . .	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous, . . .	—	—	22	17	13	10	30	16	10	6
Harness Shops, . . .	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	2	9	9
Wampanoag, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Stafford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	15
Crescent, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	20
Borden, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	26
Slade, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7
Mechanics, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	864	804	965	879	927	869	766	712	913	778

New Bedford.—In January, 1872, the school committee of this place opened a special school for mill children. The Wamsutta and Potomska mills furnish the most of the pupils.

It is conducted on the same general plan as the one at Fall River, and has usually from forty to fifty scholars in attendance, who are of widely varying ages and attainments.

Upon the day of our visit the youngest present was of the

age of six, and the eldest, twenty-one. There were twenty-three who gave their ages as ten and under.

The number of different children belonging to the school, during the year 1872, was about 175, and during the year 1873, about 150.

The average attendance for each month of the latter year was thirty-five.

Indian Orchard.—The half-time school, at the village of this name in Springfield, has been discontinued. The school authorities have always expressed themselves in their annual reports as highly pleased with what the school was accomplishing.

It was closed in the fall of 1873, and the only reason given by the single member of the school board whom we were able to find on our visit was, that "times were so hard that parents wanted their children to work, and as the school was small (it has usually numbered about thirty), it was thought best to discontinue it for the present."

This school has been noticed in previous reports, and its plan of work explained at some length.

CHAPTER IV.

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE EDUCATION AND LABOR OF THE YOUNG. — THE DUTY OF MASSACHUSETTS. — SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The signification of the word education is, to lead forth; that is, to lead forth the faculties; or, to change the figure, to project, so to speak, each faculty into its proper prominence; to produce an harmonious and well-balanced mind, by a fit development of each, having respect always to the others.

This is what education really means. Superficially, it means, with most, book-learning; and at the present stage of social growth, as reflected in law, it is in this limited signifi-

cation only that we can consider it. The philosopher who has studied into the growth of societies and governments, and has arrived at some inkling of the forces which underlie their progress, and the lover of his kind who makes the wish the father of his thought and springs at once to the most hopeful view of human evolution, will alike believe that the depths of meaning in this word will all be sounded in the future, and the breadths of its significance comprehended and embodied in human government and made universally applicable.

If words stand for anything, education means culture; and book-education is so valuable a help to this that it is not strange that it is popularly conceived of as identical with it.

Hence, there is no people raised sufficiently out of ignorance to perceive this relation, that have not striven for it. Now, if it is valuable to the individual, it must be valuable to masses of individuals or nations. If it is something which one should strive for so earnestly and suffer so many privations to obtain, conceiving that he will be richly rewarded in the end, it is, likewise, something which the state, which is but many individuals, should aspire for, for all, and hold as dearly worth attainment for all. If a knowledge of books is worth something to me, and makes me a better citizen of the state and a better man of the community, it would be worth just as much to any one of the thousands in Massachusetts who cannot read a line I am writing. If it is a means of culture, of development, of expansion for me; if it broadens my horizon and gives me glimpses into realms of thought unsuspected before, it will do a similar work, and proportionately, as our natural parts correspond, for any one else.

It will not make all geniuses, which is fortunate for the state; for genius, which is the extraordinary development of a few faculties, accompanied quite often by a corresponding suppression of others, is not wanted for all; but it will do better than this: it will make all, men.

In most governments, and most ages, genius has been stimulated. Kings and nobles have been its foster-parents. Under their protection it has had unlimited range, subject, of course, at times, to caprices on the part of its protectors. Wealth, also, could ever provide, or find provision for itself. The rich and the inspired were always well off under any

government. Aristocracies and monarchies have divided their powers with them.

Broadly stated, there is no use for a republic, or democracy, unless it does for the humblest what other states do for the highest; and this not by relieving him of exertion and constituting itself a reservoir of supplies from which he may draw at will, but by stimulating his exertions.

The best relief for the individual poor man is not ready money, but work. If he is capable of doing no work well, fit him for doing something well, and thenceforth he will provide for himself. There isn't an intelligent voter in the state but understands this fully, and knows that when he gives ten dollars in charity he has struck but the feeblest blow at poverty. He is ashamed, even, of the weakness of heart which leads him to throw his money into this bottomless pit. On the other hand, he knows just as well, that when he trains and directs a young man's faculties and puts him in a position where he may exercise them at advantage, that he has contributed something towards the aggregate of self-sustentation and lessened by so much the volume of ignorance and poverty. Not to sustain, but to make self-sustaining, is what is needed. If this is true for the individual poor, and the individual uneducated, it is true for all poor and all uneducated men. What other forms of government do for the few, it is the business of ours to do for all. A beggar should be an anomaly in a republic. He is as out of place as if he were a king. And a *citizen*, and yet unable to read and write! The Prussian *subjects*, who possess not this slight relief from the odium of complete illiteracy, are less numerous than the Massachusetts citizens. A government "of the people, for the people and by the people," should do better than that.

The fact is, we believe all this; every intelligent person in our communities believes it. We utter it freely in the pulpit, the press, the counting-room and on the street. Especially do we give a loud voice to it on the Fourth of July. Not either as an idle sentiment do we believe it; not either do we believe it as a glittering sophistry caught from the demagogue's frothy flux of words, which dazzles us somewhat by its brilliancy, but whose hollowness we know. We

believe it in all its depth, breadth and fullness. It is even an instinct with those of us of New England birth and education.

We think we are stating no more than a conceded fact, when we declare that it is to the extent that we have allowed these views of individual rights, as to education, to permeate our legislation and find free course in our institutions, that we have waxed strong and prosperous. But the trouble is, that we have not enough embodied them in action; *while we have had for years what, out of respect for words, we will call a compulsory school law, we have had but very little of compulsory school attendance.* The universality of education has been the theory of New England, and especially of Massachusetts from the formation of our Commonwealth; but if we examine the history of our state critically, we shall find that we have never taken this question out of the realm of theory and transferred it to the realm of fact.

There are many serious questions now agitating society, and many others which will agitate it when these shall have been settled, the solution of all of which really depends on this question of education. The question of the extension of the suffrage to the other sex is already being discussed in the great and general court of public opinion, and is even now being handled by some legislative and judicial bodies. The question of the suffrage is one of the most important that can engage the attention of the American citizen. It is claimed, by those who think they can see somewhat into the future, that its extension to women is but a question of time. If it is to become an accomplished fact within the immediate future, it is likely to increase the proportion of illiterate voters, since there are more illiterate females than males; and especially is this true of the population of those European countries from which we draw the most of our immigrants. If this result is reached, and women become voters, it is extremely essential that their education should be adequate to the proper discharge of their new duties. On this account it is important that their school-life should be as extended as possible, since, from the domestic nature of the employments of most of them in after-life, they have little opportunity for the acquisition of general and current knowledge, which, in

the case of the illiterate man, stands him in good stead in exercising the duties of citizenship.

But, whether they are to become voters or not, they are still to remain citizens; and it is a question in many thoughtful minds if their influence is not as wide in the one condition as the other. So that, whatever views one holds on the propriety or likelihood of the extension of the suffrage to them, the most vital of all questions will still be, are they educated or ignorant.

Another question which seriously threatens to impair the democratic fabric of our institutions, and substitute a nobility of its own creating in place of the nobility of the individual, is the rapidly increasing power of capital in this country, and the dominion it exercises by right of its purchasing power,—a form of dominion more likely to be disastrous to everything valuable in a people than where it is the mere concomitant of a pseudo or fictitious rank. At a comparatively recent period in our history, when every one labored more or less with the hands, and the employer carried on only small enterprises, involving his constant intercourse with his workmen and even participation in their labors, this evil, so threatening now, had not appeared. The opportunities for acquiring wealth are so many in a new and undeveloped country like our own, and its acquisition is something so entirely independent of individual education and culture, that a strong and growing tendency has been produced to the establishment of a class, the admission to which depends wholly on dollars.

It is not the place here to enter into a discussion of the legislation which might be entered upon to prevent the growth of individual fortunes, or to say whether any legislation would be justifiable; but we think it is proper to point to this tendency which is so alarming to every lover of democratic institutions, and to suggest a legitimate way of preserving somewhat more of the equality of fortune befitting the common citizens of a republican country.

The money-making faculty is not dangerous to society except when it escapes the control of the moral and intellectual faculties. The best of faculties which human nature possesses become destructive if inordinately exercised. The trouble is, that we are letting wealth get out of the leash of

the heart and intellect. The remedy, in a large degree, it seems to us, for this overhanging domination of capital, is in the elevation of the masses; and the first step to be taken is to educate them better. To produce a depreciation of the power of wealth, there should be an appreciation of the power of education. Let a greater and more universal stimulus be applied to the culture of the mind; let a love for literature, art and science be made more common; let the affections and the moral nature be more thoroughly awakened; let all this be done, especially in what is commonly called the lower half of society, and we shall find we have greatly circumscribed the influence of wealth. Let the state stimulate anew the cause of education, and see to it hereafter that not one child, who isn't a lunatic or an idiot, grows up to manhood or womanhood within her borders, without a good fair common-school education, such an education as can only be acquired by constant attendance at some really good school for all the years from five or six to fifteen, and she will have settled forever all likelihood of wealth's ever acquiring any undue influence. She will by that means make so universal the respect for the æsthetic, that the simply useful will lessen somewhat in our regard. Then at last we shall discover that the æsthetic is also the useful, and the useful, properly used, is the æsthetic.

The increasing prevalence of crime is another evil which has within a few years assumed threatening proportions.

With the criminal classes, we deal too much in a punitive rather than a preventive way. We cannot prevent crime by punishing it, nor can we outwit it and frustrate its accomplishment by any or all the devices which experience and study may suggest. The only way to reduce the aggregate of crime is the educational way. By any other way, we simply deal with results and do not correct causes. The statistics of all countries show that the mass of criminals are not only substantially uneducated, but even wholly so. The effects which will be produced by education, in each individual case, as regards the diminution of the probabilities of the commission of crime by that individual, inhere not only in the strengthening of his moral nature and the development of his intellectual, but in the lessening of the

stimuli to crime by the multiplication around him of others educated like himself, and by the presentation of means of securing more happiness, of acquiring better subsistence and more sure, by reputable courses.

It may be urged that many criminals are well educated, and that murder, which is often committed in the heat of passion, would be as likely to occur even if the murderer were educated. Without stopping to consider the improbability that any one who is *well* educated can at the same time be guilty of crime, we may reply that, in general, all crimes, great and small, must be less in educated than in uneducated communities, and that in an educated community, the rarity of crime will operate most powerfully as a check, as now its frequency seems to beget a familiarity that lessens our horror and serves even amongst all to increase the temptations to its committal.

The most of those to whom drunkenness proves a curse are ignorant and uneducated. At least that is the class that is ranged daily before the bar of justice. We do not pretend to speak with exactness on this point, but we presume every one would admit that there are more drunkards among the ignorant and illiterate, or half-educated, than among the better educated. The fullest development of the intellectual and moral faculties will tend to act as a restraint upon the imbibition of intoxicating liquor; for with the reason in free play, the curse of the love of drink will be forecasted, and, in a healthy moral nature, will be condemned.

That great apostle of education, Horace Mann, says: "Many, if not most, of those great questions which make the present age boil and seethe like a cauldron, will never be settled until we have a generation of men who were educated from childhood to seek for truth and revere justice."

Who can doubt that if every child in America was properly trained and educated from infancy to man and womanhood, that great crimes in private life and crying abuses in public, would either cease to exist or become so uncommon as to excite a proper degree of horror; that the degradation of abject poverty would be removed with its cause, and that that worse degradation, the degradation which great and misused wealth brings to its possessor, and to all who come

within the circle of its baneful influence, would no more exist? To doubt this is to doubt the truth of the republican idea.

When ignorance becomes in a measure general, the jealousy of classes begins to operate, and either with good or indifferent reason, the ignorant knowing not always the cause, but feeling only the result, think their rights infringed on, and partial or complete anarchy takes the place of order. The enlargement of individual rights and privileges must bring with it a corresponding enlargement of individual development, else we are but giving greater scope to a wild and reckless power that may, at any moment, at the suggestion of its unregulated strength, arise and take us by the throat. If we increase the power of action we must, to the same extent, perfect the power of restraint.

The principle of universal suffrage is a national blessing only to the extent that it is educated suffrage. The creation of more voters, to be bought by demagogues, is but a subtraction from the aggregate national strength. We have seen in other countries the attempts made to found republics on corner-stones of ignorance, and we have seen the results; and we shall always see the same result when the same causes operate. They made a sovereign of each individual, and then left him with but the education of a peasant. To the extent that we fail to properly educate every child in the Commonwealth we repeat the mistake; and Massachusetts can never be a Commonwealth of kings till each child has a kingly education. We can never be said to have given the republican idea a fair trial until this has been done. Whatever proportion we have of equality of possessions and subjection to law, of good government and ready obedience, we can safely ascribe to the comparatively general diffusion of education; and whatever we lack of all these can as truly be ascribed to its scarcity.

Separated from the rest of the world by natural barriers, having a country fresh to our hands, we are trying the republican experiment under the most favorable circumstances. The only balance of power we have to maintain is what inheres in a wide-spread knowledge; the only stand-

ing army, the school-masters. Our degree of success will be measured by our appreciation of these facts. Neither the possession of the ballot, nor fulsome laudation of that system of government which gives it, will alone make us a great and vigorous nation; nor, indeed, materially contribute to anything but our more speedy destruction. Our real strength subsists not in this, though our real weakness may. It subsists in the culture of the individual, and as long as we have individuals without any great degree of culture we are in danger. For the adult ignoramus we can do, substantially, nothing; but his child we have in our hands, or may have. We can see ourselves being distanced in the general diffusion of education by some of the nations of Europe which we have been wont to characterize as "effete despotisms"; and if we make no haste to equal or surpass them, we may yet see the positions of America and Europe reversed.

It is the wont of many most excellent people to say, that education is more generally diffused in Massachusetts than in any other part of the world. But this is a matter most easily disproved by the statistics of Prussia, of Switzerland, of Holland, and of some other countries.

So, too, it is argued that we open the school-house door to every child, of every race, sect and degree, and if they grow up in ignorance beneath the very shadow of the temple of education it is their own fault, or of those who have to do for them. Well, it may be their fault, but it is our misfortune after they have become voters. With only education enough to meet the requirements of the voting law, and that, perhaps, acquired solely that they may make merchandise of their ballots, they endanger, by their concerted action, the stability of every law and institution.

It seems to be a fact that was not contemplated by our legislators in the earlier days of our history, and is not even now sufficiently realized, that there should be any considerable number of parents who would not only permit but force their children to grow up in ignorance. In the conversations which we have had with agents of mills, with members of school committees and others having a knowledge of the facts, it has been repeatedly and universally stated, that many parents, who are operatives, are so determined upon getting

their children into the mills, that they resort not only to the most barefaced lying in regard to their ages, but teach their children the necessity of backing up their assertions.

These are the children to whom, most of all, the state should prove a foster-parent.

The rich will be educated whether she assists or not, and those in moderate circumstances to some considerable extent; the cultured themselves, of all conditions, will provide, to a greater or less degree, the opportunities for learning to their offspring; but the poor and the ignorant, for whom are free schools meant if not for them? And if so poor as to be unable to make use them, and so ignorant as to be impassive to their advantages, are they not then, by virtue of their poverty and their ignorance, the very ones for whom we have builded school-houses and provided teachers?

Moreover, we should realize that avarice is as predominant a passion among the ignorant and apparently poor, as among the wealthy. The instances of parents possessed of sufficient means to raise their families above want, to give them comfortable homes, pleasant surroundings and a good education, who yet house them in dirt and squalor, clothe them in rags, and drive them daily to the factory to add still more to the savings-bank deposit, are not few.

A mill overseer recently pointed out to us a man and wife and two children at work, whose combined monthly wages exceeded one hundred and fifty dollars, over \$1,800 per year, for the support of four persons; and yet these children, of the tender age of twelve and fourteen, were toiling month after month and year after year, to add to accumulations which already represented a round sum. This constituted the whole family. There were no little ones at home, no invalids or aged to be cared for, and the earnings of the parents would have been ample to have educated those two children and opened to them the advantages of the acquisition of a trade or the possession of a farm. Such cases as this are not by any means rare. We venture to say that there is not a mill in the state where child-labor is employed to any great extent, that there will not be found some such. Oldened by toil, while young in years, the lamp of their youth goes out almost before they become conscious of its

flame. Year by year, they add their increase to the aggregate voting population of the state, and wield with the ballot the same power as does the most intelligent citizen. Each will in due season marry his like and reproduce himself four-fold, so that for every male and for every female of this class that obtains a lodgment in life as the head of a family, we shall have in the next generation two.

There are others also who make unjustifiable use of the plea of poverty. In one of the cities where a half-time school exists, in which the children are nearly all of one nationality, it was the testimony of the mill agent that the fathers, as soon as they had children whose united earnings would support the family, were wont to give over all personal effort, and spend their time in idly smoking their pipes in the sun, in summer, and about the kitchen or saloon stove, in winter. This was claimed to be true of the majority of fathers of children of this nationality in this mill. Among them a rapidly growing family is not reckoned as a burden, but is looked upon as the happy harbinger of days of restful ease and fumous comfort.

If we compel capital to provide schools, we are unjust to it, if we give it not an educated laborer in return. We subject property to taxation for education, and to the extent that we fail in diffusing it, we leave property to the mercy of unregulated passions. The capitalist, in the payment of his educational tax, concedes the benefit that he derives from having skilled laborers in his employment, and cultivated communities about him. He knows that his work is more efficiently done and his property more secure. We owe it to him, then, as well as to the laboring masses, that *every child* in the state should receive some benefit from the money drawn from his coffers.

According to the thirty-sixth report of the board of education, the total amount of money expended in the state for public-school purposes, for the year 1871-72, was \$3,633,-648.89. This money was raised on the basis of the number of children in the state between the ages of five and fifteen, viz., 282,485. But by the same report we find that only 205,252 children, on the average, were in attendance. In other words, twenty-seven per cent were constantly absent

and receiving no benefit from the \$981,085.20, raised by local and general taxation for their use.

We find by the same report* that "in Lynn, 1,665 children, in violation of statute law, are left to toil in our workshops, or waste their time in trifling pursuits."

And the same report says,† respecting truancy, in Cambridge, "from the most reliable information at hand regarding the school population of the city, it seems that there are, on an average, more than two thousand children, between five and fifteen years of age, who are daily absent from the schools."

By reference to another division of this part of our report, it will be seen that in Prussia the attendance is between ninety-six and one hundred per cent of the whole number of children, and in some cantons of Switzerland about the same.

When we compare ourselves with that republic of the old world, Switzerland, or that kingdom which we are wont to consider as founded on cannon rather than universal education, and as ruled over by Krupp and Bismarck, we find nothing in respect to the general diffusion of education on which we can congratulate ourselves, but, on the contrary, much which we must deplore.

President McCosh, of Princeton College, says:‡ "All Americans feel that if their republican institutions are to continue and to prosper, they must have an education as universal as the suffrage. But in gratifying their national sin of self-adulation they must not allow themselves to forget that other nations are making rapid progress, and if the states are to keep before them, or even to keep up to them, they must be anxiously looking round for suggestions, and ready to adopt improvements from all quarters."

Rev. James Frazer, a member of the schools' inquiry commission of England, visited this country in 1865, and spent six months in examining our public-school system. His report was made to the British government, in the following year, and is published in a large octavo volume of 435 closely-printed pages.

As the testimony of a very competent observer who looks on us from without, we give some of his conclusions.

* Page 81.

† Page 121.

‡ International Review, March, 1874.

There is throughout the volume so much evidence of a thorough appreciation of everything good in American schools and American institutions, and so much generous and hearty praise bestowed where praise was conceived fit, that the criticisms which he makes should be seriously considered.

Mr. Frazer says :* "An interesting problem is the future of this grand system of schools. To me, gathering together and reflecting upon the phenomena which I observed, this future seems a little uncertain. I do not mean that the system is breaking down, or likely to break down, or that I could trace in it any symptoms of decrepitude or decay. And yet I judge, from the passionate advocacy of its supporters, and the earnestness with which, in report upon report of its progress, its claims upon all true patriots are urged, that some misgiving is felt as to the firmness of its position, and I could myself discern the operation of some not inconsiderable influences that have a tendency to undermine it. The clouds, as yet, may be no larger than a man's hand, mere specks at different edges of the horizon; but they are rising, and if they mass themselves together there may come a storm. The influences I speak of are chiefly these: I have already illustrated each of them abundantly in the course of this report, and all I shall do here will be simply to enumerate them.

"First: I set down the apathy of the large classes of society, the highest and lowest, who do not use the system, or only partially use it, and are too short-sighted to see how they are benefited by it.

"Second: The inadequate appreciation of its benefits even by those who do use it, as shown by the indifference of parents, the prevalence of the notion that 'the cheapest teacher is the best,' the complaints that the education offered is not suited to the after-life of the scholar, etc.

"Third: The admitted increase, in spite of all the seeming attractions of the system, of the twin evils, absenteeism and truancy. * * * *

"And, eighth and last, the growth of wealth creating a plusiocracy, if not an aristocracy, to whom the idea of 'common schools' will be as distasteful as all levelling ideas ordinarily are.

* Frazer's Report, p. 201, *et seq.*

"Of all these influences I could perceive traces, more or less distinct, in the general current of public opinion in America; nor is it an extravagant, nor even an unkind anticipation, which apprehends that even the essential principles of the system, if not absolutely endangered, at any rate are likely to be seriously affected by them. I confess to a doubt whether, in the course of another quarter of a century, all will go as smoothly with the common schools of America, as it has gone for the last twenty-five years; whether, like many another ancient institution, they may not be put upon their trial, and even forced to yield to the restless reconstructing tendencies of the age.

"There are two great difficulties in the way of our adopting a common-school system in England. In America, as we have seen, such a system is based upon a theory of social equality, which seems to suppose not only an equality of rights but an equality of conditions, and a theory of religious freedom which fancies itself obliged, as by a necessary corollary, to exclude religious teaching. In England there are both sharper lines of class distinction and sharper tones of class feeling. The system, as remarked, is more suitable to a community where wealth, the great modern creator of social differences, is equably than where it is unequally distributed. * * * *

"Even in America the system, with all its efficiency, labors under almost every one of the difficulties that beset the question of national education at home. Its benefits are unequally diffused; the richest neighborhoods get most of them, the poorest least. Local managers are found frequently to be under the influence of narrow and illiberal views. Teachers are both inadequately remunerated and imperfectly qualified. In the cities there are great masses of untaught; everywhere attendance is irregular, and the labor market competes, and triumphs in the competition, with the school."

That there is a growing tendency on the part of the wealthy, to educate their children in private schools, can hardly be doubted, and that the influence of their withdrawal is deleterious to our public schools no one can deny. But this is an evil which can only be counteracted by an increase of efficiency on the part of the public schools, and by

a more universal application of their advantages to the poor. It is unfortunate as regards the future of our common schools, that the wealthy are so short-sighted as not to see that their own children are likely to get as much good from association with the children of the poor as they give.

The tendency in a society exclusively rich, is to a development of refinement at the expense of strength. The boy or girl who witnesses the daily struggle of classmates who come from the forlornest homes of a great city, who mingles with them in the sports of the play-ground, and finds himself or herself sometimes forced to yield to them in competitive examinations, will attain a respect for their virtues and a charity for their failings that will be of inestimable value in the development of their own characters. The association, as regards wealth, of the children of all classes in our common schools, is almost as important in the perpetuation of a republican form of government, as the existence of the schools themselves.

There is yet another aspect in which we should look at the subject of education, and that is in relation to its effect on the abatement of child-labor and the consequent results to future generations.

If children are put to school, they will be relieved from labor; and at this point we cannot resist the temptation to introduce the words of Michael Thomas Sadler, a distinguished Irishman and member of parliament, who rendered efficient aid in the passage of the bill of 1833, regulating the labor of children in textile factories.

Mr. Sadler said:—"The morning of life, which God and nature intended as a time of mirth and pleasure, is made that of imprisoning, unhealthful, and demoralizing labor; and our political philanthropists wished to extend this system, instead of encouraging cultivation; though, no doubt, their feelings would be severely shocked at seeing such treatment transferred to the brute creation; as, for instance, were the farmer, providing himself with gearing and implements for the purpose, daily to labor a yearling foal at the plough; aye, and nightly, if it suited his interests. Cruelty like this to animals would excite universal sympathy and abhorrence, and probably travel the nation in ten thousand paragraphs; it is thus

our delicate susceptibilities find vent! It is rather a melancholy task to trace the progress of the new system; to anticipate the ultimate consequence, if every other interest among us must give way to it, is most appalling. In the times of ignorance, 'man went forth to his work in the morning'; he was the laborer of the family, and it sufficed; but now his infant children are demanded to make up his necessary means of subsistence, and too often become, not his assistants, but his rivals, in the market of labor, to use the phrase of the times; so that himself is often now found there 'all the day idle, because no man hath hired him,' when the fashionable system of policy coolly recommends his desertion."

We presume there are many who think that children should labor as well as men and women. The Massachusetts farmer does not reckon himself as very wise because he knows better than to work his calves or his colts. It would be supererogatory to bring arguments to him to prove that he would injure their future usefulness, by putting them to labor before they had reached a decent maturity. But, at the same time, he does not scruple to do this in respect to his children, and often gets a fair man's work out of his boy of fourteen. Let him consider whether he is not kinder to his stock than to his growing son, and take heed of his kin as well as his kine. In every family there are chores and errands, which the children are called on to perform, which make in themselves a sufficient amount of labor to afford some discipline and develop responsibility. Any labor beyond the amount necessary for these purposes is unfit for children. Let any man or woman perform the chores and do the errands that they call for daily from their children, and they will be likely to find out that chores and errands are but other names for work.

But it is not so much of the lighter kinds of regular labor that we complain, as those that are heavier, or long-continued, or pursued in unhealthy atmospheres.

It is impossible to overlook the physical degeneracy which must result where young children, with growing bodies, are put to continuous labor in ill-ventilated rooms, or in rooms where the temperature is 80° or 90°, as is the case in many

rooms in woollen and cotton factories; worse, perhaps, yet, is the result to them in flax and jute mills, from the fine particles of disintegrated fibre which fill the air and are taken into the lungs with every inhalation.

The consideration of these and kindred facts as regards child-labor is disclaimed by many as an indulgence in a sentimentalism that, going to the other extreme of complete remittance from labor among children, is likely, in another way, they think, to inflict as great an injury upon the child, as does the present state of things.

In this country, where people are to so great an extent the architects of their own fortunes, we have the examples of many who have risen to wealth and honor, who had spent half their life before their majority in daily contest with toil fit only for men. They knew, meantime, as others cannot know who have not felt, the gnawings of unsatisfied stomachs and the shiverings of half-clothed limbs; but, surviving all, they worked their way gradually to position and competence, to usefulness, good citizenship and some degree of culture.

It is manifestly unfair that these strong and healthful stocks, endowed by nature with an unusual vitality, should be accepted as exponents of a system of stirpiculture generally applicable.

If we would follow nature's cruel plan, in which only the survival of the fittest seems to be provided for, we could do no less than endorse it. Nature, working under this law, amidst the vast solitudes of mountains and plains, and wherever man is not, secures the survival of that which is really fittest; but when man enters her domain with the implements of husbandry in his hands, a new law is introduced, demanding that something else than vital strength shall be the test of fitness for life. The fittest for man's purposes is not always the strongest. Luscious fruits hang from trees in our orchards that would never have won, unaided, a healthful and useful maturity; and beautiful flowers blossom in our gardens, that were produced by a tender nursing and protection from nature's exuberant powers. It is not unnatural that men who have conquered the adverse

forces of poverty and illiteracy, which beset them in youth, and secured an honorable position in the world, should consider that hardship is a good thing for the young, and an imperfect education a preservative from weakly sentimentalism. But they should more carefully reflect whether the trials which were an incentive to them might not be fatal to others. These men represent vital strength and are bound to survive and thrive, whatever the age or country that gives them birth, and whatever the circumstances of that birth.

Civilization comes, and demands and begins to provide for, the survival, likewise, of other men with other gifts. It introduces a new standard of value and recognizes other qualities, moral or mental, often not found associated in the same individual with vitality, as being of parallel or paramount importance in its work of subjugating barbarism. It is not unlikely that the severe regimen to which poverty subjects the youth of many, serves oftentimes as a healthful stimulus in the hardening of convictions and the consequent development of character. But this heroic treatment is fit only for strong natures; and where one man is raised by it, ten are destroyed and lost for all the purposes of a high civilization. It is answer enough to the cry of weak sentimentalism, on the part of these men, to ask if they put their own eight and ten year old children into factories, at daylight, to work ten hours, in unwholesome and ill-ventilated rooms. We think it is the general opinion that they are the very parents who require the fewest and the least onerous duties from their children, and who are the most remiss in enforcing constancy and regularity in their school attendance.

Another question which seems to arise naturally, at this point, in considering the question of children's labor, is the question of its reward or wage.

There seems, within recent times, to have occurred a change in the relation of wages to support, so that more and more the labor of the whole family becomes necessary to the support of the family. If we are right in our surmises, that this is becoming more fixed and recognized, from decade to decade, it certainly bodes no good to our future. The civilization of the nineteenth century, which seems to

especially emphasize the home as its one most prominent and valuable feature, should not allow it to become necessary that any but the husband and father should labor for its support and security.

It is likely that if, by compulsion, the children of the state are taken from work and put into school, there will be individual cases of suffering and hardship, but these will be only temporary. The rates of wages, after a little time, will readjust themselves to the new state of things; and the same amount of money, or a somewhat near approximation to it, will be earned by the head of the family, as is now earned by him in conjunction with his children.

To illustrate this a little more fully, we may suppose that, at a certain time, in a certain community, a condition of affairs obtains such as insures that the labor of the husband shall be sufficient for the maintenance of the family; the wife cares for the household; the children are under preparation for the duties and privileges of man and womanhood. The manufacturer, all at once, is struck with what we may suppose to be a new idea. He discovers that he may lessen the cost of production, and thereby undersell and out-sell his rivals in the trade, by employing young people of, we will say, sixteen years of age. He sees that they will be as efficient auxiliaries to his machines, for three-fourths of his work, as men. He can hire them for a dollar a day, while he is obliged to pay men two dollars. Animated with this idea, he promptly reduces it to practice.

But the secret of this low cost of production can not be kept. His competitors learn of it and imitate it. It spreads in all directions. Large numbers of men are thrown out of employment. Yet they must have subsistence; so they say to the manufacturer, if you can not give two dollars a day, give me a dollar and a half; there are some parts of your work for which I am more competent than a young fellow of sixteen. I think I should be worth to you for that work a half dollar more than he. So a portion of the men are still retained, and are comforted for the decrease in their earnings by the reflection that the wages of their children make up the loss.

But competition is not content even now; it is discovered

by some enterprising manufacturer that children of ten and twelve can do many parts of his work as well as men did them once, or as young people of sixteen do now. So a certain number of the latter are displaced, and children, whom he can hire for fifty cents a day, substituted. Indirectly this operates to displace some adults also; and they and the youth find that those of them who can have employment at all, must be content with less wages; so a dollar and a quarter, and seventy-five cents, is offered to each respectively, and by each accepted.

This seems to us a fair statement of the manner in which the introduction of child-labor tends to the decrease of men's wages, and the relegation of large numbers of them, for portions of the year, to idleness.

Superficial thinkers have criticized the manufacturer severely for this state of things; but the manufacturer of to-day who is blamed for it, was yesterday, perhaps, the laborer who denounced it. They should rather find fault with human nature. And it is in this shape, as pertaining quite universally to human nature, that it is to be dealt with. It is for legislation to regulate human nature. An immediate change, as we have said, might result in individual cases of hardship; but it is not necessary that the change should be immediate. Analogy would seem to point to a gradual recovery of what we may not improperly call man's normal position. That the present is a condition of things which should not exist, and which cannot exist for any great length of time without the health of the body-politic suffering, we think all thoughtful men will admit. It is obviously a condition of as great detriment to the employer as to the employed, for the temporary gain which accrues to his pocket will be subjected to heavy drafts in the future.

In Part IV. of this report will be found much interesting and valuable information bearing on this subject, derived from original investigation.

In 1802, England took her first step as to the regulation of child-labor and the education of child-laborers. Every movement since then has been in the direction of a lessening of their labor and an expansion of their educational opportunities.

The same drift is apparent in every European country. There is no doubt but half-time schools have been of great value in England. In one sense they would be of value to us. They do there, and they would here, no doubt, furnish large numbers of children, who might otherwise grow up completely illiterate, with some rudimentary knowledge of books; but there is one other thing which they accomplish there which totally unfits them for our use. They help to perpetuate the class distinctions which England conceives necessary to the stability of her existence. They would serve here, and quickly, to introduce the same distinctions. The homogeneousness of society is of the highest importance to us; and a somewhat more general diffusion of elementary knowledge would not by any means make amends to us for its loss. As long as Massachusetts objects to other states establishing schools to which *color* is the sesame of entrance, she can hardly deny that she is likely to become, in turn, a fair subject of criticism, if she shall establish schools to which *occupation* is the criterion of admission. Class schools are class schools just the same when they are for those of a certain employment as when they are for those of a certain color.

With factory schools once in full blast, how long will it be before the tradesman's or the lawyer's child will look upon their ill-clothed and dirty-handed pupils as inferiors and aliens. You can see it already in places where these schools exist in Massachusetts. And will not the factory child in turn view himself in the light of one degraded? Will the little book-learning he acquires bring him up, as much as this banishment from opportunities of social culture will sink him?

Most assuredly it will not. The book-education which the children of poor parents get in our present public schools is but a tithe of all their gettings. The cultivation of the moral and social natures from association with those blessed with a better home-training; the opportunities of self-comparison with them, and for the formation of friendships on a basis the nearest to perfect equality which the world has ever seen; the stimulus to exertion for such, in all ways, toward perfect man

and womanhood which exists in these schools, in the knowledge that if they but zealously continue in them and honorably graduate, there will be no shred of the badge of their uncultured origin remaining, and no barrier left to their future advancement, but poverty, the implements for whose destruction they will hold in their hands; the very surroundings of costly desks, instruments of music and pictured walls (for these do not now, nor will not exist, in any such sumptuousness for the factory child in his school),—all these, and many more, are the choice acquisitions which the child of humble parents obtains in our public schools. These are the things which cultivate him. Education which has no smack of culture about it is but an effort of the memory and of little worth. It is like the verses which we learn in private to adorn our public discourse; they are conned only to affect others, and never seem to re-act upon ourselves, while the lines that spring to our lips at the apposite moment, have been taken into the inmost recesses of our beings, and lie next our hearts.

The establishment of half-time schools in England was an advance, but for Massachusetts we believe it would be a retrogression.

It is claimed by their supporters that the children who frequent them, advance as rapidly in their studies as those who frequent full-time schools.

We cannot believe this to be true; but if it be true, then, we should say, let it be made true for all. Let our full-time schools be closed, and half-time schools be opened sufficient for all the children in the state. Let us aim to be both consistent and democratic. But the measure of evidence that can be adduced to support this assertion is extremely small; too small, we think, to need more than this passing mention.

We believe that it is the business of children to attend school and acquire an education, and that they should have no legal status as workers. If it be said that the world has not arrived at that stage of development when it is incumbent on us to see that the child of the poorest and most degraded parentage should be compelled to attend school, and the wealthy be compelled to furnish and support them; we

reply then, that a grave mistake was made when New England originated her present free-school system. For it was founded on that basis, and all our legislation has tended to that end, but hitherto always falling short of accomplishment, until now the alternative is offered us, of justifying previous laws, of adding the key-stone to the otherwise perfect arch, or of starting again on a basis honored only in the example of certain monarchical countries, a basis which, beginning with the school, is sure to end in society, and which will exhibit us, sooner or later, with social gradations as systematically arranged as any which now curse European countries.

We believe it is especially necessary for the perpetuity of our form of government that there should be universal intelligence among our citizens, and to have that we must first have universal education; and not only universal education, but there must be a certain homogeneousness about it. The education of the poor man must not be of a kind to specially fit him for associating with poor men, and remaining a poor man, becoming a barrier to oppose his progress except in one particular direction, and on one particular level; nor on the other hand must it happen that the education of the rich shall be of a distinct kind and quality to insure that they will be kept rigidly through life in certain grooves. And to prevent these two things, nothing more efficient can be provided than the heterogeneous association of all classes, as regards wealth and social position, in the common schools. There was undoubtedly a great deal of force in that word "common" in the minds of our forefathers.

We see no way to attain this universal education except by making it compulsory. Our right to do this is established by many precedents, and supported by reason and justice. On this latter point it is enough to say, that if we can compulsorily take taxes from property for the support of schools, we can with equal right compulsorily take the children to fill them; indeed we shall hardly be fair to property unless we do.

Plato, in his Laws,* says that masters should be provided "to teach every one, * * * * not only the youth

* Book VII.

who comes to school because his father wishes it, but him, too, who, because (his father) does not (wish), neglects his education, * * * * * since they belong rather to the state than their parents."

So we have been led through much investigation and reflection to a far higher veneration of the idea embodied in those two words, "Common Schools." It seems to us that our fathers builded so well when they laid the foundations, that it becomes an imperative duty for us to erect our superstructure on those foundations.

Feeling thus, we cannot witness with sympathy the establishment among us of what are called half-time schools. And we perceive with regret, a popular tendency in the direction of this system. To our minds it is a system which is but a makeshift, and a dangerous and deluding makeshift, which "keeps the word of promise to the ear, but breaks it to the hope." Its specious appearance of merit and acceptableness has produced, in the minds of many, very favorable opinions of its usefulness; but we trust that in so important a matter as the elementary training of the young, haste to cure a great evil may not lead to the adoption of any empirical means.

In the statements which follow we have summarized our chief points of belief in the whole matter, and our reasons therefor; and the recommendations annexed we believe to be expedient as well as wise; and that they will tend to lay a *permanent* foundation for our future welfare.

We believe that, generally speaking, the period of childhood and youth should be a period of free and unrestricted physical growth, that the bodily man and womanhood may be vigorous and vital. We believe that this is peculiarly essential in this country, where life is so intense, and so many accomplishments are crowded into every year of adult life.

We believe, also, that the period of childhood and youth should be a period of mental and moral discipline and education, that the adult may not have to contend blindly and at great disadvantage with the forces of nature, and be subject constantly to the depredations of his fellow-men.

We believe, in short, that children should have no legal

status as workers, but only as pupils; and, above all, that the poverty of parents should not be allowed to foster the one condition or frustrate the other, inasmuch as it is unwise for the state to permit the future usefulness of its citizens to be jeopardized by causes within its control.

We believe that the opportunities for education should be the same for *all* the children in the state; and that a special and necessarily poorer class of schools should not be established for the children of the poor. We believe this, because it would be a direct blow at the democratic foundations on which our governmental structure rests.

And in answer to the resolve of the legislature, we would recommend that our laws be so revised as to provide compulsorily for the attendance of all children between the ages of five and fifteen (not in attendance upon any private school) in the public schools for as long a time each year as they are kept in operation. And for the general accomplishment of this, that the state or local authorities be required to investigate and relieve, to such extent as is necessary, all cases of absolute and unavoidable individual poverty, which would otherwise prevent compliance with this obligation.

We present below the outline of a bill which we would offer as our conception of the proper "plan" to be adopted.

If any consider it impracticable, we have only to say that it does not go as far as the laws of some European countries, and seems to us absolutely necessary, if we expect to bring Massachusetts up to the same plane of nearly universal education which they occupy.

SECT. 1. On and after the first day of September next, no child under the age of twelve years, shall be employed in any factory, workshop, or establishment where the manufacture or sale of any species of goods whatsoever is carried on; and after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, no child under the age of thirteen years shall be so employed; and after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, no child under the age of fourteen years shall be so employed; and after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, no child

under the age of fifteen years shall be so employed: *provided*, that children of the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifteen years, may be employed until the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, during such times as the schools of their respective towns or cities are not in operation, or for a certain portion of each year, until the aforesaid first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, as permitted in the following section.

SECT. 2. No child of the age of twelve years, or who has not reached the age of fifteen years, shall be employed in any factory, workshop or establishment, where the manufacture or sale of any species of goods whatsoever is carried on, unless, within the twelve months immediately preceding the beginning of such employment, and during each succeeding period of twelve months of such employment, such child shall have attended the public day schools of the town or city wherein his parents or guardians reside, for at least twenty weeks of five days in a week, which time may be divided into two terms, each of ten consecutive weeks, so far as the arrangements of school terms will allow, or for forty weeks of five half-days in a week so divided: *provided*, that attendance for the same number of days or half-days, consecutively, upon any private school approved by the school board, shall be considered an equivalent; and no manufacturer, merchant or other employer shall employ any child unless such child shall have presented a certificate, signed by the superintendent of schools or by the school board, certifying that such child has complied with the requirements of this act.

This section shall be construed to render permissible the employment of children of the ages named, only until September first, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and shall be null and void on and after that date.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of the truant officers, in all cases where poverty apparently prevents the attendance at school of any child, to report the same, within ten days after the beginning of each term, to the overseers of the poor, who shall, within ten days thereafter, if, on investigation, a sufficient degree of poverty be clearly apparent, provide, at the expense of the town or city, relief from such poverty to the extent necessary to secure the attendance of such child at school.

All truant officers and boards of overseers of the poor who fail to comply with this section shall be subject to a fine of not more than _____ dollars, and not less than _____ dollars, in the case of each

child ; and every manufacturer, merchant or employer, who employs any child contrary to the provisions of this act, and every parent or guardian who permits such employment, shall be subject to a fine of not more than dollars, and not less than dollars, in the case of each child. Justices of police or district courts, trial justices, trial justices of juvenile offenders and judges of probate shall have jurisdiction within their respective counties of the offences described in this act.

SECT. 4. All fines collected under this act shall accrue to the benefit of the school fund of the town or city.

PART II.

SPECIAL EFFECTS

OF

CERTAIN FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT UPON
FEMALE HEALTH.

PART II.

SPECIAL EFFECTS OF CERTAIN FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT UPON FEMALE HEALTH.

Continuing the investigation of the sanitary condition of the working-classes instituted by the bureau last year, efforts have this year been made to obtain particular knowledge of certain industrial influences and conditions, some of which were of assured vital importance, while others, presumed so, called for the collation of authentic data to define their real character. Recognizing the position of woman as a chief factor in all political and social problems, and the necessity to their happiest solution, of her most healthful *status*, especial regard has been had to the consideration of employments, which, from their character, might be presumed to affect deleteriously the female operative, and more especially the establishment and normal course of her peculiar sexual functions. Strange as it appears, widely and ably conducted as the investigations of various governments have been, into the processes and influences bearing unfavorably upon the health of working-people, with frequent special attention to their results upon child bearing and nursing women, and (in a general way) upon children of tender years, there seems to have been no effort made by authority, until that of the bureau last year, to determine the far more important, the *cardinal* relation which labor bears to this essential attribute of the forming woman, on which so certainly hinge all other vital results. It is curious, in this connection, to note, in the otherwise admirable report of Messrs. Bridges and Holmes, made last year to the British Local Government Board, "on proposed changes in the hours and ages of employment in

textile factories," that there is hardly more than a hint in the following questions, put by these gentlemen to the medical practitioners of factory districts, of any possibility of injury to the young and maturing female operatives, in this most important direction :—

"1. Have you had experience of factory operatives; if so, how long?"

"2. Have you formed any opinion whether the factory labor, as now carried on in your district, has any deleterious influence on the health of the operatives? Are there any diseases which you have noticed as being peculiarly prevalent amongst them?"

"3. Are there any processes in the manufactures of your district which you believe to be specially injurious to women or children; and, if so, in what way?"

"4. Has the labor any tendency to increase the rate of infant mortality? If so, does this depend on the mothers suckling their children imperfectly, or on their working too near their confinement? Do you know how soon married women usually work at the mill before and after delivery?"

"5. Do you think that 'short-timers' commence work at too early an age, or that their hours of work are too long?"

"6. Do you think the present age of thirteen years too early for a child to commence working 'full time'?"

"7. Do you think that the present day's work, ten and a half hours, is too long for young persons or for grown-up women?"

With a careful and highly commendable search for causes of maternal injury and infant mortality, there is here, as elsewhere, manifest a singular neglect of direct and inquisitive attention to the dangers to the *basis* conditions on which healthful maternity and infant life *depend*, and which, moreover, are incident to every one of the sex.

The field of inquiry as to the effect of over-*mental* exertion on the special function of the sex, so vigorously opened by Prof. Clarke, has found many laborers and an abundant harvest, and we trust that this complementary field of study of the relationship of *physical* over-burden and sexual disturbance, may find a general recognition, as generous as that given the work of the bureau in this direction last year, in the new monograph of Prof. Clarke.*

* "Building a Brain." J. R. Osgood & Co.

In addition to the particular attention given this phase of non-sanitary influence as affecting the working-classes, other agencies bearing upon the general health of working-people have received consideration, and the results thereof are herewith presented.

Influences that Affect the Proper Establishment and Normal Course of the Peculiar Functions of Female Working-People.

The influences that inhere in special processes or forms of employment, and operate injuriously upon the menstrual function of young females engaged therein, are deserving of, and demand, special attention, not less by the gravity than the extent of their effects.

A process or condition of employ that tends to the prevention or impairment of the normal course of this vital principle in woman, involves economic, sanitary and moral questions of the farthest reach; for, whenever successful in its aggressions, it brings,—

1st. *To individuals suffering thereby,—*

- (a) Lessened productive labor, and hence lessened comforts of life.
- (b) Increased expense, and loss of vital force, time and money.
- (c) A draft upon previous accumulations, or debt and obligation.
- (d) As a rule, lessened capacity for future production by labor.
- (e) Bodily and mental distress, sometimes tending to intemperance and crime. Thus far all results that may be the legacies of several forms of disease, but *specially* resultant on the disturbances in review, while further we have,
- (f) Lessened probabilities of maternity or vigorous offspring, with possible resultant loss of social and domestic happiness, and even a worse train of *sequelæ*, including secondary disease and death.

2d. *To society it brings,—*

- (a) Greater burdens, inasmuch as it lays on its members extra care and labor,—in the strict sense unremunerative.
- (b) Lessened production, present and prospective :
 - 1. By the loss of as much as the disabled laborer would have produced.
 - 2. By the loss of the natural increase of that which would have been produced.
 - 3. By the loss of the production of those required to care for the sick, and its natural increase.
 - 4. By the incapacity to bear a proportionate part by maternity in keeping good the strength of the land, or by the expense, loss and burden involved in the production of non-vigorous and non-productive offspring.
- (c) Loss to the general tone and work of society.

It hardly seems credible, at first thought, that the class through whom such an aggregate of loss may be, and really is, inflicted upon the state, is composed of the young girls, between the ages of eleven and twenty-one, engaged in our industrial pursuits, by which their injury is effected. The mortality tables of our cities and manufacturing towns hint at the facts, but rarely include this class under such "causes." Our hospital wards do not often receive them, until special agencies of disease have become secondary or general, but their out-patient rooms and the "dispensaries" are familiar to them, and the "corporation" physician and general practitioner is acquainted with their troubles. Profuse, difficult, deficient or retarded menstruation, anæmia, chlorosis, anasarca and œdema of feet, pains of back and limbs, nervous headaches, hacking coughs, by-and-by tubercular symptoms, and more or less early decline, is the usual list and order of complaints that our errors of industrial employ are establishing with this portion of our working world, and with their results are grafting upon our nationality to its steadily progressive decline and decay.

In the report before quoted,* Messrs. Bridges and Holmes declare, that: "Amongst the women of factory operatives, much more than among the general population, derangements of the digestive organs are common, *e. g.*, pyrosis, constipation, vertigo, and headache, generated by neglect of the calls of nature through the early hours of work, the short intervals at meals, the eating and drinking of easily prepared foods, as bread, tea and coffee, and the neglect of meat and fresh-cooked vegetables. *Other deranged states of a still worse character are present, e. g., leucorrhœa, and too frequent and profuse menstruation.* Cases also of displacement, flexions, and versions of the uterus, arising from the constant standing, and the increased heat of and confinement in the mill."

What, then, are the errors of employ that entail upon the individual, and the community alike, these serious results. We assume that:

First. Is the age at which we permit the young girl to leave a life of animal growth and become a part of an occupation or machine.

Second. Is the disregard (even in defiance of statute) which our managers of industries exhibit for the cardinal principles of continued prosperity and individual happiness, in the regular and prolonged employ of the plastic and undeveloped forms and powers of these girls of tender years, whose vital functions are as yet incomplete.

Third. Is their employment in occupations which can not be undertaken without injury, except by those confirmed in the possession of full strength and capacity.

Fourth. Is in summoning these girls to a long day of labor and requiring their unremitting attention to it, under conditions and circumstances radically unfavorable to health. An analysis of this grouping of causative errors will show, under each division, a demand for the simultaneous exercise of very considerable, often *intense*, activity of bodily and mental forces, and it is believed that just in proportion as these forces are co-ordinated in occupations and maintained in extreme activity, the impairment and overthrow of the peculiar function of the sex will result. Upon that impair-

* Rep. on Proposed Changes in Homes and Ages of Employment in Textile Factories.

ment and overthrow we desire to fix the observation of all as a prime factor, in determining the decline and mortality of young female life and the multiplied loss consequent thereon. Says Mr. Simon,* medical officer of the Privy Council of Great Britain: "The death rates of the young are, in my opinion, among the most important studies in sanitary science. In the first place, their tender young lives, as compared with the more hardened and acclimatized lives of the adult population, furnish a very sensitive test of sanitary circumstances; * * * and, secondly, those places where they are most apt to die are, necessarily, the places where survivors are most sickly, and where, if they struggle through a scrofulous childhood to realize an abortive puberty, they beget a sicklier brood than themselves, *even less capable of labor*, and even less susceptible of education. It can not be too distinctly recognized, that a *high local mortality of youth must almost necessarily denote a high local prevalence of those causes which determine a degeneration of race.*"

The unmistakable results of inquiring into the effects of co-ordinated mental and physical activity on the menstrual function were briefly recorded in the report of this bureau last year.† A wider investigation has confirmed them, and it is also made certain that the train of evils hereinbefore stated as the *sequelæ* of such functional disturbance are producible in the immature female.

First. By severe overwork alone.

Second. By severe overwork coupled with innutrition and non-hygienic surroundings—more rapidly.

Third. By labor requiring great celerity of manipulation coupled with intense concentration and activity of mental forces—most rapidly, and especially if under poor nutrition and bad sanitary conditions.

Fourth. (Probably.) By the secondary effects of diseases engendered or promoted by non-hygienic conditions of labor, as phthisis (consumption), etc.

These causes, then, are direct and secondary, and as ranged under the four divisions, or "errors," before declared, may be considered *seriatim*. The first of these is—

* Introduction to Greenhow's Rep. to General Board of Health, 1858.

† Sanitary condition of working-classes, p. 46, Report of 1874.

The age at which we permit the young girl to leave a life of animal growth, and become a part of an occupation or machine.

"The establishment of the sexual power at puberty, and its extinction with advancing age, both exert important influence on the constitution. At both of these epochs there is an increased liability to disease; and at the former, a marked increase in the rate of mortality." *

It is evident that to maintain that condition of life which shall best promote the normal establishment and course of a function so beset with danger, and on whose due exercise so much depends, should be a first concern of all who have any interest in the future welfare of the community. It is equally evident that large numbers of the very class by whom, and toward whom, this care should be exercised, are engaged in employments whose demands and conditions are such as to render them the reverse of favorable circumstances for the true balance of health in this regard. Until this faculty shall have been established and confirmed in its completeness, there can be no moral—there should be no legal—right of a parent or guardian to permit, or of an employer to secure, the labor of the immature frame in occupations that in themselves, or their surroundings, are inimical to the due development of the individual. If employed, it should be in pursuits free from tendencies to the repression of the sexual principle and the almost purely animal growth which the early years of life seem intended to expressly accomplish. Labors that demand full measures of strength and activity, physical or mental, must properly seek them in those who have passed this climacteric. Dr. Barnes, in his excellent work,† thus clearly states the relation of influence and condition:—

"Many of the factors which account for primitive amenorrhœa (or absence of menstruation), will also induce secondary or accidental amenorrhœa. Thus, defective nutrition, unhealthy occupations in crowded, ill-ventilated rooms, blood-tainting, from exposure to sewage emanations, want

* Dr. West on Diseases of Women, p. 18.

† Barnes on Diseases of Women.

of exercise in open air, which implies privation of the wholesome influences of the sun, will all prevent the advent of menstruation. It is a matter of observation that girls verging on puberty, sent to boarding-school or into business in large town-establishments, commonly fail to menstruate, whilst the function is often accomplished on the return to free life in the holidays or on return to the country. What is wanted is out-door exercise and less rigorous strain upon the mind and body."

In all factory employments, and indeed in many others of the lighter and more commercial order, the labors and attention of the employé must be incessant as well as arduous; and not infrequently the concentrated thought and action of the individual must supplement and be the essential complement of the motions of the machine which the operative tends. Even in many of the higher grades of labor in which numbers of young work-women are engaged, as type-setting, telegraphing, money-changing, etc., the individual becomes almost or wholly subservient to, and absorbed by, the occupation or process to which she is devoted.

Mr. Robinson, of Dukinfield, in his report to Messrs. Bridges and Holmes,* says:—

"The injurious element in factory labor is the incessant and increased action of machinery, preventing the body having those brief periods of repose which, if left to itself, it instinctively would have. I attribute the difference in healthy vigor between colliers and mechanics on the one hand, and factory-workers on the other, to the constant demand upon muscular and mental activity made by constant action of the swift machinery."

"Though the thing done is so monotonous and uninteresting, any negligence is fatal to the work, and the attention must be unremitting; and this call for unremitting attention is increased by the increased speed of machinery and the constant demand for increased production."†

"The depressing agents upon the physical strength of the operatives are not those which exhaust from the wear and tear of muscular fibre simply, but from loss of nervous

* Op. cit. p. 43.

† Idem.

energy by perpetual excitement, and from long continuance in over-crowded, ill-ventilated rooms.”*

Thousands of children, more than half of them girls, are to-day employed in the various industries of this state, undermining, in a great proportion of cases, that physical vigor which alone will serve as a sound basis for the moral, mental and material prosperity of a nation.

We have said that the *second* causative error affecting our growing girls in their employments, is—

The disregard (even in defiance of the statute) which our managers of industries exhibit for the cardinal principles of continued prosperity and individual happiness, in the regular and prolonged employ of the plastic and undeveloped forms and powers of these girls of tender years whose vital functions are as yet incomplete.

By far the greater majority of those who are engaged in the lighter labors of manufacturing and commercial interests in our larger cities and towns have not arrived at the age when the law governing such employment releases them from its control, and yet the provisions of the statute in this regard are in large measure utterly ignored, and every section of the state supports industries in the processes of which the law is daily and with unconcern infringed. Probably the first requirement of the law that “no child under the age of ten years shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment within this Commonwealth,” is violated with comparative rarity, but its second, and quite as important proviso, that “no child between the ages of ten and fifteen shall be so employed, unless he or she has attended some public or private school, under teachers approved by the school committee of the place in which such school is kept, at least three months during the year next preceding such employment, * * * nor shall such employment continue, unless such child shall attend school at least three months in each and every year,” is most wilfully disregarded. “No child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment more than sixty hours in one week. Any owner, agent, superintendent or overseer of any

* Rep. Sanit. Cond. of Leeds, 1842.

manufacturing or mechanical establishment who shall knowingly employ, or permit to be employed, any child in violation of this law, and any parent or guardian who allows or consents to such employment, shall, for such offence, forfeit the sum of fifty dollars." There can be no doubt that these latter clauses of the law are most frequently and criminally thrust aside. It is gravely to be regretted that our law has not recognized the established distinction now so generally, as properly and necessarily admitted, as required by the difference in sex, whether in mental or physical labor; has not defined with precision in the law itself, what shall be the interpretation of "knowingly employ"; and has not made definite provision for its rigorous enforcement in every city and town in the Commonwealth. Not that we consider the law fully adequate to meet the evils pointed out, but that it would, if rightly enforced, go a long way toward the remedy of those evils. While the original error of the law is in admitting to employ, at all, in such establishments, *girls* of such ages, and, as a rule, boys even, and while the change to school occupations, though an undoubted advantage over the hard grind of the factory or even shop life, is but a stepping from one form of concentrated effort to another, even the provisions that do exist in law would lessen, by much, the existing ills if duly recognized or enforced.

It is the *disregard* manifested for the future physical, mental and moral condition of these important factors in the up-building and work of society, and in their individual belongings, that is so unfortunate a feature of the methods of managers; for while want presses and the "wolf is at the door," present needs will have little thought of future results, and those who employ, or the law-making and enforcing power, must be at such time the governing mind. At the rattan factory at Wakefield, at the flax-mills in Braintree, and at numerous others that we could mention,—at the former, especially,—there have been employed for years large numbers of girls and boys, "knowingly," who have not reached the age of fifteen years, and have not a day's or an hour's schooling in the year. And this, as we say, "knowingly," and with the consent of parents and guardians. A further grave defect of the existing law is in its exclusiveness. While in certain

regards, as in better ventilation and hygienic conditions generally, the lot of the girls and boys of tender years engaged as "cash" carriers, etc., etc., in our large sales-rooms and similar establishments, is better than that of factory youth, it is one whose special influences upon young girls can but be injurious in grave measure; for, as we have pointed out, it is the *regular and prolonged employ*, engaging bodily and mental activity at tension, through so long periods of time, that draws upon the energies that should be chiefly employed in maturing and up-building the youthful economy. What wonder, that with these energies sapped by the steady drain of exhausting employment, she should realize the assertion of West,* that "the frail child never passes completely into womanhood, but fades and droops in the transition stage, through which she has not the strength to pass."

The *third* of causative errors we have stated to be—

Their employment in occupations which can not be undertaken without injury, except by those confirmed in the possession of full strength and capacity.

The consideration of this error, while it embraces the more youthful class to which we have just referred, brings into the foreground those of more advanced years, who, though in part accomplishing the evolutions designed by nature, are as yet insecure in such attributes, and are hence liable to the added dangers incident to their advance. It is not to be hoped for, in this work-a-day world, that we are to be freed from all employments that will fail (with all the alleviations that may be devised) to be divorced from severe mental and bodily energy; nor is it to be expected, nor is it desirable, that the larger proportion of the class whom we have in consideration—the girls and young women from eleven to twenty-one—should be exempted from some form of industrial occupation. The effort will of necessity be, to establish the right adjustment of forces, all the requirements being considered. The occupations that demand maturity of strength and full possession of functional power for their harmless or least injurious pursuit, are not readily designated, but we are warranted by our investigations in concluding that those employments which

* Op. cit. p. 42.

demand extreme mental activity with celerity of movement, long continued; involving unremitting attention, condensed thought and nervous alertness, cannot long be participated in by those whose powers of life are unconfirmed.

Hence the true "division of labor" will be that which delegates processes or occupations requiring the fullest powers of mind and body continuously, to those whose maturity may bear its burdens with least oppression, distributing to the weaker, "to each according to her several ability," the pursuits which a regard for future weal will not interdict their prosecution of. The true "hours of labor" will be based, so far as sex is concerned, on these considerations, and the true "work of reform" will be such intelligent arrangement of legislation and its enforcement, and such amelioration of the present attendant ills, as can come only from a just and proper comprehension of these God-created demands of sexual peculiarity.

We repeat the assertion of the report of last year, that "the important consideration of the effects of labor upon young girls at peculiar periods of life has escaped attention equally with that of their education at the same periods," and we add the expression of our belief, that no data can be more valuable than that which aids to determine the real effect of labor upon the distinctive function of the female worker, inasmuch as there rests thereon so mighty a burden of result. With the view of determining the facts,—so far as might be done in a limited way, the observations of the bureau have been specially directed to those avenues of industry which might be specially presumed to affect, by the character of their processes, the health of those employed in the direction indicated,—these inquiries have been as follows:—

1. Into the effects of factory employments.
2. Into the effects of type-setting.
3. Into the effects of telegraphy.
4. Into the effects of sewing-machine operation.
5. Into the effects of the counting of money.
6. Into the effects of the manufacture of tobacco.

Minutes of the inquiry into each are hereinafter given in full.

The *fourth* of the causative errors enumerated is—

In summoning these girls to a long day of labor and requiring their unremitting attention to it, under conditions and circumstances radically unfavorable to health.

That the hours of labor are long, that the attention to the work in hand must often be most exacting, and that the attendant conditions in which too many of our forms of labor are prosecuted, are "only evil, and that continually," are perhaps the most earnestly protested and readily patent of any of the claims put forward by the advocates of the improvement in the conditions of working-people.

The postulate* of these advocates in England (the examination of which created the commission composed of Messrs. Bridges and Holmes, before quoted) was, "that ten hours and a half of monotonous, unceasing labor, *even under the most healthy conditions*,† are said to be a longer time than is consistent with the health of young persons between the ages of thirteen and eighteen, and of *women generally, of whatever age.*"

To this, the rejoinder of the Employer's Association was, "that their bright and healthy appearance is patent to all. Thousands of women are now earning upward of twenty shillings per week; and those *of mature age, whose employment is suited to their strength*,† supply no evidence that they cannot, with comfort and health, work as long hours as men." Even with the very remarkable proviso embraced in this reply, which we have italicised, it is to be remarked that, by the investigation, the commission was forced to conclusions quite the reverse of the assertion that "their bright and healthy appearance was patent to all," and that, in "such employment" as was seemed to be *thought* "suited to their strength," there was "no evidence that" women "cannot, with comfort and health, work as long as men," though at "mature age."

The unremitting attention demanded by certain lines of labor, and commented on as especially deleterious in its influence, we shall consider, together with the non-hygienic surroundings and conditions in connection with special forms of employ.

* Bridges and Holmes' Report, p. 4.

† Italics ours.

A recapitulative analysis of the four causative errors in the management of labor, which we have assumed to be the chief sources of disturbances peculiar to the working-woman, show that, under the *first* we have—

1. Youth, unequal to the positions occupied in judgment or ability.
2. Impairment of animal growth.
3. A constrained condition, as a complementary part of a machine or process.

Under the *second*—

1. Disregard of ultimate injurious effects on laborers and the community.
2. Unbroken application, without vacations, for long terms.
3. Depressing and disease-inviting demands on immature vitality.

Under the *third*—

1. Employ in unsuitable occupations for the condition and strength existing.

Under the *fourth*—

1. Unduly long hours.
2. Concentration of vital energies, involving extreme nerve-tension.
3. Unfavorable sanitary conditions in surroundings and nature of processes.

It will be observed from this analysis that the various influences under different heads are often exactly identical in their special effects, although arrived at from different initial points, and that each of these special effects is potent in creating the condition under consideration.

We have enumerated four methods whereby the occupations of work-women may and do bring about the menstrual disturbances and the results we have mentioned. Overwork; overwork, with innutrition and non-sanitary associations; labor, conjoining activity of body and mind, and the effects of disease primarily produced by the three foregoing causes.

The last of these unquestionably may stand either in the relation of cause or effect, it being beyond doubt that consumption, which produces oftentimes menstrual overthrow in its toil-broken victim, may be and is itself produced by failure of the function in the forming girl. That one has been the parent of the other, with interchangeable priority, and that both have proceeded from certain evils incident to a life of labor, no observer of the working-women of the land can doubt. "Amenorrhœa (retarded menstruation), especially if attended with chloro-anæmia, is very liable to merge into—to induce—*pulmonary consumption*." * "Not uncommonly," says Dr. Clapton, "phthisis appears to be developed in consequence of *emansio-mensium*; but phthisis in nearly every case stops menstruation." "With suppressed menstruation," says West, "the one great danger to watch against is the supervention of phthisis."

THE MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILE FABRICS.

The manufacture of textile fabrics, considered as an avenue of production of the several causes of ill health already dwelt upon, may be looked upon as including them all, and hence becomes worthy the closest attention, not only as a source of results so unfortunate, but also as being one of exceeding magnitude, extending its deleterious influence to a wider range than any other equally injurious employ.

While, with exceptions, it may be fairly considered, in the average, as not an extremely laborious employ, either in this country or abroad, for the younger portion of the female operatives employed therein, and in some of its processes in particular, there is a degree of toil disproportionate to the condition and capacity of those engaged, while the effects of the unremitting and monotonous character of most of the work, can but stand in a direct causative relation to the disturbances and depressions we have pointed out as especially deplorable. It will further be seen that in this branch of industry in particular, the special influences that operate for the production and aggravation of pulmonary complaints, exist to a degree that obtains in no other. Reviewing the unremitting and monotonous character of factory work, as

* Op. cit.

productive of lessened vigor and vitality, Messrs. Bridges and Holmes * state that, "Light though factory labor, in almost all its departments, unquestionably is, additional leisure of six hours per week would tend to increase the vitality and vigor of the women and children engaged in it. We have already referred more than once to the unrelaxing and monotonous character of all labor at a machine driven by steam. If the day's work of a housemaid, or even of a char-woman, be closely looked at and compared with that of an ordinary mill-hand in a card-room or spinning-room, it will be seen that the former, though making greater muscular efforts than are ever exacted from the latter, is yet continually changing both her occupation and her posture, and has very frequent intervals of rest. Work at a machine has inevitably a treadmill character about it; each step may be easy, but it must be performed at the exact moment, under pain of consequences. In hand-work and house-work there is a certain freedom of doing or of leaving undone. Mill-work must be done as if by clock-work."

The cotton factory, as well as being the most extensive, is, perhaps, as fair a representative of textile factories as can be given, all conditions considered.

In this department of textile manufactories, it is not probable that purely muscular "overwork," except in very young girls, or in one or two special processes, *e.g.*, "drawing" and "weaving," is a source of any considerable functional injury, ordinarily, but it is interesting to note that when it does become so, it is as a result of the grafting on of a species of mental activity, *viz.*, the excitement and "spurring" involved in the effort of a "piece-worker" to accomplish a certain result and obtain a proportionate wage. Contrary to the opinion expressed by Mr. Chas. Cowley in his report to this bureau, embraced in the report of 1873,† that "it can hardly be said that their ('piece-workers') health is either better or worse than the health of day-workers;" our inquiries the present year, both within the mills and of physicians in factory localities, lead to the conclusion, that the "piece-workers" do suffer, both in general and special disturbances, to a greater degree than "day-workers." Inquiry of a dis-

* Op. cit., p. 60.

† Rep. Bureau Statistics of Labor, 1873, p. 282.

tinguished physician who has enjoyed a large practice in one of the principal cotton-factory cities of the State, and who is noted for his exactness in method and record, brought out the fact, as established by his private and hospital records, that nearly a third more came under his professional observation from the "piece-workers" than the "day-workers." An inquiry after those who had been counted the ablest workers in the mills, through a period of years, and had made largest wages, established the facts that they were "piece-workers," and that most of them had "broken down in health," and had been obliged to abandon the work. Nerved by the ambition to be accounted "a smart girl," and, with the incentive of gain before her, it is easy to understand how the female operative will attempt a degree of effort that is inevitably "a note given on time," to be paid at maturity, at an usurious rate from the vital forces of her economy. "It would seem to be as easy to goad women, as it would be difficult to goad men, into doing the greatest amount of piece-work in a given time. The admiration of their companions, and the approbation of the overlooker, appear to be at least as powerful inducements as the increase of their wages. A woman who can mind four looms without an assistant has attained a certain position, and is an object of attention. 'Hoo's a four-loomer, hoo's like to be wed,' will be commonly remarked of such a one." *

In the special processes alluded to, "drawing" and "weaving," it may well be doubted if a labor which, as in the first, requires "the constant removal of the cans (or boxes), to and from the machines, weighing when full from 16 to 18 lbs. (upward of 900 cans passing through the hands of each female in a day)," is not a species of "overwork" in itself, that so continuously plied, must result in injury. In "weaving" and in "spinning", both, it has been a common mistake to employ girls whose ages could but be associated with sexual insecurity that should of itself class this employment for them, as "overwork."

"Where labor is also prejudicial," says Dr. Baker, † of

* Op. cit., p. 20.

† Report on Leeds, in Reports on Sanitary Condition of Laborers, Population England and Wales, 1842.

Leeds, "there needs not miasm and want of ventilation to accelerate its consequences; and there is no doubt but that atmospheric influences have a preponderating effect on many occupations; *they germinate and ripen the seed which labor has sown.*"

Mr. Cowley bears testimony that "the special diseases incident to factory life, are lung diseases and 'female debility.'" Dr. H. Browne, of Manchester, England, states that "diseases of the digestive and respiratory mucus membranes are not quite *twice* as frequent in the factory workers who attend the infirmary as out-patients, as in the remaining out-patients of all classes and both sexes."

We find that sixty-six per cent of the factory operatives in one of the largest and most representative cotton-factory localities, are females. We also find by the return made to the queries of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, in 1871, * that the ninety-four replies from cotton-factories, to the question, "How many deaths occurred among those of both sexes employed by you in 1870, of the ages of fifteen to nineteen years (both inclusive), from consumption or other diseases?" reported as occurring in twenty-two factories, sixteen deaths from consumption; and twenty-four from other diseases, a total of forty.

An analysis of the replies received by this Board, shows that while (owing to the inaccessibility of real facts) the average mortality of mill operatives in general, does not in a marked manner, *appear* to differ from that of the community at large, either from consumption or other diseases, the *employés of cotton factories do suffer a disproportionate death-rate.* We have, therefore, the testimony of foreign and our own observations, to the existence of results which we have come to recognize as associated with special causes, more especially *over-work coupled with innutrition and non-sanitary surroundings.*

Notwithstanding the great improvements which the past few years have made in cotton machinery, and the processes of labor in cotton factories, the following comprehensive statement of a German writer,† still too correctly depicts the effects of labor in the dust, etc., of such factories.

* Second Annual Report Massachusetts State Board of Health, p. 414.

† Dr. Ludwig Hirt. Krankhirten der Arbeiter, Breslau, 1871.

"Soon after entrance into the work-shop, the workman perceives it (the dust), in a most unpleasant way. In those who are unaccustomed to it, it causes continual tickling in the throat, which incites hard coughing and occasionally whitish expectoration. In the first year of work, the operative suffers constantly from bronchial catarrh, and a considerable proportion of those who come to this occupation from rural districts abandon it, even though they may be only sufferers from constant catarrh without other worse symptoms.

"If, however, they persevere in this occupation, more important symptoms supervene, sometimes soon; often after a year of work, such as cough with pectoral pain, marked anæmia, obstinate debility and loss of appetite. White viscid sputa is now expectorated with difficulty, and shows under the microscope cotton-fibres for several hours after quitting the factory. Marked emaciation,—sometimes, but rarely, profuse diarrhœa,—deprives the operator of his strength, and compels him to leave his work and betake himself to his home or to the hospital.

"These, of course, are the most unfavorable, and happily not the most frequent cases. But people very often go on coughing their whole life long, and die at an advanced age.

* * * Sickly people, especially those liable to pulmonary affections, do not bear up long. *The most unfavorable cases are usually found among women*; and in a factory of 300 or 400 operatives, there will generally be found two or three cases of this kind every year. Other diseases of not infrequent occurrence are phthisis, acute pneumonia, and, as has been already remarked, chronic catarrh." The processes of "carding" and "stripping," even since the introduction of "Wellman's patent stripper," etc., still fill the air with innumerable particles of dust which penetrate everywhere, and, in some mills, in a few minutes sufficiently coat a smooth plate of metal to permit the finger to make marks thereon, while a sunbeam discloses the extent to which the atmosphere breathed by operatives is charged with the foreign substances.

A careful inspection of a very large number of factories has established as the chief non-hygienic conditions: the excess of flying dust or "fluff"; the extreme heat maintained in

all departments; the uncomfortable and unhealthful humidity, particularly of the weaving-rooms, from steam; the special irritations from the operation of "stripping," and, perhaps, to some extent, from that of "grinding"; the irritation and noxious influence consequent on the "sizing" employed; and the specially evil effects of foul privies.

When to these are added the ills that result from insufficient, unfit, and hastily devoured food, and wet clothing, from the long standing, reaching and lifting (as of heavy beams), and the depressing tendencies of the monotony and unrelenting exactions of the processes themselves, we have a sum total of causes quite sufficient to wage successful war upon the general health and to break down and overthrow the special forces nature would fain establish in those subjected to these repressing agencies.

Of several of these agencies enumerated, the English Commission reported last year, to Parliament, as follows: "As to ventilation, in almost all cases, it was extremely bad, and in a large number of instances there was none whatever. * * * * The heat is kept up by steam pipes, and obvious motives of economy dictate that as little as possible of it shall be lost by open windows. * * * * In most of the spinning-rooms there are one or more privies, usually of very rude construction, and almost always opening directly into the room, with very inadequate apertures to the outside air. The soil falls down a large untrapped pipe, which is flushed often or seldom, according to the varying attention given it." A picture that would be entirely correct of many factories to-day in this Commonwealth, though we are glad to believe that a marked improvement in these regards has characterized nearly all larger factories and some of the smaller.

Wherever the manifestly injurious influences we have mentioned are present, there cannot fail to be both physical and mental impairment, ill-suited to sustain or to resist the further encroachments of the demand made by certain of the processes of factory labor for *alert co-operation of mind and body*.

Exhibiting, as it does, so great a variety and grave a degree of devitalizing power upon woman, in its concomitants otherwise, it is fortunate that cotton-factory labor necessitates so

small an exercise, as it does, of the expressly untoward influence which arises from coördinate energy of mind and body.

In cotton manufacture, it is only in the routine work of attendance on machinery which requires the exact adaptation of mind and hand at precise times, that this coeval demand upon thought and its executing power is made, and here the speed is rarely such, or the concentration so absorbing, as to prevent some degree of unconscious or "mechanical" response and restful inattention.

The numerous causes provocative of pulmonary disease which have been cited as existing in factory labor, leave no room for doubt that the destruction of menstrual power which so certainly supervenes on the development of phthisis, may readily receive its origin here, while it is equally evident that these causes, if coöperating with those acting directly upon the function itself, can but hasten the result it should be the aim of the employer and the legislator, alike, to avert.

A searching analysis of the "examination-notes" of 124 mills in the Commonwealth shows to have been specially noticeable for wretched ventilation, 60; while there were "noted" as observable for over-heated rooms (particularly weave-rooms), 13; dusty and exceedingly dirty condition, 15 (from "size," 1); bad condition of privies, nearly all; employment of girls under ten years, 8.

We pass now to the consideration of several employments, in none of which purely muscular overtaking occurs, and in which the innutrition and numerous non-hygienic influences inherent in mill-life are principally absent, but in which the most potent of causes of sexual derangement, *simultaneous activity and concentration of mind and body*, is noticeably present. It is observable, moreover, that in these, the distinctive feature of the corresponding activity in factory labor, viz., monotony and its depression, is lacking; and inasmuch as, despite these advantages, it is found that, as a whole, this order of labor is far more rapidly and certainly destructive of the normal balance of the sexual principle in women, we must conclude, that, in the greater *rapidity* of effort, physical and mental, involved,—in the great increase of *concentration* required, and in the *cotemporary* exercise of the forces brought into play,—the exceeding deterioration must reside.

It is but fair, however, to observe that the class of females engaging in these occupations (all of which require a higher degree of intelligence than most mill-work) is of a more highly-organized character, and, as being of more sensitive fibre, might rationally be expected to sooner exhibit the results of the attrition and wear incident to these pursuits.

TYPE-SETTING.

The setting of types, the labor of the "compositor," as this servant of the public is called, holds a peculiar position in the class of physico-mental activities from the facts that it—

1. May become partially unconscious or "mechanical" labor.

2. Is supposed to possess certain dangers of poisoning from the nature of the metal composing the types, and—

3. Has in the postures necessary, its sedentary character, and the heat at which "composing-rooms" are unavoidably kept, its particular non-hygienic conditions.

It will readily be seen that a closely attentive activity must be exercised to "follow copy" and accomplish a "paying" amount of work with sufficient correctness to satisfy employers. There can, of course, in this labor, be no distracting influences, for to set type with a remunerative degree of rapidity and correctness (and most type-setters are required to "correct" their own "proofs," or errors), the eye must "take in" the words of the copy and their relations to each other, their punctuation and character (whether italics or other type), and various other details known only to the guild; must transmit the intelligence absorbed by the eye to the hand and direct it with celerity to that particular one of the compartments in a type "case," which contains the particular type called for, and deftly arrange it "wrong-end first," in the proper relation to its fellows contained in the "composing-stick." To read the copy (often most illegible); to supply or correct punctuation; to determine the type "spaces," "leads," etc.; to observe the intended "sense" of the writer; to separate "sticky" type, "keep them on their feet," place them correctly, duly "spaced" and "leaded," as well as punctuated; "keep the place" in the copy; and do all these quickly, sometimes with cold hands, and with various interruptions,—it is obvious, is an employment

that is most exacting of mental concentration and manipulative rapidity. A good female compositor can "set" and "correct" 30,000 ems per week, for which she would receive 30 cents per thousand, although many are employed at a set sum per week, rarely exceeding \$10; and at this rate she would be expected to be able to set nearly 6,000 ems per day, to accomplish which it will be seen that there must be constant labor of a very rapid character.

As an offset, however, we have the fact that a considerable portion of the work becomes "mechanical," a skilled "compositor" knowing without looking, exactly where in her case to find the type wanted, while the placing it in position in the "composing-stick" correctly, is accomplished by the aid of another of those marvellous processes of mental telegraphy with which our daily actions are replete. The type has upon one side a series of "nicks," which, being felt by the finger, the brain is informed, and, without the intervention of the eye, the type is turned to the correct position and "set" by the reinstructed finger. The "wrong-end-first" position of the type is, moreover, no impediment to the "compositor," who reads "backwards" and "upside-down" as well as other people regularly read from left to right. Hence it is to be considered, that although an employment of distinctly *co-operative physico-mental activity*, it is lessened in degree as such by the facility with which its processes, in part, become "mechanical." It is a question not readily determined, whether or not the pernicious effects of the depressing powers of lead and antimonial poisoning (where they are operative), and of the heat and unhealthy postures mentioned, are the equivalents of the gain derived to the "compositor" by his power of making the work partially "mechanical"; and so advantage and disadvantage balance each other and leave the employment a pure type of its class. An exceedingly interesting feature of type-setting is the fact that it is claimed by first-class "compositors" that the element of memory enters largely into, in fact becomes a governing power in the occupation, thereby changing the direction and character of the mental concentration. Having read her "copy," it is asserted that the "compositor," if of good memory, retains the sentence read, in mind, "fol-

lows copy" no more till a fresh sentence is needed, and then concentrates all thought upon retaining the sentence and the point in it to which work has progressed, leaving the eye free to go with the hand to the "case," aiding the correctness and celerity of the latter. It is plain, that if such is the mental process, the greater the retentive power of memory (largely, of course, a matter of training), the more freely and rapidly the work may go on, the true "concentration" being upon the two points mentioned, viz., the general retention of the sentence, and the place reached therein by the "compositor."

It is proper to note, moreover, in this connection, that a "compositor" who is quick of perception, and is skilled in grammatical construction, punctuation, etc., is able to perform her work with much less fatigue than one of slower comprehension and less accomplishment. Finding that the foregoing views, as to the part played by memory, and the degree of skill in perception, grammar, etc., were fully recognized, it became a matter of much interest to confirm them by actual experiment and inquiry. A well-established case was found to be familiar to the older compositors, of a compositor, who had been an "expert," becoming totally *blind*, but continuing his work, by having a boy to read long extracts of his "copy" to him, his cultivated powers of retention being remarkable, and it was found that his "proofs" were, in the main, as correct as those of his fellows. Desirous of determining the real force of this claim, a lady compositor was carefully blindfolded, and the "copy" being read to her, it was found that the work could undoubtedly be thus performed, though with not quite the same correctness as ordinarily, but more rapidly, and resulting in greater fatigue. The statement of the operator was to the effect that her whole concentration of mind was upon the two points already mentioned—the retention of the copy, and her place in it; and this concentration she considered quite equivalent in demand to that required by the slower process of setting with the eyes open, stating that she missed the aid "in keeping the place" obtained by the hurried glance upon the state of progress in the "composing-stick." Whatever ameliorating circumstances it may possess, in any or all of the ways mentioned, it is evident that type-setting

is an employ exacting an unusual degree of mental concentration and energy, with great rapidity of manipulation, and, as such, if our previous hypotheses have been correct, cannot fail to have a marked effect upon the health of its female operatives. Let us see how these hypotheses are borne out by the facts, as variously obtained.

Mr. M——, brought up in the business from a boy, now engaged in it for eighteen years, having worked in offices with female "compositors," ranging from one to twenty in number, and including from two to three hundred in his observation, states: "Few girls can continuously set more than five thousand ems per day, while men will set from seven to eight thousand, not because the girl is not quicker in movement and perception, for she *is*, but because she can not 'stand it'; she is not strong enough. It seems to be the back that gives out. Girls cannot work more than eight hours, and keep it up; they know it, and they rarely will,—and even this seems to 'pull them down,' so that it is extremely rare that a girl continues more than a few years at the business."

Mr. B——, foreman of a large printing establishment, says: "Girls must sit at the 'case.' I never knew but one woman, and she a strong, vigorous Irishwoman, of unusual height, who could stand at the case like a man. Female compositors, as a rule, are sickly, suffering much from back-ache, headache, weak limbs, and general 'female weakness.'" ✓

Mr. D——, the publisher of a well-known periodical, says: "I have had hundreds of lady compositors in my employ, and they all exhibited, in a marked manner, both in the way they performed their work, and in its results, the difference in physical ability between themselves and men. They cannot endure the prolonged close attention and confinement which is a great part of type-setting. I have few girls with me more than two or three years at a time; they must have vacations, and they break down in health rapidly. I know no reason why a girl could not set as much type as a man, if she were as strong to endure the demand on mind and body."

Miss J——, a lady compositor, says: "We cannot stand at the 'case.' It increases back and head ache, and weakness of limbs, as well as a dragging weight about the hips. I have been at this work five years, but have been frequently

obliged to give up for vacations, from peculiar troubles and general debility. I began to menstruate when fourteen; I am now twenty-two. I was well until I had set type a year, when I began to be troubled with difficult periods, and have been more or less ever since. When I go away, I get better, but, as often as I return to my work, I am troubled again. Have wholly lost color, and am not nearly as fleshy and heavy as when I began work. I have now a good deal of pain in my chest, and some cough, which increases, if I work harder than usual. I am well acquainted with many other lady compositors who suffer as I do."

Miss S——, a lady, long in charge of the "composing-room" (female department) of a large printing-establishment, testifies: "I was myself a compositor, and have had scores of girls under me and with me, many of whom I have known intimately. I have no hesitation in saying that I think I never knew a dozen lady compositors who were 'well.' Their principal troubles are those belonging to the sex, and great pain in back, limbs and head. } Most of those I have known have preferred going into other employments than to continue in the business. Many seem to recover fully, after leaving the business; but I have known several who have sickened and died of 'consumption,' and some are always troubled with 'female complaints.' I know a number who have married, and have children, most of them, seemingly, bright and healthy. Girls cannot stand at the case like men, and ought not to try to work, if it can be helped, at certain periods. I think the heat and ill ventilation of our rooms is bad for us all."

Dr. G——, a physician in one of the suburbs of Boston, gives his evidence as follows:—

"I have had several cases of menorrhagia (profuse menstruation), a few of retarded or difficult menstruation, and a single case of type-poisoning, in female compositors. They all tell me that the work produces backache and headache, with more or less trouble periodically. The case of poison was an interesting one, and proved itself such conclusively. As often as the girl would leave her work for a time, her unfavorable symptoms would entirely remove; just as soon as she took up the types again, the trouble was renewed. It

is an employment requiring so close confinement and such careful attention, that I am at no loss to understand its effects."

Mr. H——, an employé of the government printing office at Washington, informs us: "I have known a good many of our girls in the composing-rooms here; and quite a number that I have known have come here into the works, strong and healthy looking girls, and have gone away in a few years, pale, thin and sick. I know, from conversation with some of them, that the work upsets them as women, and they cannot continue the work long without suffering. I should say, that perhaps their pleasure-seeking, after work—as balls, parties, etc.—has a bad effect, too, but all do not follow that course."

Dr. B——, a physician to dispensary patients, says: "I have seen quite a number of female type-setters who were suffering from uterine troubles and disturbed menstrual conditions. I think that these, with obstinate constipation and occasional cystitis (inflammation of bladder), are their chief troubles, beside the ever-present 'headache.' Mind and body are compelled to act so quickly in that work, that I am not surprised at nervous effects, particularly in young women not fully developed."

It will be seen from the foregoing, that the female compositors themselves, their employers and associates, those who superintend them, and their physicians, all agree to the effects of the labor, and the latter recognize the cause. Although subject to modifying, and, to a certain degree, puzzling, circumstances, there can, apparently, be no doubt of the relation existing between type-setting as an employment possessing the physico-mental draft, and the conditions found to exist in those devoted to it. Counting it, therefore, as an interesting and conclusive illustration of the physico-mental influence upon the peculiar function of woman, and leaving our suggestions concerning it to a further consideration, we pass to the review of an occupation still more closely a type of concentrated mental and physical co-operation,—

TELEGRAPHY.

Those at all familiar with the demands upon the nervous energy and manipulative dexterity required by the processes of telegraphy, will not be surprised that the rapidity, readiness of perception and response, sensitiveness to "time," close attention to the "delivery" of the instrument, manual celerity, and often simultaneous action, in "receiving," counting, writing, and "checking," are found to exert upon the general and special health of the youthful "lady operator" a most positive and rapidly injurious effect. That it has not more widely attained a reputation as a "non-salubrious" employ, is due to the facts, that those engaged in its most responsible, and therefore most hurtful, positions, are, with very rare exceptions, safely past the forming-period,—are confirmed in their possession of womanly attributes,—and those of impressible years are usually employed in "branch offices," etc.; places that do not exact that continuity or concentration in their work that "main offices," etc., must have. These being the facts, it is doubly interesting to find that so purely is the occupation one of the physico-mental activity type, that, though in the one case the labor is intermittent and permissive of rest, and in the other the operator has passed the climacteric, the demands for concentration and co-operative alertness are so great, that both suffer in health, in a marked and universally recognized manner. It is but fair that the constrained posture, sedentary habit, obstinate and confirmed constipation, and over-heat of the rooms, which very generally affect the operator, should be given due place in the causative effects of this recognized disturbance of health; but to the character of the work itself is the great proportion of the result due.

While, therefore, this particular avenue of employ cannot be looked upon as one of those affecting, to a wide extent, the peculiar sexual function in forming-girls, from the fact that comparatively few such are employed therein, it is of great interest, as establishing in a marked manner the soundness of the principle put forth, that from a rapid exercise of concentrated mental and physical energy, there occurs the most emphatic effect upon the function in consideration.

Wherever young girls are called upon to engage in the full requirements of a busy office, or experience a sudden increase of labor and responsibility, the effect on the economy is immediately apparent, and especially in the direction of the menstrual result, if cotemporaneous.

"It is the common thing," says the superintendent of a line, "for young beginners, those promoted to larger offices, and those placed suddenly upon responsible posts, to suffer a degree of physical prostration immediately thereafter, and I have noticed this to be proportionate to the age and nervous habit of the individual." Numerous inquiries of operators, in a score of offices, have produced the unvarying answer to the question, "How long can you stand this employ in a busy office?" "Not over a year, without a good vacation of at least a month." Indeed, that this is so, the managers of the principal lines seem to recognize, inasmuch as a month's vacation is allowed their "operators" in each year, though, it is to be greatly regretted that, even for sickness, they will make no further allowance, compelling the operator to resign if even a day or two more, however imperatively demanded by illness, is taken.

On being interrogated as to the special causes and effects of prostration in telegraph offices, the first reply of nearly all young "lady operators," perhaps not unnaturally, is to the effect that the close confinement, over-heat of rooms and position, are principally operative; but more direct inquiry calling out the more active and self-examining thought, invariably produces the reply, that "the nervous debility, 'cold feet and hot head,' and dizzy headache, make up a good part of the results;" while particular inquiry, in a large proportion of cases, establishes the fact, *always*, in the larger offices, that menstruation occurs more frequently than it ought.

When it is known that in the average business of a large city office, a "lady operator" often receives a string of messages with the ear, writes them as they come, with her right hand, counts them with her eye, checks them with her left hand, and answers her "O. K." to the sender, it will be readily understood that the interplay of nervous influences must be of the most rapid and exhaustive character, because,

however expert the operator may become, she can never become purely automatic—mental *concentration* must be drawn upon to the full. A “lady operator,” many years in the business, informed us: “I have broken down several times, completely worn out, suffering from sheer nervous debility. I had ‘turned of age’ safely, and was well in this and every other particular when I entered the office; since I broke down the first time I have never been ‘right,’ though much improved when out on my vacations. I could not have continued as long as I have, if it had not been that I have been changed about in small offices, and have been part of the time in charge of rooms.”

Another said: “Our girls all come to us looking bright, fresh and ruddy; but it is not long before they lose color, and strength seems to go with it. While I think it a nice occupation, and better than standing in stores or working in mills, it would be much better if vacations could be better arranged, and the confinement lessened.”

Miss —, for several years in charge of the female department of one of the largest offices in the country, testified: “One year is as long as one can work in a busy office without a good vacation. The confined position, constipation, heat and dizzy headache, I think, are the most noticeable troubles of ‘lady operators’ who are ‘grown up.’ The hours are too long for such strained employment. From 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., with only an hour for dinner, makes too long a day for the kind of work. I am sorry to say some of our girls eat their lunch in the room, not going out at all. A woman can do as much as a man in this business, and do it as well, but does not get the same pay for it. A skilful ‘lady operator’ here, will sometimes have from 200 to 230 messages a day, *but she could not stand that rate more than a month.* Most of our chief-office ‘lady operators’ are from 23 to 24 years old, our youngest is 23; they generally begin to learn from 16 to 18 years of age, and *the youngest, of course, feel it most.* I think that with those of our age, the chief menstrual trouble is with its occurring too often.”

An inquiry of those among female operators, who more properly came within the designation of “forming,” has, as in

the case of the inquiry among "basket-makers," last year, developed some curious and interesting results.

Miss C., a "lady operator," 19 years of age, located at an office in a quiet town on one of our railroad lines, owing to an accident on the line, had her office suddenly besieged for an entire day and into the night, by an unprecedented business, taxing her to the utmost. It occurred just at a "peculiar period," a complete suppression resulted, and a general prostration ensued, from which she has slowly and imperfectly, as yet, recovered.

On "election night" the demand upon operators is, of course, unusually heavy, and several of the female operators at large centres state that, for some days after, their sense of debility is great. In two cases the periodicity was notably disturbed by this or any other unusual requirement of the work, just previous to the time of normal recurrence.

It not infrequently happens that sickness of an operator, or other contingency, requires the transfer of a young operator from her usual post to one of greater responsibility and more exacting duties, and in such cases the operators are quite liable to find that a considerable disturbance of their periodical function occurs. Whenever a young operator is transferred to one of the chief offices, especially if a person of "nervous temperament," the increased responsibility and nervous agitation (unless a person of unusual confidence and poise) will not infrequently occasion a disturbance of this character more or less prolonged. The weight of evidence would seem to indicate that with those of the "forming-period" the result of such influences is to repress and retard, while with those of maturer years, it is to render more frequent and profuse. It is to be regretted that it is not readily possible to more completely separate the other deleterious influences, as posture, confinement, etc., from the distinct operation of the psychico-mental concentration and activity. A review, however, of the foregoing, indicates conclusively that—

1. Though the extent of the employ of "forming" girls is not wide, wherever occurring, the results are those declared, and are exactly such as we should expect from the class of influence at work.

2. That this type of influence exerts its specific effects, even upon those more advanced in years, and—

3. Its results are more quickly realized than those of any other influences tending toward the same channel of ill health.

SEWING-MACHINE LABOR.

The several branches of industry hitherto considered, have all been such as have their physical requirements principally met by the labor of the hands alone (except such involvement of pedal-power as was embraced in standing, walking, etc.), but, in sewing-machine use, we have an employ calling into exercise the active service of the feet and lower limbs, which, as more closely allied to the organs involved in menstruation, and to a certain extent enjoying the same vascular system, may be considered as possessing a new relay of interest. While all the pursuits dwelt upon have been characterized by a greater or less degree of disadvantage in posture, in the use of the sewing-machine this disadvantage is rather aggravated than otherwise. There is no need to enlarge upon the extent of its use, nor to state that the use of power-propelled machines does not fall under our review, except under "suggestions," nor will it be necessary, in view of the exhaustive examinations of the subject by Guibout,* Decaisne,† Nichols‡ and others, to do more than adapt their findings to the place they properly hold in relation to the results we are considering.

While the investigations of Guibout are characterized on the one hand by an exaggeration of the injurious influences incident to sewing-machine use, and those of Decaisne, on the other hand, by a too slight regard for these influences (though his inquiries were extended), the more nearly trustworthy deductions of Dr. Nichols‡ establish a series of "conclusions" which expose a grave degree of harm. The comprehensive question asked by Dr. Nichols of his correspondents was, "Have you observed any injury to health from the use of sewing-machines used by foot-power? If so, please to send us all the information you may have on the subject."

* Paper before "Soc. Médicale des Hôpitaux."

† Ann. d'Hyg. Pub. 1870, 2d Ser. Vol. 36.

‡ 3d Rep. Board of Health, Mass., Dr. A. H. Nichols.

Replies were received from one hundred and thirty-eight correspondents, representing one hundred and twenty towns in Massachusetts, and several others.

Eighty, report more or less ill effects observed by them; the balance, giving negative or doubtful answers, were mainly from towns where the machines were used only in private families, etc. Our own analysis of the published replies shows that sixty-nine physicians replied to the query. Of this number, forty-four answered in an emphatic manner, declaring the results to be undoubted upon the organs of menstruation and the function itself. Four, only, held negative views, while the remainder assigned to the use other results indirectly operative to the same end.

We quote a few only, taken at random from the many unequivocal statements of these physicians as to the pernicious effects of this industry.

Replies from Massachusetts Physicians.

A. "Quite a number of cases, in which pain and lameness in the back and thighs, dyspepsia, leucorrhœa, vaginitis and menorrhagia existed, I have attributed to their use."

B. "The most common disease I have seen is a chronic form of ovaritis, which it is impossible to cure while the girl is at work."

C. "The use of the machine during menstruation is especially injurious. I have even known a case where a severe attack of ovaritis and retroflexion of the uterus followed its use during a single menstrual period."

D. "I think I have observed a greater tendency to dysmenorrhœa and other uterine troubles among those who use the sewing-machine for a living than among others."

E. "Cases of unmistakable injury, very frequent a few years ago, causing marked irregularities of the menstrual function and their usual *sequelæ*. The almost universal introduction of steam-power has greatly diminished this class of cases."

F. "Constant and long-continued use of sewing-machines, moved by foot-power, tends to induce functional diseases of the uterus. Three girls working in the same shop, ten hours

daily, for two or three years, now suffer from dysmenorrhœa, from which they were formerly free."

Other Physicians.

A. "I have investigated quite a number of cases where diseases were produced by running sewing-machines by foot-power. Among these diseases, I have noticed several cases of lameness of limbs and back, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa and displacements."

B. "I have no doubt whatever that this employment among females is more powerful and efficient in the production of disease of various kinds in that sex, than almost all other causes combined."

To these expressions of physicians, presumedly as safe a criterion of the real results produced by the occupation as can be obtained, Dr. Nichols has added numerous varying experiences of the work-women themselves, which, though not as harmonious or positive in their findings, are sufficiently so to make it certain that a grave degree of peculiar disturbance is recognized by them. The "conclusions" given by Dr. Nichols, are: "That the illnesses which most frequently prevail among professional operatives (as distinguished from home operatives) making use of the treadle (foot-power), are—

(a) Indigestion, attributable to the unhealthy conditions in which they pursue their occupation, particularly the impure atmosphere of the work-rooms, the sedentary employment, and want of open-air exercise.

(b) Muscular pains, affecting the lower limbs and trunk, produced by the long-continued, frequent use of the muscles.

(c) Diseases peculiar to women, aggravated by, rather than caused by, the plethoric condition of the pelvic organs, induced by this exercise.

(d) General debility. By this is meant a state of physical deterioration and nervous prostration brought on by over-work."

Adding to these conclusions the single remark, that our own observations and review of the data given would indicate a classification of these influences upon female ill health as more

decidedly "causative" than "aggravating," we may fairly educe therefrom the belief, that we have, in the continued use of the sewing-machine by foot-power, a source of special functional disturbance in women, which is extensive in its reach, and embraces overwork;—often under bad sanitary surroundings,—labor to which much of the monotony and unremitting character incident to most machine-work attaches; and muscular activity coupled with a considerable degree of mental concentration. This last being, in an intermediate degree to that required by factory machinery, and that required by the telegraph instrument. The evidence of the direct influence of this species of employ upon the catamenial function, is notably abundant, and raises the query, if the fact of pedal rather than manual muscular power as here involved, is the *real cause* of a greater effect; or, whether the simpler methods of argument cause those affected (by localizing the energy in closer relation to the parts seen to be most influenced) to *infer* an injury that they would be slow to recognize, when remote agents, as the hand, are active, and the brain must be summoned to greater participation to produce the effect. As an employment still enlisting the labors of large numbers of young women of the ages we are considering, notwithstanding the very considerable introduction of steam-power to its uses, it is well worthy the consideration of the economist and legislator; for, from its ranks, the offices of wife and mother are filled to no mean degree, few of the class continuing many years in the work, while those engaged therein are, as a rule, of different fibre from those of factory labor, and do not, like them, raise up and perpetuate succeeding generations of employés for the same work.

Having considered the various classes of labor, as regards the degree of mental or physical force, or both, involved by each, acting, through several more or less distinct types of either, upon the special powers and relations of sex, we may consider for a moment certain agencies of employ peculiar in themselves,—one from the comparatively narrow limits to which, in its full force, it is confined, although *perfectly pure* in its type; the other, from its long, and generally supposed, most pernicious influence, which is found by investigation to be, in great degree, wanting. These are: *first*, money-counting,

as prosecuted at the treasury department at Washington and elsewhere; and *second*, the manufacture of tobacco into cigars, etc.

The continuous counting of money, as conducted as a regular employment, presents, perhaps, the purest type of manipulative celerity, co-operative with extreme mental concentration, known to investigators.

Satisfied that a pursuit so entirely representing extreme mental concentration with most rapid physical manipulation, could not fail of producing a marked effect upon such girls of "forming" age as should be employed therein, inquiry was made at the United States Treasury at Washington, in the "counting" department of which, some thirty ladies are constantly employed in counting "currency." This counting is of pieces of one denomination at a time only; *i.e.*, a person counting "tens," counts "tens" only for the time being, and one upon "fifties" handles only pieces of that designation,—hence the pieces, and not the amount, are counted; the number of pieces multiplied by the denomination, of course, giving the result in dollars and cents. The skill acquired in this department is truly wonderful, some of those employed counting millions of pieces per month. Let any one take a few hundred pieces of currency and attempt to count them as rapidly as possible, and it will be found that not only is the manual movement exceedingly rapid, but that the mental concentration is most intense, monotonous and unremitting, while the result attained, even at the utmost endeavor, is not very great. It will hence be readily understood that in the constant employ at this occupation there must of necessity be a most exhausting draft upon the mental and physical forces. Exactly such is found to be the case; and this pursuit, which, it will be seen, combines to a degree that no other we have considered does, the several special influences of mental depression, concentration, alertness, continued exercise and monotony, exercises its deleterious power upon the periodicity of its followers in the way and with the rapidity that we should expect.

Miss —, the lady longest in the employ of the department, and in charge of the "counting" (over thirteen years), states, that, "The girls usually come into the work looking rosy and healthy, but they very soon grow pale-lipped and

pale-checked, and soon begin to require more or less absence. When they first begin the work, they all sit very straight and count very fast, although I always counsel them against the fast counting, for no one has ever yet undertaken it that did not break down, if young. Gradually they learn to count faster, but they cannot continue in the work but a short time. The sickness and absence become more frequent, and by and by they are obliged to leave altogether. We have those over fifty, and one of sixty years of age employed, *and they are the only ones, with perhaps a single exception, who do not seem to feel the effects.*"

Question. "What is the exception?" *Answer.* "We have a young lady who counts easily, and looks off her work more or less, and is not in general so closely confined to her work as the others, and does not seem to feel it as much as they."

Q. "Do you consider that she can do her work 'mechanically,' then?" *A.* "She thinks she can."

Q. "Do you?" *A.* "We do not find her work as correct."

Q. "You would hardly be willing to trust it?" *A.* "We do not."

Q. "Have you satisfied yourself of the way, the direction, in which this steady and concentrated labor acts upon your young ladies?" *A.* "They all suffer more or less from headaches, severe backaches, debility and constipation, but all the younger ones, particularly, from too frequent and profuse return of their menses. I think this last the worst feature; for as soon as that begins, they lose color, grow nervous and feeble, are often absent, and suffer along till they 'give up.'"

Q. "Are there any influences connected with the work other than those which, as we see, are part of it, that act badly upon the employés?" *A.* "Our rooms are fearfully hot,—most unhealthily so, I think,—and of course the stoop which a girl soon gets is bad, as well as her sitting so long in one position. No otherwise unhealthy 'influences.'"

Q. "You consider, then, that the very character of the work is surely and rapidly prejudicial to the health of the young women engaged in it, and especially on account of their

sex?" A. "Yes, I do, and they cannot remain in it but a very short time. It told upon me severely when I began, and I was matured when I began, and if I had been at the counting, I could not have remained."

We may fairly conclude from the foregoing candid and valuable testimony:—

First, That a sure and swift result must follow to the immature female whenever she engages in an employ requiring mental and physical concentration and celerity.

Second; That the disturbance will be proportionate in the rapidity of its advance and degree, to the degree of concentration, celerity and continuity of employ.

Third, That its most active and most baleful effects will be upon the functions peculiar to the sex.

Whatsoever, therefore, in industry, exerts these influences (whose present and prospective and almost unending results we have pointed out), demands the exercise of all ingenuity, wisdom and care, to secure its alleviation and removal. Certain of the employments of women include these evils from seeming present necessity; but it becomes the duty of all to direct their studious attention thereto, if perchance a relief may be found, while for other forms of employ only the false notions that exist need to be overthrown, to banish at least some of their attendant evils. We heartily agree with the prominent Philadelphia physician, who writes as follows of the practice of compelling shop-girls to *stand* behind the counter during all their hours of service: "The custom is selfish, cruel and useless,—selfish on the part of the proprietor, requiring the women to stand all the time, whether serving customers or not, and this merely that they may appear to be always on the alert to wait on those who call. To stand from seven or eight in the morning to six, eight or ten o'clock at night, as is the custom at certain stores, with a short time at mid-day for dinner, would weary any *man*. But to exact such service from girls and women, is damnable! Their physical powers are, it is well known, much weaker than those of men, at any rate, and by their anatomical and physiological peculiarities they are entirely unfit for bearing this especially severe toil, namely, standing all day long. My professional

brethren who practise largely among women are constantly witnessing the evil consequences of this most cruel 'rule of the establishment.'" Our attention was directed not long since to a shop on one of the principal thoroughfares of Boston, in whose exceedingly narrow dimensions of only eighteen by forty feet, by eleven in height, heated by a furnace, no less than fourteen young ladies, ranging in age from seventeen to twenty-four, are employed, obliged by the "rule of the establishment" "always to stand, to dress neatly, and to be absent only half an hour at dinner." Poisoned hourly by the polluted air, suffering from the enforced standing, obliged to dress "neatly" (which was found to mean "showily"), deprived of any opportunity for recuperation in the fresh air (for half an hour barely suffices for dinner), poorly paid, and any loss of time rigorously deducted, it is not to be counted strange if these girls, partaking so continually of physical and moral poison, become both physically and morally unsound. A morality that robs and oppresses does not inculcate a morality to resist temptations to illicit pleasures or deceit, doubtless in some instances impelled to by the deprivations and conditions imposed.

The second of the special considerations enumerated is: The manufacture of cigars, etc., the investigation of which was undertaken on account of the generally received opinion that its processes must, from the noxious nature of the weed, have a most pernicious effect upon those, especially girls, employed therein. The result of the inquiry, as has before been intimated, negatives this opinion, and places the occupation, as to its hygienic influences, in the class with those involving only stooping-posture, confinement, over-heat, constipation, ill-ventilation, and, to a small extent, "dusty particles."

Ramazzin,* Fourcroy, Cadet-Gassicourt, Tourtelle,† Percy, Patissier, Merat, and others, have all written against the commonly *suspected* active influence upon health of tobacco manufacture, but MM. Duchâlet and D'Arcet, after inspecting four thousand five hundred and eighteen operatives engaged in tobacco manufacture, concluded: 1. "That in the greater part of the factories there was never known an example of an individual who could not accustom himself to the emanations

* De Morbis Artificum.

† Elemens d'Hygiène.

of tobacco, and that, in the rare cases where it proved injurious, it was always in a particular part of the process.

* * * * *

3. "That tobacco, far from producing, in those who prepare it, death and narcotism, does not even influence their nervous system.

* * * * *

4. "Not only is the tobacco without any effect on the health during the first years devoted to its preparation, it has not the least ill-consequences in more advanced life.

* * * * *

6. "It is proved by innumerable facts that the manufactories of tobacco are not in anywise injurious to the men, animals or plants which may exist in their vicinity."

It thus appears that this much-maligned article is really innocuous. "Yet what practitioner," say MM. Duchâlet and D'Arceet, "who had not had occasion to visit the workshops, and study their influence, would not be forced into the contrary belief by the imposing authorities who have written thereon."

From the observations of M. the Viscount Simeon, director-general of the administration of tobaccos, of France, through the physicians of factories, it appears that "Tobacco appears but rarely to produce sensible effects on the workmen, even at the commencement of the work."

Dr. Melier,* who has lately investigated this subject with the greatest care and attention, states that *fresh* workmen have always some difficulty in accustoming themselves to the atmosphere of the workshops, charged as it is with the particles of tobacco. He states that they experience the following symptoms, in general: a more or less severe headache, accompanied with sickness and nausea; they lose their appetite and sleep, and suffer from diarrhoea.

"These effects are more constant with females than males, but the former are more in number than the latter; in Paris there being eight hundred women to five hundred men."

It appears that these early troubles speedily disappear, and it is even claimed by some that phthisis, rheumatism, etc., are prevented by the manufacture.

Our own investigations at Westfield, Cambridge, Saugus

* Waller Lewis, Rep. on "Ord. in France for Reg. of Noxious Trades."

and Chelsea, lead us to believe that the foregoing conclusions are substantially correct, the "fermenting" and "cigar-making" dust, being the chief injurious influences, aside from the general causes alluded to, operative upon health in this pursuit. That the "dust" is a "continuing cause" of annoyance and injury, cannot be doubted; and wherever the stock used is excessively dry, the effects must be correspondingly untoward; but this is rarely the case, and the narcotic influence supposed to exist being found inert, the employ may fairly be considered as not more insalubrious than the generality of sedentary occupations.

SUGGESTIONS.

It has not been difficult to discover and point out the errors and evils that attend upon the several forms of employ, and that operate against the health, happiness and usefulness of women. To suggest the remedies for these is obviously a matter of no small moment, and not easy of accomplishment.

As there are basis principles of health, which are affected, as we have seen, by these conditions of employ, so are there basis principles of error which lie at the root of all branches of wrong.

We believe that the grave mistakes of our labor system, as affecting the class of females considered, are—

First. That we employ those therein whose years absolutely prohibit their being employed at labor *at all*.

Second. That their hours of labor are too long; and—

Third. That we sadly neglect the measures that are adaptable to ensure a correct sanitary condition of our operatives during their labor.

Under one or the other of these cardinal forms of error, all the specific evils of different occupations or circumstances will arrange themselves.

No child, or young person, of *either* sex, under the age of fifteen years, should ever be engaged in any form of industrial employ necessitating absence from school or a draft on vital energy. The normal position of those of that age is in the work of education, and until this is recognized, the nation and individuals must suffer present and future loss,—loss of bodily vigor, without which a nation must die,—loss of knowl-

edge, which is power,—to upbuild, to keep, to develop,—loss in the higher values that belong to the nobler parts of our being, and that cannot expand in a soul or body, dwarfed and exhausted by the gross demands of purely animal existence.

But it is objected, it can be clearly shown in this Commonwealth that, while it is true that the money in savings banks, to a considerable extent, belongs to laboring people, little of it would be there if it were not for the labor of women and children, the wives and offspring of laboring men; indeed, that without their assisting labor, it is proved, that the average laborer could not make the ends of the year meet. Granted, and yet our proposition is nevertheless of full force, and for two reasons: *First*. Because it is plain that there is an error in that price and form of labor that will not permit a man to support his family in comfort without drawing on the vital powers of those to whom we must look to make his place good, and to not only carry on, but improve upon, the work of society. *Second*. Because we can never afford to set a price upon body and soul, and any barter of strength, happiness and knowledge, for mere money-return, is an exchange that will surely rob us in the long run. Is it true, as scientists tell us, that there is a progressive decline and deterioration in the mental vigor and physical stability of our people? We have to thank for it these errors that exhaust the life of the fathers and mothers of coming generations, to convert it by a base alchemy into present gold,—a gold that, by and by, like that of the Phrygian king, will be all there is to offer as bread, as homes, as armies, as thought-power and as happiness. The hours of labor are too long. Not too long to earn a living in, for they barely suffice, as things now stand, for the purpose, but too long for the proper physical good, mental culture and moral growth of those involved. The proper physical good is especially our concern. If the co-operative system of labor ever reaches a general result as favorable as that its individual successes would warrant a hope of, we believe there will be both time and an inclination (not existing at its best in a worn body and tired mind) to regard those questions of personal cleanliness, diet, clothing, hygienic surroundings

and physical development, now so sadly disregarded by the working-classes, wherever found. An hour more in the morning for the young and forming female (and that is where it may be most advantageously gained, as all labor investigators agree), would save the necessity of ill-cooked, hurriedly-eaten, badly-digested breakfasts (made on hurriedly-prepared food, in which tea holds a prominent place), unwashed faces, neglect of nature's calls, hurried passage to the place of employ, and a disturbed, dissatisfied and fermenting body and mind, stomach and brain. Get a right appreciation and *adoption* of the true relation of these things into the mind and *lives* of working-people, and half the complaints that now arise, like those from the Israelites in the desert, will cease, as did theirs, with the right use of the manna from heaven. An advanced intelligence and humanity is yet to recognize, moreover, the adaptation, not only of the right strength, but the right hours of employ, at the various processes of labor. There are occupations at which a Hercules has no right to labor a full day, and they should be graded as such, and others in proportion; the hours of labor being adjusted for the labor, just as the strength of the individual should be adapted to it.

We do not seek to raise a nation of effeminate or *dilettanti*, nor do we wish, on the other hand, to make the land a hospital for worn out, debilitated, dyspeptic, chlorotic, anæmic, unsexed men and women. Shorter hours of labor, better improved, on better systems of the divisions of profits, may be, to some degree, at least, an antidote.

We sadly neglect the measures that are adaptable to insure a correct sanitary condition of our operatives during their labor. Of this the proof is in every workshop, salesroom and office in the land. Every occupation proves it, and the diseases and mortality registers make it indisputable. What can be done to remedy this general neglect, and what to meet, with special preventives, the specific dangers of definite occupations? There can be but two ways in which either the general or the detailed ills of this nature can be met. They are, the diffusion of sound intelligence bearing thereon, and the enactment and enforcement of efficient repressing law. The dissemination of intelligence, to a degree that shall

cause sex to be recognized in labor, a fitness of things in the apportionment of occupations, both as to strength and time; that shall convince legislators of the necessity of laws and their enforcement in these directions; that shall demonstrate to the employer the certainty that every draft he makes upon the vital forces of by and by, must be paid out of his children's pockets and their lives;—*such* a dissemination is, at once, the most powerful and the slowest-growing of influences. Much of it, however, must exist before the second influence—legislation and its execution—can be established. So long as men are prone to consult their own selfish interests; so long as the present is a greater reality than the future in the eyes of men, the simple *existence*, in partial recognition, of principles which, however vital they may be, are found to be at variance with men's interests or to deal largely with the future, will not be sufficient to command the respect they intrinsically demand. It becomes necessary that the minds that do recognize, what other minds would recognize but for their blinds of self-interest and distance, must bring into operative force the principles that should prevail; and this can be only through the medium of law.

It is hence essential, that such enactments should be made and prosecuted as shall best establish the condition of things that should be; and it is to such well considered and efficient enactments that we must look for the prevention of much that now affects, most unfavorably, the condition of working-people, and, especially, women and children. Provision for the due inspection of and inquiry into the real conditions of labor is naturally indicated as the initial desideratum of such law, and, in this Commonwealth, is especially necessary. While, in a measure, this bureau meets the need of our inquiry into the conditions, there exists no power of remedy (except in a very limited degree), only in so far as it may arise from the development of the truth concerning the ill-conditions of labor. What is needed, is the existence of inspectors of labor concomitants, with laws sufficiently regulative of those conditions, and power in the inspectors, acting under those laws, to maintain them as they should be. But, inasmuch as the inspector, without law to establish what is evil and what good, is useless, though with it most potent, the *law* becomes

the chief agent in the work of reform ; and it is to the creation and the subsequent execution of these laws that we must look for an improvement.

To frame laws to meet the demands of the principles we have recognized, under all their varying conditions, is not a task for this space, or one to be readily accomplished ; but we may fairly consider, in brief, some of the ends it is specially desirable should receive the appreciation of the public in general, and the employer in particular, and, it is to be hoped, will eventually find their recognition in law. We believe—

That the employment at labor of any girl under fifteen years of age should not be allowed.

That the employment of girls of other ages—and women generally—at employments unsuited to their sex, should not be suffered (such employments being determined by a council of salubrity, in France, composed of those most eminently fit for their high commission).

That in such employments as women should be admitted to, they should be permitted a “periodical absence,” without pecuniary loss for such time as might be just and necessary.

That in employments where women should be admitted, and which require high degrees of mental concentration, with physical energy, additional vacations of sufficient extent should be the right of the employé.

That in all employments it should be obligatory upon the employer to conduct the processes of the occupation under the most advantageous conditions to health, and to secure all improvements in this regard that may become approved.

That in all larger manufactories (of over certain numbers of employés) there should be special sanitary supervision, at the expense of the proprietors.

That there should be a well-established examination and certification of all employés, male and female, proposing to

engage in any deleterious or burdensome employ,—only those being certified who are found in the possession of health not to be unduly impaired thereby, and only such to be employed as are certified.

That the worker herself may, by the exercise of recognized precautions, by personal attention to, or avoidance of, conditions unfavorable to health, and the cultivation of personal habits that aid the promotion thereof, do much to lessen the evil influences of labor, there can be no doubt. It behooves the state, therefore, to stand *first*, as the legal protector of its most weighty interests, its perpetuity and progress; and *second*, as the patron and promoter of whatever will aid therein. It has been deemed wise to stimulate, from time to time, special thought and inventive genius in aid of agricultural or commercial interests by the promise of large pecuniary rewards. What more legitimate, or more desirable, than that the Commonwealth should use every spur to bring to the lives and health of its inhabitants every device by which they may be additionally secured or promoted? If it be advisable to offer large rewards to him who shall discover the prevention of rot in the potato, (an article of food of comparatively small value, physiologically considered), and to bestow a prize of due proportion for "the best essay on the building of roads," how much more so for the creation of agencies that shall lessen the dangers of dust in factories, of injury from machinery, of fatiguing labor at the sewing-machine, the telegraph-instrument, and the type-case, and free from their baleful force the foul vapors of our noxious trades. In nothing can the state more surely seek its riches, for he who thinks, must accept the precept of Emerson, that "the first wealth is health."

PART III.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

CHAP. I.—CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF ENGLISH FACTORY LEGISLATION.

CHAP. II.—THE DISASTER AT GRANITE MILLS.

CHAP. III.—STATISTICS REGARDING UPPER STORIES OF MILLS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAP. IV.—DOES MASSACHUSETTS REQUIRE A SYSTEM OF FACTORY LEGISLATION? —RECOMMENDATIONS.

PART III.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

This part of our report is intended to present the needs which exist for legislation for the protection of operatives. The first chapter gives a clear idea of the progress of English enactments in this direction, and naturally suggests the question, whether we, in this state, require any thing of the kind; while in chapters II. and III. are presented facts which bear upon certain existing evils; and it is upon these chapters, taken in connection with Part V. of the report of 1874, that we have based chapter IV. of this part; and we believe the facts abundantly warrant the conclusions which will be found in the last division of this part, and that the draft of a factory act there presented accords well with the condition of things as we have found them, and that no reason exists why such an act should not be fully enforced; and further, that such an act would greatly assist those mill-owners who strive to protect their employés, and would tend rapidly to place the older and poorer mills on the same footing.

CHAPTER I.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF ENGLISH FACTORY LEGISLATION.

The oldest English law which looked at all to the melioration of the condition of working-people was that of 1788, which took the parish orphans employed as chimney-sweepers under its protection. 1788.

A board of health was appointed in 1796, who, in their first report, plainly pointed to the crowding of workmen
1796. in factories as the direct and chief source of such epidemic fevers as prevailed at Manchester and other manufacturing districts. Nothing, however, was done until Sir Robert Peel carried the so-called "Moral and Health Act" of 1802,
1802. usually known as the elder Sir Robert Peel's act, which was the first law enacted with the object of regulating the period of labor in factories. The immediate cause of passing this bill was the fearful spread, throughout the factory district of Manchester, of epidemic disease, which made terrible havoc among the youthful laboring population, who were housed in crowded buildings, and kept to long hours of labor. The work was carried on day and night, without intermission, so that the beds were said never to have become cold,—one batch of children resting while the other batch went to the looms,—only half the number of beds being provided for all.

This law simply dealt with the unregulated employment of apprentices. By its provisions, the employer was compelled to clothe his apprentices, whose work was limited to twelve hours a day. Night-work was entirely prohibited, with the exception of some temporary regulations in respect to large factories. Every apprentice had to receive daily instruction during the first four years of his time, school attendance to be reckoned as working-time. Religious instruction on Sundays was distinctly regulated, and some useful sanitary clauses were inserted. Justices of the peace had to appoint two visitors to report at the quarter-sessions, and in cases of urgency, to provide for all sanitary requirements. This well-digested law, in a great measure, proved inoperative, through want of the necessary provisions for carrying it into effect, and the still undetermined state of the new manufacturing system.

Sir Robert Peel, again demanding that legal protection should likewise be granted to those children whose
1815. parents resided in the neighborhood of factories supplied with steam-power, into which such children were admitted, without participating in the protection provided by the

Apprentices Act, obtained the appointment of a Commons committee to consider the matter.

This was the first inquiry instituted by parliament with regard to the condition of the factory population. The evidence afforded, for the first time, a circumstantial and eloquent description of the injurious action of factory labor on children, and of the grasping efforts of parents to derive profit and income from the children's wages, while pointing to the inefficient working of the protective enactments hitherto in force.

A new law, applied exclusively to cotton mills, and not, like the former of 1802, to both cotton and woollen factories, was enacted, after the bill had been submitted to the consideration of a committee of the upper house. 1819. This act limited, for the first time, the age at which children might be admitted into factories, viz., nine years, and restricted to twelve each day the hours of labor, for children from nine to sixteen years of age, — this being exclusive of meal-time: one hour and a half per day. The number of hours per week was fixed at seventy-two, night work being once more prohibited. For the first time, also, rules were laid down to compensate for extra hours' time lost through accidental intermission in consequence of scarcity or excess in the supply of water-power, at the rate of an additional hour per day. Several supplementary statutes were afterwards added to this act, conceding to the owners of such cotton mills as had been destroyed by fire, or damaged by some other casualty (providing they were in possession of other factories in active operation at the time), the privilege of employing in the latter, during night-work, the hands thrown out of the former in consequence of the accident, and of appointing the meal-time at any period of the day that might best suit their convenience.

The attention of parliament having again been called, by Mr. Nath. Gould, to the condition of factory children, the famous radical member, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, 1825. (subsequently Lord Broughton), carried a more comprehensive bill, which, while repeating most of the former provisions, was the first to shorten the Saturday labor, and to stipulate special and detailed penalties against the transgress-

ors of the law, the carrying out of which was farther simplified and facilitated by the statute, 10 Geo. IV., c. 51.

In immediate connection with the first stage of a movement for the introduction of a ten-hour bill, agitated 1831. by certain workmen, radical Tories, and philanthropists, and headed by Richard Oastler (the renowned factory king), Hobhouse brought in a bill to reduce the working-time of the whole textile industry to eleven hours and a half; but owing to the energetic opposition of the woollen manufacturers of Yorkshire, it fell through, and only a statute, although an important one, was passed, limited in its application to the cotton industry, which repealed the four previous acts, prohibited night-work to all persons between nine and twenty-one years of age, and fixed the time of labor for persons under eighteen, at twelve hours per day, and nine on Saturdays (*i. e.*, sixty-nine hours per week). The recovery of lost time was facilitated, and night-work permitted in this respect, even to persons from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. All cotton-mill owners, as well as their parents, brothers and sons, were disqualified from acting as justices of the peace in cases of infringement of the law.

This was virtually the first factory act which was, at least to some extent, carried out, and which gave rise to still farther agitation. Despite the law, most factories worked thirteen hours, and numerous cases of infringement were subsequently brought to light. Out of several children of the legally determined age, one only was dismissed the factory after twelve hours' work, the remainder having to do overtime. In many cases the men were compelled to subscribe to a fund, out of which the manufacturer paid the fines incurred by him for breaking the law, which seems to have been better observed in Scotland than in England, and in the latter kingdom more so in town than in country districts. In Manchester, for instance, an association of cotton-spinners was formed, who, in order to prevent competition on the part of the manufacturers working overtime, proceeded on their own joint account against all who infringed the law, thus securing uniformity in regard to working-time.

A bill, limiting to ten hours of labor for persons under eighteen years of age, and extending this legal protec-

tion to wool, flax and silk factories, was brought in by Tom Sadler, the new parliamentary leader of the agitation. This bill, on its second reading, was met by a storm 1832. of opposition from the manufacturing members, who, under pretext of insufficient information, stopped its farther progress through the House. Sadler was compelled to yield. A special committee was appointed to examine witnesses and collect professional evidence on the bill, but no formal report was drawn up. The questions put by Sadler furnished the most glaring proofs of the injurious effects of the system upon the health and morals of the youthful factory population. At the end of the evidence of the witnesses, Sadler appended several mortality lists, in order to prove that in the factory districts, properly so-called, about as many people died under the age of twenty as in other places before the age of forty years. The witnesses belonging to the working-classes, were chiefly wool-spinners from Yorkshire, enjoying no legal protection whatever, and a very few only were from the cotton districts. The principal evidence as to the baneful influence of factory labor, was elicited from numerous medical men, who absolutely declared the youthful frame could not contend against more than twelve hours' labor. And then a cry was raised throughout England, and echoed all over the Continent, at sight of the sufferings so graphically described of the poor little factory children, compelled to slave under a cruel treatment from thirteen to fourteen hours a day, of young girls more wild than civilized, and of the apathetic exhaustion of men grown old at thirty.

On the reassembling of parliament, Sadler not being returned, Lord Ashley (afterwards Lord Shaftsbury) once more brought in, without delay, a ten-hour bill, which, if not expressly, yet by its tenor, restricted the hours of labor, even in the case of adults, to ten hours. The House declared that it intended in no way regulating the working-hours of adults, who, as such, were free subjects, and at liberty to act as they thought fit, and decided that a royal commission should be appointed to institute a new and comprehensive inquiry into the condition of factory laborers. The appointment of this commission had not only for its object the collection of fresh materials for the legislature, but the commissioners

were also "instructed" to present a more favorable report of the state of the factory population than did that of Sadler's committee the year before. The labors of the commission were proceeded with much more systematically than were those of its predecessor, and the numerous and valuable materials gathered together were prefaced by an elaborate report, in which the commissioners, in accordance with the unanimous testimony of the masters, looked upon the reduction of the working-day to ten hours as a ruinous and impracticable measure, at the same time that it constituted a dangerous encroachment on the rights and liberties of adult workmen. They, however, admitted something must be done for the children, whose sufferings were so forcibly described in the medical reports, and for whom even ten hours' work was considered too great an exertion. The report, therefore, proposed to reduce the time of labor for children, from nine to thirteen years of age, to eight hours. In order to obtain the requisite number of such hands during the whole of the working-day, it was proposed, for the first time, to divide the labor in such way that the children who had worked their eight hours were to be relieved by fresh batches. This was the actual breach in the provisions of the ten-hours bill, whose chief object was the establishment of a working-day of equal duration for all persons employed in factories. This almost entirely new idea was unpopular alike with the workmen and manufacturers. The opponents, as well as the supporters, of the ten-hours bill, were, therefore, more favorable to the adoption of a more advanced age for admission, rather than to the introduction of the double working-divisions for children of an early age. This very relay system, at first condemned by all as impracticable and ruinous, has become one of the principal features in the development of the English factory legislation, forming, as it does, in connection with compulsory schooling, one of the chief advantages of the present system. The report was particularly in favor of the new system. During the time when children would be excluded, other children or adults would be taken on, and thus, under every circumstance, would the increase of wages be profitable to the workers. Only those parents who derived an income from their children's wages would, properly speak-

ing, have a direct interest in the continuation of the hitherto prevailing long-hours system, since manufacturers would alone be affected by an increase in wages, and that only in an imperceptible degree. The school regulations could only be practically observed by the adoption of the relay system, the attendance of the tired children at Sunday and evening classes having been hitherto productive of the most unsatisfactory results.

Lord Ashley's ten-hour bill, owing to the introduction therein of a penal clause, was brought to grief, and the whig government, which beheld with satisfaction **1833.** the failure of the tory bill, now carried one of their own, in which most of the propositions of the royal commissions were transformed into legal provisions.

The new law of August 29, 1833 (quoted as Lord Althorp's Act), prohibited night-work (between the hours 8.30 P. M. and 5.30 A. M.) to all persons under eighteen **1833.**
August 29. employed in cotton, wool, worsted, hemp, flax, tow and linen spinneries and weaving-mills, and for the first time made a distinction between children from nine to thirteen years of age, and so-called "young persons," from thirteen to eighteen, fixing the maximum number of hours at forty-eight per week, or nine per day for the former, and at sixty-nine per week, or twelve per day, with regard to the latter. In silk factories, however, children under thirteen years of age were allowed to work ten hours per day; also, to be admitted before the age of nine. Daily attendance at school for at least two hours, as well as two entire and eight half holidays in the year, were likewise provided for. Certificates as to age were no longer to be given by the parents, but by a physician or surgeon; and, for the carrying out of the law, four factory inspectors were appointed, to whom a penal jurisdiction was delegated, concurring with that of the justices of the peace. This law has not been formally repealed; but most of its provisions, especially those relating to penal proceedings and administrative action, have been modified by the Factory Act of 1844.

It provided that the reduction of the working-day to eight hours, for children under thirteen years of age, should not come into force until March 1, 1836.

The inspectors, during the first years, reported numerous infractions, which, however, were not all punished, as their right to lay an information in such cases expired within fourteen days, and as, contrary to Sir J. Hobhouse's Act, which was repealed by the new Factory Act, even manufacturers might now exercise the functions of justices of the peace whenever the law was infringed. The duties of their office were performed in a most partial manner, and unprincipled employers found it more profitable to infringe than to obey the law. The greatest discrepancies and irregularities resulted from the use of certificates in regard to age, as they were only to be given on an estimate of the outward appearance of the individual; height was, therefore, established as a standard for age. This estimation of the age by the height of the child, led to the creation of spurious certificates, and parents did their utmost to qualify their either too young or too diminutive children for admission into the factory. Very often they brought before the medical officer older children instead of their brothers or sisters intended for admission, or they stuffed cotton into the stockings of the children so as to make them appear taller.

The condition of lace manufactories occupied the attention
1833. of the royal commission of 1833.

Lord Althorp's Act [3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 103], August
1834, 29, 1833, explained and amended in two important
Feb. 20. points by 4 Will. IV., c. 1, February 20, 1834.

The statute 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 35, July 25, 1834,
 prohibited the engagement of chimney sweepers' ap-
1834, prentices under ten years of age, and prescribed build-
July 25. ing regulations respecting the obtusion or rounding
 off of the chimneys.

The factory inspectors, partly intimidated and partly per-
 suaded by the manufacturers, were induced to pro-
1835, pose to government, in August, 1835, that a supple-
August. mentary bill might be introduced, allowing children of
 eleven years of age and more to work twelve hours a day, or
 sixty-nine hours per week.

The president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Poulett Thomp-
1836. son, thereupon brought in a bill, in 1836, proposing
 to amend the eighth clause of the Factory Act of 1833,

and thereby despoil 35,000 children, between the ages of twelve and thirteen, of the protection they were legally entitled to. This bill was adopted by a majority of only two votes, and government was compelled to withdraw the former, and to let the Factory Act formally take its course, although aware that its practical enforcement would not produce the desired results.

In the same session, S. Hindley, at the instance of Oastler, brought in a bill, reducing the time of labor and restricting the working of the machinery to ten hours. But the bill did not even reach a second reading.

The employers, considering the fixed time of working too short for their interests, endeavored to keep their machines going longer within the legal working-day,—and this they could only achieve by establishing relays which commenced work at different times of the day, so that formally the legal working-time of those individually under protection was not exceeded. In these complicated combinations of the different hours into which the several periods of labor were divided, the excess of work done by protected persons obliged to stay in the factory during the whole working-day, in order to take their turn, was very difficult to prove without their own testimony; and the factory inspectors unanimously declared, so long as the employers had the power to work relays, to fix irregular meal-hours, and to continually alter at pleasure the working-time of every individual, no legal restriction could be enforced against their will. The inspector obtained a legal opinion from the law officers of the crown, according to which no part of the legally allowed meal-time was permitted to be taken; but the Home Secretary suffered the contrary practice to prevail.

The manufacturers, unable to arrange the work of the children, as they could of the young people, in such a way that the reduction of their working-time should impede as little as possible the manufacturing process, obviated the difficulty by the wholesale dismissal of the children, and the employment of "young persons" or machines in their stead.

A committee of the House of Lords sat to consider on the treatment of chimney sweepers' boys, and the statute 3 & 4 Vict., c. 85 (August 7, 1840), was 1840. passed.

A parliamentary committee, under the presidency of Lord Ashley, published a report from the commission on the
1840. Act for the regulation of mills and factories, etc., containing only the evidence of witnesses and a well-arranged register.

The actual report, published in 1841, testifies the undoubted improvement in the condition of young factory workers, since the last inquiry, and advanced several propositions for a more effective execution of the law, many of which propositions were adopted in the Factory Act of 1844.

In 1840, government having withdrawn the draft of a fresh supplementary law to the Factory Act, Lord Ashley
1840. obtained the appointment of a royal commission for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the young people employed in mines and other industries, not under legal regulation, or so-called "free" industries.

The report of this commission (Children's Employment Commission, 1 Rep. Mines, Parl. Pap. 1842, xv., 281
1842. pages, at present the most extensively known of blue-books of the kind) disclosed the most revolting abuses, and unfolded one of the darkest pictures of the material and moral misery and depravity of this class of the laboring population.

On the basis of this report, Lord Ashley introduced a bill with the object of excluding women altogether, and boys under thirteen years of age from underground work in mines, and of cancelling all apprenticeship indentures; but he failed in securing legal sanction for these propositions.

The Mining Act (Aug. 10, 1842), though it prohibited underground work by women, in general, and by boys
1842,
 Aug. 10. under ten years of age, left the existing indentures in force till the apprentices had reached the age of eighteen, and permitted in future, contracts to be entered into for a term of eight years for new apprentices ten years old. The payment of wages in public houses was prohibited, and wages so paid could be claimed over again by the workmen. Government was empowered to appoint mine inspectors to report on the observance of the law, but they were not invested with such extensive authority as the factory inspectors. The Act contained no clause restricting the time of labor or pro-

hibiting night-work, no directions for school attendance and certificates of age, and was therefore beneficial, to the mining population, only by the prohibition of female and children's work, although the immediate exclusion of the numerous class of female workers from mines produced much temporary distress, especially in the eastern parts of Scotland.

The condition of lace manufactories occupied the 1842.
attention of the royal commission of 1842.

A very instructive inquiry on the mining-workers of a single district, was published in 1843. Report of the Midland Mining Commission (South Staffordshire), 1843.
Parl. Pap., 1843, xiii., 306 pages.

The children's employment commission published their second report on the condition of young laborers in those branches of industry, not as yet under the operation of the Factory Act, and revealed a terrible state of things and abuses in these "free" industries; but as no powers to do so had been delegated to them, they proposed no reforms, and the sufferings of these people remained without legal remedy until 1864, when the first Factory Extension Act was passed. 1843.

The difficulties of carrying out the Factory Act of 1833 induced Sir Robert Peel's cabinet, in 1844, to bring in a bill respecting the industries subject to that Act, and 1844.
Sir James Graham proposed on the 5th of February, that it should not be allowed to work children from eight to thirteen years of age longer than six hours and a half a day; that the general working-day for children and young persons should be from 5.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. (6.30 A. M. till 8 P. M. in winter); and that the recovery of lost time should only be allowable in mills worked by water-power. Lord Ashley recommended that the night hours, during which protected persons were prohibited from working, should commence as early as 6 P. M. The ministry and the manufacturers opposed, but Lord Ashley's amendment was carried. The House rejected both limits of twelve and ten hours as the period of labor. The government brought in a new bill, omitting the clause respecting the hours of labor. Lord Ashley again proposed to restrict the working-hours for young persons to ten, to commence in October, 1847. Sir Robert

Peel opposed this clause, and, threatening to tender his resignation, he succeeded in obtaining the rejection of Lord Ashley's amendment by a vote of 297 against 159.

The Factory Act of June 6, 1844, reduced the working-time of children of eight (no longer nine) to thirteen years of age employed in the textile industry (in silk-throwing mills children of eleven years of age were allowed to work ten hours daily, and were not compelled to attend school) to six hours and a half per day (from 5.30 A. M. to 8.30 P. M.), and no child occupied in the morning was allowed to work in any factory on the same day after one o'clock, P. M. Those factories where the labor of young persons was restricted to ten hours a day, were also allowed to employ children for ten hours, but only on three alternate days of the week. All adult females were placed under the same legal protection as young persons; and it further regulated the legal working hours and meal times for children or young persons; provided that children should be sent to school for at least three hours daily during the first five days of the week; in winter, two hours and a half in the afternoon; children who worked ten hours on alternate days to attend school for five hours on each non-working day; required certificates for school attendance from the manufacturers, and surgical certificates of age and bodily ability from physicians (or surgeons) appointed by the factory inspectors; regulated the fees and duties of medical examiner; determined the powers and duties of factory inspectors and sub-inspectors; laid down certain legal presumptions for greater facility in establishing evidence; determined the responsibility of masters and others; imposed fines and punishments; and provided for the reception and execution respectively of the same.

The calico print-works had been especially designated by the children's employment commission as among the most injurious to children. Long work, often lasting till very late in the night, in hot, unhealthy rooms, a total want of instruction, and low wages, made the lot of young calico-printers one of the most miserable of the whole industrial population. Lord Ashley, therefore, brought in a bill the following year for their protection. The law adopted in consequence

(Print-works Act, June 30, 1845) contained provisions closely akin to those of the Factory Act of the previous year. It prohibited night-work (between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M.) by women and children, but not by male young persons, the legal definition of whom reached only—contrary to the law of 1844—to the sixteenth year of age; and it contained no sanitary directions, nor any regulations as to the duration of labor and meal-time. Just as defective were the school regulations; and the schooling of these print-works children was, by reason of its irregularity, totally ineffective; and all reports of school and factory inspectors confirmed from year to year the unexampled ignorance of these children, who went to school at arbitrarily irregular intervals, merely in order to complete the legally prescribed one hundred and fifty hours, but without learning anything thereby.

The carrying out of the Factory Act of 1844 succeeded much better than its opponents had predicted. The chief difficulty consisted in procuring the larger number of children required by the half-time system. But, in course of time, manufacturers reduced their number of children, on account of the onerous school and register regulations, and the discharged children were replaced by machinery and adult females, who performed the work of several children.

A short Act (9 & 10 Vict., c. 40, Aug. 3, 1846) was passed exempting all cord and rope factories, not attached to flax-spinning mills, from the operation of the Factory Act.

Although the results of the Factory Act satisfied the promoters of this protective legislation to a certain degree, the old adherents of a ten-hour bill did not give up their agitation in favor of a reduction of the time of labor for young persons and women; consequently Mr. J. Fielden, who had already unsuccessfully proposed a ten-hour bill the year previous, again brought in a bill in 1847, which limited the time of labor for all young persons and women to eleven hours a day, or sixty-three hours weekly, at once, and from May 1, 1848, to ten hours and fifty-eight hours respectively. After a short but sharp opposition in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel, supported by

the "manufacturing interest" in the House, the bill, which government had only reluctantly countenanced, was carried, and its first provisions came into force, on the first of ^{1847:}_{June 8.} July, as 10 Vict. c. 29, (June 8, 1847); all other provisions of the Factory Acts of 1833 and 1844 remained in force.

With this law, the object of a nearly twenty years' agitation appeared to be accomplished, and, as according to the returns of 1847, out of 544,876 workmen (the total number employed in the textile industry), 363,796 had to be classed under the designations of young persons and women, its importance was much greater than that of the previous Factory Acts, which referred chiefly to the curtailment of children's labor. The commencement of the operation of the new law coincided with a great commercial crisis, which compelled numerous manufactories to stop working, or to work only on half time. The reduction of the wages, in the year 1847, is, therefore, to be ascribed, not so much to the new law as to the general stagnation of trade. With the revival of production, which took place simultaneously with the adoption of the ten-hours working day, there arose a tendency among the manufacturers to keep their establishments longer at work during the legal working day; and this they endeavored to accomplish by the re-introduction of the so-called relays of young persons, who commenced and left off work at different hours, a system which had been put an end to by the Factory Act of 1844 (sect. 26), thus completely eluding the very object of the ten-hours bill. The inspectors, therefore, laid numerous complaints against the manufacturers who worked "relays." The justices of the peace, mostly belonging to the manufacturing class, as a rule, acquitted the employers, and the application of this law was constantly set aside. In order to obtain a generally valid decision on the interpretation of the Act, the inspectors brought an action before the Court of Exchequer, which, on the eighth of February, 1850, decided that the practice of the alternate relays (shifting system) was legally admissible. It was to be feared that this wrongly designated "relay system" would extend itself to all industrial districts (in Lancashire the relay system was, with a few local exceptions, still in the minority) if, on the repre-

sentations of the factory inspectors, the legislature had not interfered, to secure and further develop the principle of the factory legislation, by the establishment of a uniform working-day, which should afford the protected person a reasonable leisure time after leaving off work.

This was accomplished by 13 & 14 Vict., c. 54 (August 5, 1850), which provided a new limitation of the working-day, and now made it fully consistent with the legal ^{1850.}
Aug. 5.
working-time (including the time for meals), and in this sense there exists now, but only since the year 1850, an actual *normal working-day*, with equal hours for commencing and leaving off work, and pauses for rest.

The law, by its clear and distinct provisions, put a speedy and lasting end to the uncertainties and agitation that existed in the manufacturing districts, and met with less resistance and ill-will than had been expected.

The Act of 1850, which up to a recent day regulated the working-time of the majority of the factory laborers, applied only to the persons protected by it, and left the work performed by children from eight to thirteen years of age still under the operation of the Factory Act of 1844. To adapt the children's working-day to that of the young persons and women, the legislature soon took another step in advance, and prohibited, by 16 & 17 Vict., c. 104 (August 20, 1853), the employment of children before 6 o'clock ^{1853.}
Aug. 20.
A.M. and after 6 P.M., maintaining, however, the proviso of the previous Act in reference to change of time in winter months, and extending the hours for extra work to 7 P.M. in factories worked by water-power.

With this law, the placing of legal restrictions upon the working-time, for the great textile industry, properly so called, for a while ceased. Manufacturers, as a whole, submitted to the new order of things, and the factory inspectors reported the following year a pretty general observance of the law, and only complained seriously of the want of precaution, and of the danger arising from the insufficiently fenced-in and protected parts of the machinery, which, in spite of a special supplementary statute, 19 & 20 Vict., c. 38 (June ^{1856.}
June 30.
30, 1856), was not removed.

Another very frequent infringement of the law consisted

in the practice followed by many manufacturers of working their machines each time at the respective commencing and closing hours during the day for some minutes longer, thereby prolonging the usual period of labor. In order to rectify this irregularity, the legal supposition of the Factory Act of 1844 was not sufficient, and Inspector Horner drew up a memoir, with propositions for a reform of the law. (Parl. Pap., 1859 [Sess. 2], xxvii., p. 365.)

A committee of the Lords, in 1855, sat on a proposition for the restriction of the working-time for needle-
1855. women, but without result.

The next curtailment of the working-time applied to the *bleaching and dyeing works*, where long hours of labor in hot rooms (from 30 to 50 degrees centigrade), required particular regulation. The royal commissioner, who, in consequence of a bill proposed by Lord Shaftesbury, investigated, in 1855, the condition of the workmen employed in these works, advocated the extension of the factory legislation to these industries. (Parl. Pap. 1855, xviii. p. 148.)

1857. His report remained without result, and, in 1857, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to take new evidence. (Parl. Pap. of 1857-1858, xi. p. 685.)

This committee reported adversely, and only in 1860 did the legislature take steps for regulating this industry, and
1860. the statute 23 & 24 Viet., c. 78 (August 6, 1860),
 Aug. 6. subjected all *bleaching and dyeing works* for cotton, silk, wool and flax (with the exception of those carried on in the open air) to the factory laws. This Act contained no provisions respecting meal-times, the fencing-in of machinery. etc., and was, moreover, one of the worst-framed English statutes.

The practical effect of this Act was an almost uninterrupted course of work till 8 o'clock p. m., under pretext of recovering lost time. By 25 Viet., c. 8 (April 11, 1862), it
1862. was forbidden to employ children, young persons and
 April 11. women at night (from 8 p. m. till 6 a. m.), except for recovering time lost during the day, without, however, placing them under the provisions of the Factory Act relating to working-hours, meal-time, school-attendance, inspection, etc. Subsequently, those factories in which, by the use of mechan-

ical power, the bleached and dyed materials were calendered, dressed and finished, were by the statute 26 & 27 Vict., c. 38 (June 29, 1863), subjected to the provisions of the Bleach-works Act of 1860. The Act 27 & 28 Vict., c. 98 (July 29, 1864), likewise extended the provisions of the Act of 1860 to those work-rooms in which the work was exclusively performed by manual labor, with the restriction that all those workshops in which only male persons above fourteen years of age were employed should not be subject to the operations of the above Act. This last law touched upon the boundary line of work performed in great manufactories and handicraft work, and its enforcement was fraught with great difficulties so long as the latter was entirely free from legal restrictions. At about the time when bleaching works were placed under the operation of the factory legislation, it was likewise sought to extend the application of the latter to lace manufactories, whose condition had already occupied the attention of the royal commissions of 1833 and 1842. These being greatly outnumbered by the shops where work was done by hand, could not then, in justice, be exclusively subjected to the legal restrictions. When working by hand became less prevalent, the question of bringing lace manufactories under the factory laws was revived, and in 1861 a new inquiry was instituted. Establishments in which lace was made, but not finished, had adopted a "relay system," the nature of the work necessitating frequent interruptions, or, to carry on the work uninterruptedly during the legal hours, requiring the use of a double quantity of bobbins. Parliament, not disposed to impose such a considerable outlay on this branch of industry, allowed the exceptional employment of boys above sixteen years of age between 4 A. M. and 10 P. M., limiting the actual working hours to nine per diem (24 & 25 Vict., c. 117, Aug. 6, 1861).

The excessively long working-hours in the unhealthy bakeries had already, before the year 1848, led to parliamentary debates, but without result, until the statute (26 & 27 Vict. c. 40, July 13, 1863) was established which prohibited the injurious night-work in bake-houses to persons under eighteen years of age between 9 P. M. and 5

A. M., without, however, fixing the time or extending the factory legislation to the journeymen bakers. The few hygienic regulations of this law were based upon the sanitary Acts, especially the Nuisances Removal Act, and their application was left to the respective local authorities and their public-health officers, and was excluded from the central control of government inspectors.

So far back as 1842, mines had been subjected to general regulations, and in the course of 1850 and following
 Mines. years two supplementary laws were passed (13 & 14 Vict., c. 100, Aug. 14, 1850, and 18 & 19 Vict., c. 108, Aug. 14, 1855), chiefly providing, by increasing the number of inspectors to twelve, for a better supervision of the precautionary measures in coal-mines. It was only in 1860 that a new, comprehensive law (23 & 24 Vict., c. 151) was
 1860. passed for *coal and iron mines*, which, considering the danger to human life arising from the peculiar mode of working them, referred to measures of safety, sufficient ventilation, shaft-timbering, etc. The real object of the factory legislation—to protect young persons against the injurious influences of too long working-hours—was only looked upon as of secondary importance, and did not entail heavy penalties. The provisions of the Mining Act as regarded school attendance, with a very few exceptions, remained a dead letter. The precautionary measures, on the other hand, which subsequently were still rendered more stringent
 1862. August 7. (25 & 26 Vict., c. 79, August 7, 1862), were attended with pretty satisfactory results.

The beneficial results of the factory legislation to the operatives employed in the textile industry rendered an extension of its protective provisions to other branches of industry more and more desirable. Lord Shaftesbury,
 1861. therefore, moved, in 1861, the appointment of a new royal commission for inquiring into the condition of the young laborers in those branches of industry not as yet under the control of the factory legislation, and for proposing suitable legislative enactments. This second great
 1862. to 1866. commission labored from 1862 till 1866 to an almost complete exhaustion of the subject.

The commission first inquired into the condition of the

fictile industry (earthenware, porcelain, etc.), and found in the pottery districts of Staffordshire the workmen in a very unfavorable sanitary condition, in consequence of the long hours of labor in hot and badly, or not at all, ventilated drying-rooms, and the inhaling of flint-dust used for enamelling, as well as of the vapors of the metallic solutions employed for the same purpose. The commissioners, thoroughly convinced of the necessity and beneficial effect of the introduction of the factory legislation in this industry, at length recommended the extension of it, with all its provisions, to the pottery industry as well as to the matches and percussion-cap manufactories, in which a still worse sanitary state prevailed. At the same time an inquiry was instituted into the condition of paper-hanging manufactories. The commissioners would not give way to certain objections of the manufacturers, further than to grant exemption—during the immediate transition time—from the provisions relative to the simultaneous meal-hours for all protected persons, and recommended at the same time the extension of the entire factory legislation, without exception, to fustian manufactories, and they added the stringent proviso, that no child under eleven years of age should be admitted therein.

These, the first propositions of the commission, were the next session at once embodied in the statute 27 & 28

Viet., c. 48 (July 25, 1864), which subjected all <sup>1864.
July 25.</sup> *manufactories of earthenware, percussion-caps, lucifer-matches and cartridges, paper-staining and fustian-cutting*, to the general factory legislation, with the relaxing transitory provision that during the first six months, children of the age of eleven years, and during the next two years and a half after the passing of the Act, children of twelve years of age, were to be allowed to be employed as young persons.

A new provision was added concerning ventilation and sanitary regulations.

The commissioners, moreover, occupied themselves with *chimney-sweepers' boys*, who, notwithstanding repeated protective legislation, were employed in a barbarous manner as brooms for sooty chimneys. The ^{Chimney-sweepers' Boys.} proposition of the commissioners to adopt stricter legislative measures, and to ensure their observance by more stringent

supervision by the police, were not adopted altogether in the new Act, 27 & 28 Viet., c. 37 (June 30, 1864), which again reduced the age for the admission of apprentices to ten years, and forbade persons under sixteen to climb chimneys, as well as to afford any assistance to chimney-climbers, without, however, in other respects, extending the protective provisions of the Factory Act to the boys. The next law of 1864 is likewise disregarded on account of the want of authoritative supervision.

The first introduction of the new, extending legislation, met, especially in the *pottery districts* of Staffordshire, with the same difficulties and objections as those experienced in 1833 and 1844. But when the stagnation of the trade, caused by the American war, was succeeded by a greater activity, many masters who had originally offered strenuous resistance to the factory legislation and predicted the ruin of the entire industry, declared that, notwithstanding the reduction of the hours of labor, the same quantity of goods was produced as before, on account of the regularity with which the daily work was performed, and that the salutary effects upon the health and morality of the formerly so decried pottery districts, could not be too highly estimated.

The applying of the Factory Act to *fustian-cutting* was just as auspiciously attended by an improvement in this trade. So that the rise of wages, although produced by other causes, refuted the very apprehensions of a reduction of the amount of wages in the ratio of the reduction of the working time.

The Children's Employment Commission went on to examine other trades, which were still more behind the great manufacturing system than those regulated by the Act of 1864. These were the lace and hosiery manufactories,—especially those of Nottinghamshire,—millinery and dress-making business, shoemaking industry, tailoring business, hatters and glovers, metal (hardware) industry, machine manufactories, paper manufacture, glass-works, and other smaller trades.

The commission did not hesitate to recommend the extension of the factory legislation to the whole of the metal (hardware), paper and glass industries, with a few modifica-

tions rendered indispensable by the particular nature of these trades, and likewise to the other smaller trades inquired into by them, in all of which long and irregular working-hours in mostly unhealthy workshops, and want of education of the young laborers, were the prevalent features. The condition of the young laborers since the last twenty-five years having thus been once more the object of inquiry, it was found that, although it had undoubtedly improved since the year 1840, still a similar result was observable, viz.: that in respect to sanitary measures and length of working time, the children employed in the so-called small trades, were much worse off than those engaged in the great industries organized after certain rational principles, and that unfortunately it was their very parents against whom the children required to be mostly protected.

The English government, in 1867, attempted to codify the recommendation of the commission, and, considering the absolute extension of the minutiae of the provisions of the Factory Acts to all branches of industry as impracticable, saw no other way than, first, to distinguish between manufactories and workshops, and afterwards to pass separate Acts for them. 1867.

The first of these laws, the statute 30 and 31 Viet., c. 103 (Factory Act Extension Act, Aug. 15, 1867), applies to all *furnaces, iron and copper works, machine manufactories worked by machinery, metal (hardware), and gutta-percha factories, all paper-mills, glass-works, and tobacco manufactories, printing-offices and book-binders' shops;* and lastly, to all those establishments in which, in the course of a year, *fifty and more persons* are employed together at one and the same time for a period of one hundred days at least. 1867.
Aug. 15. As the new law stipulated numerous modifications which were not to be applied to the manufactories hitherto under the rule of the factory legislation, no uniform factory code was drawn up, despite the purported general extension of the existing legislative enactments to the industries newly to be regulated; but the process of special legislation was further developed, while the abortive special Act, relating to *print-works, lace manufactories, and bleaching and dyeing works*, was left untouched by the new Act. This law, as well as the subsequent

one, though it had been referred to a special committee, passed both Houses without opposition, and without any essential alteration (except that the number of workmen constituting a factory was reduced from one hundred to fifty).

With the second Act (30 and 31 Vict., c. 146, Workshops Regulation Act, August 21, 1867), the legislature entered on the more troublesome ground of the small trades and handicrafts, to which it had been found impossible to extend the stringent regulations of the normal working-day and fixed meal-times. In this juncture the question to be considered could only be that of uniformly extending to the young workmen and women the statutory protection against overwork; but even this general protection was not vouchsafed at the same rate to the persons employed in the same trade.

The penalties for the infringement of this Act are in general the same as set down in the Factory Act.

The extension of the protective provisions of this same Factory Act—which were originally passed only as a kind of exceptional legislation for a distinct branch of industry—to the whole mass of great and small industries, marked an extraordinary progress in modern legislation. For the first time it was thereby declared—for the whole extent of the United Kingdom—that all work done for wages by young persons and women should be placed under supervision and subject to distinct regulations.

The carrying out of the Factory Act Extension Act, for which purpose the number of the sub-inspectors was increased from twenty-five to thirty-nine, did not exactly meet with the same difficulties as the Factory Acts of 1833 and 1844. It was certainly not natural to suppose that the numerous trades which, since 1868, had been restricted by legislative enactments, would simultaneously cease to resist, and that there would at once ensue such a general and absolute application of the law as is now observed in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Thus, during the first years of this new order of things, the law was very differently obeyed. Matters, however, assumed a better aspect at the commencement of the following year, 1869, and the stringent manner in which the law was enforced, combined with the general feeling of the impossibility of an

alteration in the law, was remarkably quick in convincing a large number of employers that the adoption of a regular working-day, with uniform working-hours, would further the interests of the producers, and conduce, at the same time, to the general improvement of the working classes. The inspectors, at the close of this year (Oct. 31, 1869) and the next year (April 30, 1870), point with satisfaction to the increasing observance and approval of the Factory Act Extension Act.

It proved, however, much more difficult to force the observance of the second Act of 1867,—the Workshops Regulation Act,—the carrying out of which was left to ^{1867.} the local authorities, and which was stated, in the reports of the inspectors of 1868 and 1869, to be a dead letter throughout nearly the whole country. This widespread non-observance of the Workshops Regulation Act, together with the increasing effective operation of the other law of 1867 (on factories), brought a large number of children and young persons from the great manufactories into the small workshops, where the children's wages underwent no reduction; and, more especially, into those trades where both systems of manufacturing clashed with one another, and where the legal restrictions found a limit to their operation in the number of persons (fifty) employed in an undertaking.

The totally insufficient provisions of the Acts relating to cotton-print, bleaching and dyeing works could not possibly remain in force after the extension of the fac- ^{1870.} tory legislation to all great industries, and after the _{August 9.} regulation even of the workshops; and, by the statute 33 and 34 Vict., c. 62 (August 9, 1870), the principal provisions of the Factory Act of 1867 were extended also to these industries. The modifications were of a similar nature to those of 1867, in consequence of a permission of the Home Secretary in regard to the customs and requirements of the trade. All previous Acts relating to print and dyeing works were repealed.

The difficulties arising, through the local authorities, in the carrying out of the Workshops Regulation Act, and the pressure of the urgent recommendations of the fac- ^{1871.} tory inspectors, induced parliament to pass, in the _{August 21.} session of 1871, a final Act (34 & 35 Vict., c. 104, 21st

August, 1871), which completely transferred the duty of enforcing the provisions of that Act from the local bodies to the inspectors and sub-inspectors of factories, who were to embrace, in their reports, workshops as well as factories. This same Act subjects all government establishments to the Factory Acts, restricts the accident provision of the existing law, and grants further powers to the Home Secretary in regard to the time of young persons and of women employed in trades, depending, by the nature of their business, on the weather or on the seasons of the year.

The Act 34 Vict., c. 19 (25th May, 1871), provides
1871. for the exemption of masters from penalties in respect
 May 25. to Sunday work by Jewish work-people.

A parliamentary committee having considered, in 1866 and 1867, the question of reforming the mining legislation,
1872. and drafts of a new law having been submitted to the House of Commons, in 1869, 1870, and 1871, government, at the beginning of the last session (1872), brought in a new and comprehensive bill for coal-mining, by which it was intended partly to amend, partly to consolidate the former Acts.

In the session of 1872, a bill was brought in by Mr. Mundella and other members of parliament for a further
1872. curtailment of the working-hours of the protected persons ;—all Saturday work to cease after 1 o'clock, P.M. ; a protected person not, except for recovering lost time, to be employed for more than nine and a half hours on any day, nor for more than fifty-four hours per week.

For the foregoing synopsis of the factory legislation of England, we are largely indebted to the work of Herr Von Plener, referred to in Part I.

In 1874, additional Acts were passed, the bearing of which, upon previous Acts, can be seen from the following abstract, which we copy from a late number of "*The Labour News*":

"The following is an abstract of the Factory Acts, 1833-56, as amended by the Factory Act, 1874, and now in operation:—

"The Factory Acts, 1833-56, as amended by the Factory Act, 1874, apply to factories of cotton, wool, hair, flax, hemp, jute, tow, silk and lace.

“No person under 18 can be employed until his or her name has been entered in the proper register.

“No person under 19 can be employed without a surgical certificate of age.

“No one may be employed (*a*) during the year 1875 who is under 9 unless, before January 1, 1875, he was lawfully employed in a like factory; (*b*) on or after January 1, 1876, who is under 10, unless, before January 1, 1876, he was lawfully employed in a like factory.

“During the year 1875 a child means a person who has ceased to be too young to be employed at all, but is under 13.

“After January 1, 1876, a child includes both of the following:—
(1.) A person who has ceased to be too young to be employed at all, but is under 13. (2.) A person who is over 13 and under 14, unless he either was lawfully employed before January 1, 1876, as a young person, or has obtained an official certificate of having passed the prescribed standard in writing, reading, and arithmetic.

“Young person means a person who has ceased to be a child, but is under 18. A woman means a woman who is over 18.

“The period of employment must be the same for all the children, young persons and women employed in the factory, and must be either between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., or between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., and cannot be altered, except after written notice to the inspector.

“The mode of employment of children must be the same for all the children employed in a factory, and either must be employment in morning and afternoon sets, or employment on alternate days, and cannot be altered, except after written notice to the inspector.

“When the children in a factory are employed by morning and afternoon sets, a child may be employed six days in the week; but

“When employed on one of the first five days of the week—(*a*) not except between 6 [7] A. M. and 6 [7] P. M.; (*b*) not for more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours continuously without half an hour's interval for a meal; (*c*) not on the same day both before noon and after one; or if dinner is before one, not both before noon and after dinner; (*d*) not unless he attends school daily for three hours between 8 A. M., and 6 P. M., or between November 1 and February 28 for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours between 1 P. M. and 6 P. M.

“And when employed on Saturday—(*a*) not before 6 [7] A. M.; (*b*) not in any manufacturing process after 12.30 [1.30] P. M., or for any purpose whatever after 1 [2] P. M., or where the period of employment is between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., and at least one hour on Saturday is given for meals, not in any manufacturing process after 1 P. M., or for any purpose whatever after 1.30 P. M.; (*c*) not for more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours continuously without half an hour's interval for a meal; (*d*) not if on any other day during the same week he has been employed for more than five hours; (*e*) not if he was employed on Saturday in the previous week.

“When the children in a factory are employed on alternate days, a child may be employed three days in the week, but not on two successive days; and when employed on one of the first five days of the week—(*a*) not except between 6 [7] A. M. and 6 [7] P. M.; (*b*) not for more than $4\frac{1}{2}$

hours continuously, without half an hour's interval for a meal; (c) not unless between 6 [7] A. M. and 6 [7] P. M. he is allowed two hours for meals, of which at least one hour is before 3 P. M. And when employed on Saturday (a), not before 6 [7] A. M.; (b) not in any manufacturing process after 12.30 [1.30] P. M., or for any purpose whatever after 1 [2] P. M.; or, where the period of employment is between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., and at least one hour on Saturday is given for meals, not in any manufacturing process after 1 P. M., or for any purpose whatever after 1.30 P. M.; (c) not for more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours continuously, without half an hour's interval for a meal.

"Also a child employed on alternate days must attend school every alternate week day (except Saturday) for five hours, between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

"Young persons and women may be employed six days in the week; but, when employed on one of the first five days of the week, (a) not except between 6 [7] A. M. and 6 [7] P. M.; (b) not for more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours continuously, without half an hour's interval for a meal; (c) not unless between 6 [7] A. M. and 6 [7] P. M. they are allowed two hours for meals, of which at least one hour is before 3 P. M. And when employed on Saturday (a) not before 6 [7] A. M.; (b) not in any manufacturing process after 12.30 [1.30] P. M., or for any purpose whatever after 1 [2] P. M.; or, where the period of employment is between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., and at least one hour is given for meals on Saturday, not in any manufacturing process after 1 P. M., or for any purpose whatever after 1.30 P. M.; (c) not for more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours continuously, without half an hour's interval for a meal.

"After 1st January, 1876, no child, young person or woman may be employed extra hours in the recovery of lost time.

"Children, young persons and women may not be employed on Christmas Day, Good Friday, or in Scotland on the Sacramental Fast Days. And besides they must be allowed in the course of the year eight half holidays, or four whole holidays, notices in each case being fixed up in the factory on the previous day.

"Children, young persons and women employed in the factory are all to have the same meal-times, unless in case of special exemption granted by the inspector, and during meal-times are not to be allowed to remain in any room in which any manufacturing process is being carried on, or to be employed in any manner in the factory.

"The occupier may deduct from a child's weekly wages, on account of the child's schooling, such sum as the inspector may appoint, not exceeding either 2*d.*, or one-twelfth of such weekly wages. With respect to England and Scotland, after 1st January, 1876, attendance of a child at a school not officially recognized as efficient, will not count, except where there is not a school so recognized within two miles of the factory, or where the district in which the factory is situated has not been officially declared to be sufficiently provided with school accommodation.

"All mill-gearing and dangerous machinery must be securely fenced. No child, young person or woman may be allowed to clean any mill-gearing while it is in motion, or to work between the fixed and traversing

part of any self-acting machine whilst the machine is in motion. No child, young person, or woman may be employed where the wet spinning of flax, hemp, jute or tow is carried on, unless sufficient means be employed for protecting them from being wetted, and, when hot water is used, for preventing the escape of steam into the room.

“All fatal accidents, and every accident from machinery or from explosion of gas, steam or metal, which prevents the injured person from returning to work within forty-eight hours, must be reported to the certifying surgeon.

“Factories must be lime-washed once every fourteen months.

“A parent, guardian, or person having the legal custody or any direct benefit from the wages of any child or young person illegally employed, or who neglects to cause such child duly to attend school, is liable to a penalty.

“The following may be employed in the winding and throwing of raw silk as young persons:—(a) during the year 1875, any child over 11; (b) during the year 1876, any child over 12; (c) after 1st January, 1877, any person who immediately before 1st January, 1877, was lawfully employed as a young person.

“A youth over 16 and under 18 may be employed in a lace factory between 4 A.M. and 10 P.M.; but (a) not for more than nine hours on any day when he is employed either earlier than 6 [7] A.M. or later than 6 [7] P.M.; (b) not both before 6 [7] A.M. and after 6 [7] P.M. on the same day; (c) not both after 6 [7] P.M. on one day, and before 6 [7] A.M. on the next day.”

“[The above abstract applies equally, whether the period of employment is between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., or between 7 A.M. and 7 P.M., except that, wherever a figure inclosed in brackets is placed immediately after another figure, the first figure refers exclusively to the case where the period of employment is between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., and the figure inclosed in brackets refers exclusively to the case where the period of employment is between 7 A.M. and 7 P.M.]”

Factory legislation has exerted a most beneficial influence, and both workmen and masters alike are generally beginning to appreciate the advantages which regularity in the working system and in the mode of living, resulting from a judicious adjustment of the working-hours, confers on all concerned. But all its good effects could only result from a strict and efficient system of government inspection. This the English executive has always perfectly understood, and in no country is the system of government inspection so powerfully and conscientiously developed as in England. And this justice must be rendered to the English factory inspectors; that, by their indefatigable zeal, conscientious fulfil-

ment of duty, and great professional ability, they have deserved the greatest praise in regard to the good results of the factory legislation.

CHAPTER II.

THE DISASTER AT GRANITE MILLS.

Immediately after the burning of the Granite Mill at Fall River, we entered into an examination, the results of which compose this chapter.

The facts which are given respecting the origin and progress of the fire were obtained from conversations with a hundred or so of the operatives of the mill, many of whom were employed in the fatal sixth story.

The supplementary account of those injured and killed, etc., was obtained by personal visits to the homes of each.

Granite Mill No. 1 was erected in 1863. It was constructed, as its name indicates, of granite, and was three hundred and sixty-eight feet in length, by sixty-eight in width, and five stories in height, with an attic above, having the same floor-space as the stories below.

This attic, or sixth story, was lighted by three windows, in each gable and by a row of windows in each half of the roof, aggregating, perhaps, twenty-five in all.

The gable-windows were apparently of the same size as those of the lower stories, while those in the roof were smaller, nearly square, and had but one sash. There are many other mills in the vicinity which, on the outside, seem to be the exact counterpart of what this was.

The fire occurred on the morning of the 19th of September, 1874. The fifth and sixth stories were almost wholly burned out, and the roof destroyed, with the exception of a small portion at the south end, which remained intact and attached to the gable.

A tower on the west or front side furnished the only means of entrance or exit; there was no other outside door to the whole building. This tower communicated with every story.

There were four fire-escapes attached to the building, formed of a series of iron platforms and ladders, extending from the fifth story to the ground, and communicating directly with all stories *but the sixth*.

Two of these escapes were attached to the front, midway between the tower and each end, and two to the back in the same relative position.

The three lower stories were used for weaving, carding, etc., the fourth and fifth for mule-spinning, and the sixth for spooling. The fourth and fifth stories employed a considerable number of young children as back-tenders; the employes of the sixth story were mainly girls, between the ages of twelve and eighteen, although there were some older, and also five or six men.

Out of the list of nineteen cases examined into, nine, twelve years of age or under, were employed the whole or a part of the time in this story. These children worked the same number of hours as other employes, namely, from 6.30 A. M., to 6.30 P. M., with one hour for dinner.

The fire originated near the north end of the fourth story. It swept rapidly through that story and the one above, being carried up by the belting. It was probably from five to eight minutes after its inception before it was known to those in the sixth story, and had they had the courage to face the smoke, which already filled the upper part of the tower, there is little doubt but they might have passed through it, without difficulty, and descended to the ground in safety; for no one asserts that, at the time the alarm was given in the attic, the *flames* had already reached the tower. But these children behaved in just such a manner as might have been expected. Terror-stricken, they ran to the south end, to escape from the smoke, already beginning to rise through the floor of the north end, passing, on their way, the door-way to the tower, but, not daring to essay its passage, meeting here again the smoke.

At the south end there was no succor; there was only less of the suffocating smoke.

Yet here, there were means of escape which men would have made use of, and which the few men among the number did make use of, to secure their own safety. There were

"warps" in abundance, lying all about; each of them a thread of considerable size, of strength sufficient to bear the weight of three ordinary men, and a half mile in length. Hundreds of these were there, carefully done up in coils, while one, in the hands of a courageous and clear-headed man, would have been sufficient for the emergency. One after another, he could have tied the warp around their waists, and lowered them to the ground, paying out constantly from the ample supply at hand. All but one of the men slid down on these warps and on ropes, or came down hand over hand; while perhaps but one of the women escaped in that way. Sixty men employed in this room would probably nearly all have escaped similarly; but of sixty children, and about all were children in the law, and females, too, it is scarcely to be expected that any would escape.

The fire originated in one of the mule-heads, and was probably caused by the friction of the gearing. Had there been a proper supply of water at hand, there is little doubt but it would have been extinguished in a very few minutes, and without loss of life or property. On this point we have been informed by an overseer in a mill, who has charge of two spinning-rooms, a very trustworthy man, that it is not very uncommon for mule-heads to be set on fire by the friction of the gearing, and that such an event occurred in one of his rooms but recently, which might have resulted in as dire a calamity as this of Granite Mill No. 1, had he not been provided with a sure means of its instantaneous extinguishment. For this purpose he keeps, always full, two pails of water standing by each mule. The immediate application of one pailful was sufficient in this case for its suppression; but it was his opinion, that had he been obliged to run fifty feet for his water and return with it, the fire would have been beyond his control.

When a man of long experience in spinning-rooms, well known among his friends for the excellence of his character, and whose judgment or opinion upon any point connected with his work would receive the highest consideration among those who know him, finds it necessary to take such precautions against fire, and makes such a statement as this of his

own experience, it shows, we think, the necessity for the same precautions in every mill in the state.

Our examination exhibits three points respecting this disaster which we conceive to be specially important, namely :

There was no supply of water in pails at each mule, as there should have been ;

The sixth story, where the greatest loss of life would be likely to occur, in case of fire, was provided with but *one* way of escape ; namely, the tower, situated in the middle of one side of the mill—a mill nearly four hundred feet long ;

And the youngest and least disciplined employés, the least able to face a danger with unterrified mind and without unnerved limb, were placed in the sixth story, where that danger was the most likely to overtake them.

A repetition of this disaster should be made practically impossible. No love of gain should be allowed to put human life at risk. The number of manufacturers who *knowingly* endanger the lives of their operatives is probably very small in this state ; but there are undoubtedly some, and these should be restrained by law. There are many more who take every means that they consider necessary to insure the safety of their operatives. These need law for enlightenment. Here and there can be found manufacturers who foresee and provide against every conceivable accident, but these men are exceptional, and always will be. Other men, whose love of gain may be no stronger, and whose hearts may be as tender, continue to endanger the health and lives of their employés through sheer ignorance or thoughtlessness.

We proceed now to give a more exact and particular account of each case investigated. And, as the *general* facts respecting the disaster are known to all, we conceived it to be more important to obtain the special facts relating to the *children* employed, as constituting that comparatively helpless class whose wrongs might otherwise find no voice, and whose rights to freedom and opportunities of education, through the collusion of parents and manufacturers, were in this case, as in thousands of others all over the state, completely ignored.

For this reason, we have not sought out the facts respecting those operatives over fifteen years of age who were killed or

injured. Moreover, we think it quite likely that we have not investigated *every* case under fifteen years, where death or injury resulted, though we think we must have discovered about all. And respecting those under fifteen, employed in the mill, who escaped uninjured, we have to say that it is not at all likely that we have enumerated all. We aimed, however, to include all who were employed in the attic.

VICTORIA WARNER, twelve years old last July (1874), had been at work between two and three months in Granite Mill No. 1; before this, worked for three months in the Durfee Mill, and previously had been to school "some," mainly at the factory school. She was killed.

MAGGIE LANERGAN, twelve years old last November (1874), had been at work in Granite Mill No. 1, about one year. For two years before, worked in Merchants' Mill. The statements of her parents were somewhat confused as to how much she had been at school during these three years, but they averred that she was sent out of the Merchants to attend school, and did so attend, and that she was on the point of being sent out of Granite No. 1, for the same purpose, when the accident occurred. She was employed in the attic and escaped by descending on a rope, part way, when the rope breaking or burning off, she was precipitated to the ground. Her injuries were internal, and a dislocation of the ankles. Her recovery was considered quite certain. The family is Irish.

JAMES SMITH, nine years old last October (1873), had only been at work in Granite No. 1, two days when the accident occurred. It was his first work in any mill; his mother having several children younger (two children being born within twenty months), had kept him at home to assist about the house. For this reason he *had never been at school*. His business was that of a "tuber," and his place of employment, the fifth story, going occasionally to the sixth, or attic, for supplies of "tubes." It was while in the attic on one of these errands that the fire occurred. He was killed. His body was recovered in a recognizable state, being not badly burned. The parents of this lad are English.

EDWARD GOSS, thirteen years old last April (1874), was a weaver, employed in the second story ; he had been at work two years, but states that he was sent out three months each year to attend school. His parentage is English. He escaped from the mill by the stairway, without injury.

JOHN GOSS, brother of the last-mentioned, was fifteen years old some time during the summer just passed. His parents were unable to state his age with certainty. John had been at work in Granite Mill about five years, but had always been sent out three months each year to attend school. He escaped by the stairway, uninjured.

WILLIAM STINTON was eight years old, in December (1873). His parents could not give the exact date of his birth ; but "it was Christmas week." He commenced work in Granite No. 1, "last winter" ; by the averment of the parents, we should say in January, or *immediately after he was eight years of age*. William was employed as a "doffer" in the attic, and also as a "tuber" in the story below. He escaped by the stairway, uninjured. His earnings were usually about \$6.50 per month.

GEORGE STINTON, brother of the last, was fourteen years old the 17th of August last (1874), and had been at work in the mill for two years, or ever since the arrival of the family in America. His business was that of a "hoister" about the looms. He escaped by the stairway, uninjured.

These brothers Stinton are of English parentage, and have been in the country about two years. The mother said they came from "*Bermegum*," which being interpreted, means Birmingham.

Probably they have not been to school since their arrival in the country. Their exact statement on this point has been mislaid since the investigation was had.

WILLIAM THOMAS VINNECOMB was fourteen years of age last February (1874) ; had been at work about four months in Granite No. 1, and had never worked in any mill previously. He was the "back-boy" employed at the only pair of

mules in the attic, and escaped by coming down a rope, part way, and thence falling to the ground. No limbs were broken, and what injuries he received were internal. He had been at school "some."

JOSEPH LYNCH was nine last February (1874), and John Lynch was eleven last May. These boys are brothers, and both escaped by the stairway without injury. One was employed in the fourth story, and the other in the fifth.

Joseph had been at work five months, but before that did not work any, but went to school all the time. John had been at work two years; before he began work, had been to school "some." He has also been one term to the factory-school and one term to the "brick" school (a public school in the vicinity, so-called), within the two years that he has been at work.

JAMES NEWTON, came from Ashton-under-Lynde, England, in May, 1873, and began work as a "tuber," in the fifth story of the Granite Mill, the same month. He was *eight years old the sixth of August preceding*, or about ten years and one month when the calamity occurred.

He had not attended school since his arrival in this country, but had had a little schooling in England.

At the breaking out of the fire he was in the attic, or sixth story, having gone there for "tubes." He was killed, and his remains so badly burned as to be recognizable only by a small portion of his shirt.

ALBERT FERNELY, was ten years old the 18th of January, 1874, and had been at work in Granite No. 1 ever since the family came from England; consequently he had never attended school in this country.

This lad was a "tuber," employed in the fifth story, but at the breaking out of the fire was in the attic, having gone there, with one or two other children doing the same kind of work, for "tubes"; the smoke and flames prevented his return, so he jumped from the window, receiving such injuries that he died in two hours.

LYDIA POITROS, fifteen years of age the 13th of June, 1874, is of French birth, and had worked in Granite No. 1, being employed at "spooling," about one year. Previously to this, had worked nine months or so in the Slade Mill. Her parents averred that she had been to school "some" every year except the last. She jumped from the attic window and landed on a bed. Her injuries were internal, except a few scratches, and probably were not of a serious nature.

NOAH POITROS, brother of the last mentioned, was twelve years old the 6th of May, 1874. He assisted his sister at "spooling" a few hours every day, and had done so for a year past. Before going into the mill he attended school, but had not done so since he commenced work. He leaped from the attic window and survived the fall but two hours.

JOHN BRODER, or BROEDER, is of French birth, and was eight years old the 25th of February, 1874. He was a "spooler," and helped his sister, whose work also was "spooling," in the sixth story. He had been employed in Granite No. 1 but nine days; before that he worked for two weeks in the Durfee Mill. John says he had never attended school. He came down from the attic, part way to the ground, on a rope, and fell the rest of the way. He was but slightly injured.

GERTRUDE GRAY, aged nine years and nine months, had been employed in the Granite No. 1 about five weeks, and had never worked in any mill previously; but had been at school or helped about the house. She worked at "spooling" in the sixth story, and probably remained by the windows at the south end of the burning mill until suffocated by the smoke. She was seen many times screaming and gesticulating at the windows; and her mother thinks that she plainly saw her thrust forth her arms from a window at least fifteen minutes after the most of those who escaped had leaped forth. Her partially-burned remains were found near the window, after the fire was subdued, on that part of the sixth story floor which escaped the flames. Her parents are English.

MAGGIE HARRINGTON was fourteen years and three months old, and the second in a family of *seven*. The family are Irish. Maggie was a "spooler" in the attic, and had worked in the Granite No. 1 about four years.

She had come out every year for a term at the factory school, and was coming out again for that purpose on the following Saturday. She made no attempt at escape, but, according to the testimony of a member of the Gray family, just mentioned, she hid herself in a large box somewhere near the centre of the room. She was represented to us as an extraordinarily timid little girl, and was undoubtedly paralyzed with fear at the impending calamity. The mother informed us that she earned usually about \$24 a month.

MAGGIE SULLIVAN was eleven in May, 1874. She was a "spooler" in the sixth story, and had been at work there for fifteen months; she was expecting to be turned out in a month or two to attend school. She jumped from the attic window, and her ankles were dislocated and she received some bad cuts in the face. The family is Irish.

KATIE SULLIVAN, a sister of the last, was eight years old in April, 1874. She had never worked as an employé in a mill, but was attending school. Saturdays, there being no school, she was in the habit of assisting her sister at "spooling," which was the occasion of her presence in the mill at this time. Her breast-bone and several ribs were broken, but she seemed likely to recover.

Following will be found, presented in tabular form, some of the most important facts elicited by the investigation:—

Number.	NAME.	Age.	Sex.	TIME EMPLOYED IN GRANITE MILL No. 1.		TIME EMPLOYED IN ANY OTHER MILL.		TOTAL TIME EMPLOYED IN ANY MILL.		Result to each.
				Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	
1	Victoria Warner, . .	12	Female,	—	3	—	3	—	6	Killed.
2	Maggie Lanergan, . .	12	"	1	—	2	—	3	—	Injured.
3	James Smith, . .	9	Male,	—	2 days.	—	—	—	2 days.	Killed.
4	Edward Goss, . .	13	"	2	—	—	—	2	—	Uninjured.
5	John Goss, . .	15	"	5	—	—	—	5	—	Uninjured.
6	William Stinton, . .	8	"	—	9	—	—	—	9	Uninjured.
7	George Stinton, . .	14	"	2	—	—	—	2	—	Injured.
8	Wm. Thos. Vinnecomb, . .	14	"	—	4	—	—	—	4	Uninjured.
9	Joseph Lynch, . .	9	"	—	5	—	—	2	—	Uninjured.
10	John Lynch, . .	11	"	2	—	—	—	2	—	Uninjured.
11	James Newton, . .	10	"	1	4	—	—	1	—	Killed.
12	Albert Fernely, ¹ . .	10	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	Killed.
13	Lydia Poitros, . .	15	Female,	1	—	—	9	1	—	Injured.
14	Noah Poitros, . .	12	Male,	1	—	—	—	1	—	Killed.
15	John Broder, . .	8	"	—	—	—	2 weeks.	—	3½ weeks.	Injured.
16	Gertrude Gray, . .	9	Female,	—	5 weeks.	—	—	—	5 weeks.	Killed.
17	Maggie Harrington, . .	14	"	4	—	—	—	4	—	Killed.
18	Maggie Sullivan, . .	11	"	1	3	—	—	1	—	Injured.
19	Katie Sullivan, ² . .	8	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	Injured.

¹ Had probably been employed somewhat more than one year in Granite Mill.

² Not a regular employé; she assisted her sister one day each week.

Summary of cases investigated: Killed, 7; Injured, 6; Uninjured, 6. Total, 19.

CHAPTER III.

STATISTICS REGARDING UPPER STORIES OF MILLS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In the mills mentioned in the following table as having attics (necessarily in pitch-roofed buildings), the fire-ladders are of no use as a means of escape from them, unless they are stated to be upon the *end* or *ends* of the mill. If they are so placed, they furnish a means of exit without depending entirely on the tower or inside stairways; where they are wanting, a fire in the tower or inside stairways would cut off all means of egress, and necessitate jumping or lowering from the windows.

Quite a number of mills have recently made improvements in their means of escape, in case of fire, but we are unable to particularize. We desire to mention, however, two to which special attention has been called by a recent disaster.

No. 34. (*Granite Mill No. 1, Fall River.*)

Since the fire, this mill has had its attic changed into a complete story, and is now covered with a *flat* roof.

No. 34. (*Granite Mill No. 2, Fall River.*)

Outside iron stairways, with platforms adjacent four windows of each story, and extending from the ground to the attic, have been attached to each end of this mill.

MEANS OF ESCAPE,

In case of Fire or Panic, from Upper Stories of Mills.

Office No. of Mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
3	AMESBURY. Spinning,	-	16	138	Mill, 4 stories; flat roof; stairways 5 feet 4 inches wide, in tower; 2 ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
98	Drying, dressing, carding and spinning,	69	56	1,151	Eight mills. No. 1 has 2 stories and an attic; No. 2 has 5 stories and 2 attics; No. 3 has 3 stories, attic and basement; No. 4, 5 stories, attic and basement; No. 5, 4 stories and basement, with flat roof; No. 6, 3 stories and an attic; No. 7, 4 stories, 2 attics and basement; No. 8, 5 stories, with flat roof. Means of escape are stairways 4 feet and 5 feet wide. Nos. 2, 4 and 8 have 2 stairways to each story; there are fire-ladders, with platforms, on each end of every mill, and the same on the sides; doors open inwardly.
155	ANDOVER. Preparation and spinning,	22	-	105	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are a stairway 4 feet wide, and a wooden ladder to roof; doors open outwardly.
167	Preparation,	11	-	77	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are a stairway 3 feet and 2 inches wide; doors open inwardly.
167	Preparation, twisting and reeling, . .	36	-	102	Two mills,—one 2 stories and an attic; the other, 1 story and an attic; means of escape are two stairways, one 3 feet 8 inches wide, and the other 4½ feet wide; there are a plenty of long portable ladders always on hand, and ready for use in case of fire; doors open inwardly.
64	ATHOL. Spinning,	5	-	35	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; the means of escape is one stairway 3½ feet wide; doors open inwardly.
112	Spinning	1	-	31	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; the means of escape is one stairway 3½ feet wide; doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
140	ATHOL—Con. Spinning,	2	—	18	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; the means of escape is one stairway 3½ feet wide; doors open inwardly.
162	Preparation and spinning,	—	25	30	Mill, 4 stories, with flat roof; the upper story only is occupied by this firm; the means of escape are one stairway 3½ feet wide, and one fire-ladder; the doors open inwardly.
163	Spinning,	11	—	17	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; one stairway 3 1-6 feet wide is the only means of escape in case of fire; doors open inwardly.
237	Spinning,	33	—	71	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 3½ feet wide, and stationary ladders with platforms; also a good supply of portable ladders; doors open inwardly.
57	ATTLEBOROUGH. Spinning and spooling,	23	—	87	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are an inside stairway 3½ feet wide, on end of building, and a good supply of portable ladders; doors open outwardly.
176	BALLARDVALE. Spinning,	24	—	178	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; stairway 4½ feet wide in tower; iron ladders, with balconies to each room; doors open outwardly.
245	BARRE. Spinning,	8	—	76	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are tower in centre of mill, with stairway 4 feet wide, and fire-ladders with platforms in rear of mill; they have connection at each end with out-buildings.
209	BLACKSTONE. Spinning,	39	—	708	Mill, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are by stairways 4 feet wide in 5 towers, and ladders about 100 feet apart, with platforms at every story; some doors open outwardly, and some slide.
236	BRAINTREE. Spinning,	—	10	41	Mill, 3 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are inside stairways 3½ feet wide; doors open inwardly.
241	Preparation,	3	—	10	Mill, 2 stories and basement; the upper room is an attic, the means of escape from which is by an inside stairway 3½ feet wide; the doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
227	BOYLSTON,	-	-	112	This mill is only one story high, and has a plenty of doors to escape by in case of fire.
71	CANTON. Spinning, . . .	44	-	166	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; the means of escape are stairways in the tower, in the centre of the mill, and inside of the mill at one end; also fire-ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
46	CLINTON. Dressing and warping, . . .	-	68	833	Nearly all the rooms are on the ground floor; some portions of the mill are 3 stories high, the means of escape from which are by stairways 3 feet and 4 feet wide, and by iron ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
25	CHICOPEE. Spinning, . . .	-	83	1,546	There are 7 mills. Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 are 4 stories and an attic; but no one is employed in the attic in Nos. 1, 2 and 5; in No. 6 there are 6 employed. Nos. 2, 4 and 7 are 5 stories high, with flat roofs; means of escape from each are a stairway of 4 feet 8 inches or 5½ feet in width, in a central tower, and a good supply of ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
136	CORDAVILLE. Spinning, . . .	9	-	84	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide in tower, and 2 fire-ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
158	DRACUT. Spinning, . . .	-	17	211	Mill, 5 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide in tower, and stationary ladders, with platforms at each story; also a good supply of portable ladders. The two doors of the lower story open inwardly; in the upper rooms they open outwardly.
146	EASTHAMPTON. Spooling and warping, . . .	28	-	186	Mill, 4 stories; the upper room is an attic; the means of escape are stairways in halls inside the mill, with doors at one end where ladders can be used; doors open outwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
173	EASTHAMPTON—Con. Spinning, . . .	16	—	122	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide in tower, and ladders with platforms at the ends of the mill; doors open inwardly.
173	Spinning, . . .	22	—	172	Mill, 4 stories; the upper room is an attic; means of escape are a stairway 3½ feet wide in tower, and fire-ladders at each end of mill; doors open inwardly.
65	ENFIELD. Spinning, . . .	2	—	52	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are a stairway 4½ feet wide in wooden porch, and one fire-ladder; doors open inwardly.
107	Spinning, . . .	5	—	75	Mill, 4 stories; the upper room is an attic; the means of escape are stairways 3 feet and 4 feet wide in two towers; doors open outwardly.
2	FALL RIVER. Spooling, warping and dressing, .	73	—	840	Two mills, each 5 stories and an attic; means of escape is a stairway 4 feet wide in a tower in the centre of each mill; there are also 3 fire-ladders on the back side and 2 on the front side of each mill; doors open inwardly.
5	Spooling and warping, . . .	6	—	77	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 4 5-12 feet wide, at each end of mill, and 4 ladders on the outside, connecting with windows of each story; doors open outwardly.
19	Spooling, warping and slashing, .	49	—	331	Mill, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape is a stairway 4½ feet wide in tower in centre of mill. There are no ladders on the ends; doors open inwardly.
21	Spooling, warping and slashing, .	38	—	319	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 5 feet wide in tower in centre of mill, and 4 ladders with platforms connecting with two windows of each story up to the fourth; the attic has only the stairs in the tower; doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
34	FALL RIVER—Con. Spooling, warping and slashing, .	107	—	763	Two mills, each 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are a stairway $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide in tower in centre of each mill, and 4 and 5 ladders to each story, except the attics, which have only the stairway; doors open inwardly.
45	Spooling, warping and dressing, .	—	78	329	Mill, 5 stories with flat roof; means of escape are stairways $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at each end of mill, and 3 ladders with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
56	Spooling, warping and dressing, .	21	—	144	Mill, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairs $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at each end of mill, and 1 ladder in centre; doors open outwardly.
58	Spinning, . . .	—	49	389	Mill, 5 stories and basement; means of escape are stairways in tower in centre of mill and at each end; stairways are $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide in tower; those at the ends of the mill are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; there are also 4 iron ladders with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
59	Spooling, warping and dressing, .	—	75	734	Mill, 6 stories with flat roof; means of escape are 4 stairways 4 feet and 5 feet wide; 2 in towers and 2 inside mill; also 6 fire-ladders with balconies at each story; doors open inwardly.
66	Spinning and spooling, . . .	—	70	178	Mill, 4 stories with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 4 feet wide at each end of mill, and 4 ladders with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
68	Spooling, warping and dressing, .	—	44	296	Mill, 5 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, at each end of mill, and 3 ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
78	Spinning, . . .	—	34	308	Mill, 5 stories and basement; it has a flat roof; means of escape are stairway 5 feet wide in tower and 5 fire-ladders, with balconies at each story; doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
91	FALL RIVER—Con. Spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	45	-	255	Mill, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways at each end of mill, and 4 ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
92	Spooling, warping, spinning and dressing, . . .	-	124	437	Mill, 5 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 5½ feet wide in each of two towers and 4 stationary ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
97	Spinning, . . .	-	22	140	Mill, 5 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairway 4 feet 2 inches wide in tower in centre of mill and 4 ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
102	Spinning, . . .	-	40	361	Mill, 5 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways at each end of mill and 3 ladders, with platforms at each story; stairways 4 feet wide; doors open outwardly.
104	Spinning, spooling and dressing, . . .	-	74	361	Mill, 5 stories and basement, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 4 feet 2½ inches wide at each end and 4 ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
108	Spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	27	-	201	Mill, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 4½ feet wide at each end of mill and two ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
108	Spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	22	-	204	Mill, 6 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 4½ feet wide at each end of mill, and 2 ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
111	Spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	55	-	398	Mill, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 4½ feet and 3½ feet wide, in two towers, and 8 stationary ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
113	FALL RIVER—Con. Spooling, warping and dressing, .	47	-	386	Mill, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, at each end of mill, and 5 ladders, with platforms at each story except the attic; doors open outwardly.
116	Spinning, . . .	-	26	295	Mill, 5 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 4 feet 2 inches wide, at each end of mill, and 3 ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
120	Spooling, warping and dressing, .	17	-	129	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide, at each end of mill, and ladders on each side and one at the north end; doors open outwardly.
121	Spinning, . . .	-	45	389	Mill, 5 stories and basement; flat roof; means of escape are stairways $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, at each end of mill, and 2 ladders extending to the upper story, with platforms at each; 3 to the fourth story, and 4 to the third; doors open inwardly.
129	Engraving, folding and drying, . . .	-	68	500	Mill, 4 stories, with flat roof; stairways 7 feet wide, in tower and ends of mill, and ladders, with platforms at each story; some doors open inwardly and some outwardly.
137	Spooling, warping and dressing, .	-	44	378	Mill, 5 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are 3 stairways, each 4 feet wide, and 4 ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
139	Spooling, warping and dressing, .	117	-	789	Two mills, each 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are—No. 1 mill, stairways in tower, in centre and each end of mill; No. 2, stairway in tower in centre of mill; stairways 5 feet wide in each tower; those at the ends of the mill are 3 feet wide; there are also 4 ladders running to the fifth story on each mill, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
143	FALL RIVER— Con. Spinning, spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	—	49	242	Mill, 5 stories, with flat roof; stairways 4½ feet wide at each end of mill; and ladders with platforms, each connecting with three windows in every story; doors open outwardly.
144	Spinning, spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	—	29	150	Mill, 4 stories and a basement; stairways at each end of mill, and two outside ladders to every room; width of stairways, 3 feet 10 inches; doors open outwardly.
165	Spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	—	25	152	Mill, 4 stories; one-half with flat roof; means of escape are 2 stairways, each 5 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
170	Spooling and dressing, . . .	13	—	91	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are one stairway 4½ feet wide, and 3 ladders extending to the roof, with platforms; doors open inwardly.
191	Spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	20	—	220	Mill, 5 stories and an attic; stairway in centre of mill, 4 feet 5 inches wide; ladders with platforms on both sides and on one end of mill; doors open inwardly.
192	Spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	14	—	118	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are 2 stairways 4 feet wide, and 2 ladders extending to the fourth story; doors open inwardly.
193	Spinning, . . .	—	29	257	Mill, 5 stories and a basement; stairways 5 feet wide at each end of mill, and 5 ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
194	— . . .	—	—	165	Nearly all the help work on the ground floor; ladders with platforms at windows of all the buildings, and a number of doors to each room; doors open inwardly.
195	Spinning and spooling, . . .	21	—	80	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are 3 stairways, 2 feet 9 inches wide; doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
196	FALL RIVER—Con. Spinning,	—	18	219	Mill, 5 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairway 5 feet wide, in tower in centre of mill, and 4 fire-ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
197	Finishing,	—	13	34	Mill, 2 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are an outside stairway 5 feet wide, and one fire-ladder, with balcony; doors open inwardly.
198	Spinning, spooling, warping and dress- ing,	35	—	204	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; stairway 4 feet 9 inches wide, at each end of the mill; 5 ladders, extending to the fourth story, with platforms; doors open inwardly.
206	FARNUMSVILLE. Spinning and spool- ing,	17	—	70	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide, in tower, and an iron ladder at one end of the mill; doors open inwardly.
224	Spinning and spool- ing,	10	—	114	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are one stairway 3½ feet wide, and ladders to each story; part of the doors open inwardly and part outwardly.
218	FITCHBURG. Spinning,	6	—	68	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are one stairway 5 feet wide, and one ladder, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
35	FLORENCE. Spinning and spool- ing,	25	—	100	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are a stairway 5 feet wide in tower on front of mill, and iron ladders in rear of mill, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
145	GILBERTVILLE. Spinning, spooling, warping and dress- ing,	22	11	422	Three mills. Nos. 1 and 2 are 4 stories and an attic; No. 3, 6 stories with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 5 feet and 6 feet wide in tower in each mill, and 2 ladders on each mill, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
33	GRAFTON. Spinning, spooling and warping, . .	23	—	167	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 3½ feet and 5½ feet wide in towers, and 4 ladders extending to the third story, and one ladder extending to the attic; each with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
99	GRAFTON—Con. Spooling, warping and dressing,	26	—	125	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 5½ feet wide, and 4 outside ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
159	GREAT BARRINGTON. Spinning, spooling and warping,	18	3	128	Three mills,—Nos. 1 and 3, 2 stories and an attic; No. 2, 3 stories with flat roof. No. 1 mill has 2 stairways, each 3 feet 2 inches wide; Nos. 2 and 3 have one stairway each, one 3 feet 8 inches, and the other 4 feet wide, and stationary iron ladders to each story; doors open inwardly.
12	Spinning, . . .	22	—	183	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 5 feet wide and stationary iron ladders with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
148	GRISWOLDVILLE. Spinning, spooling and warping,	—	40	206	Two mills, one 2 stories and the other 3, with flat roofs; means of escape are stairways 3½ feet wide and ladders with platforms at each story. All doors open outwardly except those of the lower stories.
39	HAYDENVILLE. Spinning, spooling, warping and dressing,	21	—	78	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 5 feet wide in tower in front of mill, and ladders in rear extending to the fourth story; doors open inwardly.
229	HINSDALE. Spinning, . . .	12	—	110	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 5 feet wide in tower at end of mill, and an inside stairway at the other end extending up three stories; doors open outwardly.
31	HOLYOKE. Warping, dressing and burling, . . .	21	—	249	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are one stairway in tower at one end of mill and an inside stairway at the other end. Width of stairway in tower, 4½ feet; in mill, 3½ feet; there is one ladder with platforms in centre of north side; doors open inwardly.
54	Spooling, warping and dressing,	163	—	1,246	Mills, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are double stairways 7 feet wide in towers, and ladders with platforms on every quarter of the mill; doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
149	HOLYOKE—Con. Spinning, . . .	66	—	524	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are double stairways 5 feet wide in tower, and fire-ladders with platforms every one hundred feet; doors open outwardly.
150	Spinning, dressing and warping, .	46	—	500	Mill, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 5 feet wide in tower, and ladders with platforms at each end of mill; doors open outwardly.
152	Beaming, . . .	12	—	54	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape is by stairway 4 feet wide in tower; doors open inwardly.
157	Spinning, . . .	36	—	272	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 4½ feet wide in tower in centre of mill, and ladders with platforms at each end; doors open inwardly.
230	Spinning, . . .	8	—	184	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide in tower on front of mill, and one ladder with platforms on the opposite side; doors open inwardly.
234	Spinning, . . .	—	10	97	Mill, 3 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are one fire-ladder at each side of mill, and an inside stairway 4 feet wide; doors open inwardly.
235	Preparation, . . .	2	—	89	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways in centre and one end of mill, 100 feet apart; there is a 2½-story building and a 1-story building at the other end of mill, giving 14 feet from upper story to roof, and a shorter distance to the ground; doors open inwardly.
52	HOLDEN. Spinning, . . .	2	—	29	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; two means of escape,—by stairs and doors in two stories, and one in the attic; width of stairs, 3 feet; doors open inwardly.
41	INDIAN ORCHARD. Spinning, . . .	37	32	600	Two mills,—No. 1, 4 stories and an attic; No. 2, 3 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 6 feet, and 6 feet 2 inches wide, and ladders with platforms on the sides and ends of mills; doors open outwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
42	IPSWICH. Spinning,	7	—	163	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairs, 5½ to 6 feet wide, and ladders with platforms in front and rear of mill; doors open inwardly.
43	Spinning,	5	—	35	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; carding-room on the ground floor has three doors; the next room, two doors; and the attic, one door and a window, by which help can get on the roof of a one-story building; width of stairs, 3 feet 9 inches; doors swing both ways.
28	LAWRENCE, Spinning and spooling,	109	—	866	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are 2 stairways 6 feet wide, and 3 iron ladders, with platforms, on each side of mill; doors open inwardly.
47	Spooling and warping,	45	—	190	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 5 feet wide, in tower, and ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
49	Spinning and twisting,	3	—	111	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 5 feet wide, at each end of mill, and 5 iron ladders, with platforms; doors open outwardly.
32	Spooling, warping and dressing,	—	185	1,886	Mill, 7 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways, in three towers, and inside stairways at each end of mill; also, 5 fire-ladders on the front, with platforms, —each ladder being adjacent to 2 windows of each story, — and ladders, with platforms, at ends and back of mill, at convenient distances; width of stairs, 6 feet; doors open outwardly.
82	Packing, engraving, folding and shearing,	—	186	680	Mills, 2 and 3 stories high, with flat roofs; means of escape are ladders, with platforms at each story, and stairways 4 feet wide.
82	Spinning,	—	537	1,526	Mill, 4 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are inside stairways 6 feet wide and ladders, with platforms at each story; there are no doors except on the first floor, where they open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of Mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
85	LAWRENCE—Con. Spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	131	—	591	Mill, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 4 feet 3 inches wide at each end of mill, and 4 ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
130	Dressing . . .	—	18	338	Mill, 5 stories with flat roof; means of escape are stairway 5 feet wide in tower on front of mill, and two ladders, with platforms on the back of mill; doors open outwardly.
131	Spinning and card ing, . . .	—	31	1,097	Three mills, with French roofs; they are connected, and operatives can pass from one mill to the other, through 2 sets of iron doorways, to the porch in either mill; there is 1 stairway 6 feet wide in tower on the front of each mill; for the three mills there are also 19 ladders, at convenient distances, with platforms; doors open outwardly.
171	Spinning and dress ing, . . .	—	150	1,705	Three mills, each 7 stories, attic, and basement; and one mill, 3 stories with flat roof; the attics are not used for machinery, and no one works in them; means of escape are stairways 5 feet and 5 feet 6 inches wide; also stationary iron ladders, one to every 100 horizontal feet; doors open outwardly.
174	Finishing, . . .	—	36	98	Mill, 2 stories and a basement; flat roof; means of escape is one stairway 5 feet wide; doors open inwardly.
178	Spinning, . . .	—	36	77	Mill, 2 stories with flat roof; stairs 5 feet wide; doors open outwardly.
7	LOWELL. Spinning, . . .	—	38	419	Mill, 5 stories with flat roof; means of escape are 2 or more stairways in each building, also fire-ladders, with platforms, all around the mills; doors open outwardly; stairways 4 feet 10 inches wide.
11	Spinning, . . .	19	—	146	Two mills,—one 4 stories and an attic, and the other 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are a stairway in one mill and a stairway and ladder in the other; width of stairways 5 feet; doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
14	LOWELL—Con. Preparation, . . .	36	30	1,317	Two mills, one 5 stories and an attic and one 5 stories with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 5 feet wide and ladders with platforms at both sides and ends of mills; doors swing both ways.
36	Spinning, spooling, warping and dress- ing, . . .	136	-	895	Three mills, each 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 5 feet wide, in towers, to each mill, and ladders at both ends and sides of mills, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
48	Spinning and spool- ing, . . .	-	126	1,286	Mills, 5 stories with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 5 feet 3 inches wide in towers, and 33 fire-ladders with platforms at each story; doors swing both ways.
50	Spinning, . . .	-	14	157	Mill, 3 stories with flat roof; means of escape are stairway 3½ feet wide and an outside fire-ladder; doors open outwardly.
51	Spinning, . . .	38	-	890	Mills, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 5 feet and 6 feet wide in towers, and ladders with platforms at both sides and ends of mills; doors open outwardly.
55	Spinning, . . .	106	-	1,231	Mill, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 4½ feet and 5½ feet wide in towers, and ladders with platforms at both sides and ends of mill; doors open outwardly.
60	Spinning, spooling, warping and dress- ing, . . .	-	103	743	Mill, 6 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 4 feet and 5 feet 6 inches wide, in towers; also, ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
62	Preparation, . . .	54	-	-	Three mills; each 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 3½ feet and 6 feet wide, in towers in each mill; also, ladders, with platforms, at both sides and ends of mills; doors open outwardly.
67	Spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	10	-	66	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are 2 stairways, each 6 feet wide; doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of Mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
180	LOWELL—Con. Spinning, . . .	7	—	29	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 4½ feet wide; doors open outwardly.
181	Spooling and warping, . . .	—	16	68	Mill, 3 stories, with flat roof; stairways 4 feet wide are the means of escape; doors open outwardly.
182	Spinning, . . .	—	16	181	Mill, 5 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 5 feet wide, and fire-ladders on outside of mill; doors open outwardly.
183	Spinning, . . .	—	10	65	Mill, 4 stories, with flat roof; stairways 5 feet wide, in porch in front of mill, and stationary iron ladders, with platforms, in rear; doors open outwardly.
184	Spinning, . . .	34	—	71	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 5 feet wide, on each side of mill; doors open inwardly.
185	Spinning, . . .	—	12	29	Mill, 3 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 2 feet 9 inches wide; doors open outwardly.
186	Spinning and spooling, . . .	20	—	97	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 4 feet wide; some doors open inwardly, and some outwardly.
187	Spooling, . . .	4	—	25	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; 2 straight flights of stairs are the means of escape; doors open outwardly.
188	Spinning, . . .	7	—	52	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 3 feet wide; doors open inwardly.
189	Spinning, . . .	10	—	52	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; the means of escape are stairways 5 feet and 6 feet wide; also outside ladders; doors open inwardly.
190	Spinning, . . .	—	14	105	Mill, 5 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 8 feet wide in tower; also ladders with platforms at each story; part of the doors open inwardly, and part outwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
199	LOWELL—Con. Spinning,	—	27	104	Mill, 4 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 5 feet wide; doors swing both ways.
61	METHUEN. Spinning and dress- ing and jute pre- paring,	33	30	544	Two mills,—one mill 5 stories and an attic; the other, 5 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 5 feet and 6 feet wide, in towers, and 3 iron ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
179	Spinning,	9	—	209	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are 2 stairways 4½ feet and 5 feet wide, also two fire-ladders; doors open inwardly.
105	MIDDLEBOROUGH. Spinning,	16	—	109	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; there are stairways at each end of mill 4 to 4½ feet wide, also ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
18	MILLBURY. Spinning,	12	—	97	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 4 feet wide in tower; also fire-ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
124	Spinning, spooling and dressing,	24	—	70	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; stairways 4 feet wide in tower, and 2 stationary ladders with platforms; doors open inwardly.
134	Spooling, warping and dressing,	6	—	53	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 2½ feet and 4 feet wide in front and rear of mill, and ladders with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
202	Spinning,	—	9	92	Mill, 4 stories with flat roof; means of escape is a stairway 4 feet wide in tower; also one ladder with platforms, and a supply of portable ladders 30 and 40 feet long; doors open outwardly.
205	Spinning and spool- ing,	15	—	87	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 3 feet 9 inches wide in tower, and one stationary ladder; doors open outwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
211	MILLBURY—Con. Spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	9	—	25	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are 2 stairways each 5 feet wide, and 2 ladders with platforms; doors open outwardly.
216	Spinning, . . .	—	10	95	Mill, 4 stories with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 4 feet wide in front and rear of mill, and ladders with platforms at each story; doors swing both ways.
217	Spinning, . . .	5	—	169	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide in tower, and 2 ladders with platforms; doors open inwardly.
220	Spinning, . . .	3	—	74	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 3½ feet wide in tower, and 2 fire-ladders; doors open inwardly.
221	Spinning and spooling, . . .	7	—	46	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape is a stairway 3½ feet wide; doors open inwardly.
226	Spinning and spooling, . . .	—	—	—	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; stairway 4 feet 3 inches wide in tower, and 2 ladders with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
138	NEEDHAM. Spinning, . . .	9	—	70	Mill 2 stories; there is one stairway 4 feet wide; nearly all the help work on the ground floor; doors open inwardly.
72	NEW BEDFORD. Spinning, . . .	13	—	111	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are 2 stairways, each 4 feet wide, and 3 fire-ladders; doors open outwardly.
92	Spinning, spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	—	130	531	Mill, 4 stories with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 4 and 6 feet wide in towers in front and rear of mill, and 4 ladders with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly in front tower and inwardly in back.
117	Spinning, spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	170	—	1,526	Four mills, each 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 4 feet wide in towers, and fire-ladders with platforms on sides and ends of mills; doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
10	NEWBURYPORT. Spinning, spooling, warping and dressing,	29	—	239	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are 2 stairways, each 5½ feet wide, and 4 fire-ladders; doors open inwardly.
44	Spooling, warping and dressing,	22	—	242	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 5 feet wide in tower in centre of mill, and ladders at each end with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
76	Spooling, warping and dressing,	30	—	319	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are 2 stairways 4 feet and 5 feet wide, in towers; also, 2 fire-escape ladders to each story; doors open inwardly.
84	Spinning, spooling, warping and dressing,	28	—	228	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; stairway 5 feet wide in tower in centre of mill, and six ladders, with platforms; 2 on each side and 1 on each end of mill; doors are double; one-half opens in and one-half out.
239	NEWTON. Spinning,	—	12	132	Mill, 4 stories, with French roof; means of escape are stairway 4½ feet wide, in tower, and 2 ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
73	Spinning, spooling, warping and dressing,	29	—	181	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape is stairway 4½ feet wide; doors open inwardly.
75	NORTH ANDOVER. Spinning,	—	3	67	Mill, 4 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairway in tower in front of mill and 2 fire-ladders,—one on each side; width of stairway, 4½ feet; doors open outwardly.
175	Dressing,	3	—	104	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; stairway 4½ feet wide, in tower, and iron ladders at each story; doors open outwardly.
177	Spinning and drying,	3	—	75	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are 2 stairways, each 4 feet wide, and 1 stationary iron ladder; doors open outwardly, except the one in the attic, which opens inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic
243	NORFOLK. Spinning, . . .	3	—	95	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 3 feet 7 inches wide, and fire-ladders, with platforms at each story; some doors open inwardly and some outwardly.
213	NORTHBRIDGE. Spinning, spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	—	42	180	Mill, 5 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide in tower, and 1 ladder, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
222	Spinning and spooling, . . .	—	13	62	Three-story building, but have no machinery above the second story; means of escape are 3 stairways each 4 feet wide, one in centre and one at each end of mill; doors open inwardly.
9	NORTH CHELMSFORD. Spinning, . . .	—	38	73	Mill, 2 stories and basement; stairway 4½ feet wide in tower; can escape in case of fire from windows in every room, as one side of each room is on the ground; doors open inwardly.
123	OAKDALE, . . .	—	—	77	This mill is all on the ground floor, and has four outside doors as means of escape; doors open inwardly.
123	Spinning, spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	—	35	93	Mill, 4 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide in tower, and 1 ladder on each side of mill, with platforms; doors open inwardly.
219	Spinning, spooling and warping, . . .	13	—	47	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 3½ feet wide in tower, and 1 fire-ladder; doors open inwardly.
164	PITTSFIELD. Spinning, . . .	—	14	130	Mill, 4 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 3½ feet wide, and 1 ladder, with platforms covering two windows in every story; doors open inwardly.
231	Spinning, . . .	11	—	147	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 5½ feet wide at one end of mill, and 2 ladders on each side, with platforms; also scuttle with ladder running over roof; doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
232	PITTSFIELD—Con. Spinning, . . .	—	9	142	Mill, 3 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide in tower, and ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
77	PLYMOUTH. Preparation, . . .	19	—	27	Mill, 1 story and an attic; means of escape are doors and windows; width of stairs, 4 feet.
89	Spinning, . . .	16	—	34	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are 3 stairways about 7 feet wide, and ladders, with platforms; 2 ladders run over the roof; doors open inwardly.
96	Preparation, . . .	—	40	92	Mill, 2 stories and an attic, but the attic is seldom used; no one works in it continuously; stairway 4 feet wide in tower in centre of mill, and stairway inside mill at the west end; doors open inwardly.
240	Spinning, . . .	—	9	47	Mill, 2 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairway in tower on front, and stairway at back of mill; also 2 ladders without platforms; doors open inwardly.
69	SALEM. Spooling, warping, slashing and web-drawing; frame-spinning, . . .	160	68	1,349	Three mills. Nos. 1 and 2 have 4 stories and an attic; No. 3 has 3 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are 7 stairways, 8 ladders and 5 bridges; width of stairways from 4½ feet to 5 feet 9 inches; all doors open outwardly; ladders on ends of each mill.
238	SHATTUCKVILLE. Spinning, . . .	—	6	56	Mill, 3 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are one outside temporary stairway, 4½ feet wide at bottom, and 3½ feet at top; doors open inwardly.
86	SHIRLEY. Spinning and spooling, . . .	28	—	106	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide in tower in centre of mill, and 2 fire-ladders; doors open inwardly.
228	SOUTH ADAMS. Spinning, . . .	15	—	144	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are 2 stairways, extending to the third story, and one to the attic; also one ladder, with platforms at every story; doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
228	S. ADAMS—Con. Dressing,	2	—	54	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; stairway 4 feet wide, in tower; one ladder runs over the roof; doors open inwardly in the attic; outwardly in other rooms.
37	SOUTHBRIDGE. Spinning and spooling,	—	30	220	Mill, 4 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairway 5 feet wide, in tower, and one ladder, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
37	Spinning,	8	—	258	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 2 feet 10 inches and 4 feet 2 inches wide, in towers at each end of mill, and one stairway 5 feet 4 inches wide on side of L; also one fire-ladder on each side of main building, and one near tower at the end; doors open outwardly.
37	Spooling and warping,	22	—	94	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; stairway 5 feet wide in tower, and fire-ladders on one side of mill; doors open outwardly.
37	Drying and printing,	—	50	151	Mill, 2 and 3 stories high; means of escape are stairways 4½ feet and 6 feet wide and iron ladders outside; some doors open outwardly and some inwardly.
1	SOUTH HADLEY. Spinning,	2	—	14	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape is a stairway 4 feet wide; doors open outwardly.
32	Spinning and dressing,	34	—	355	Mill, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 5 feet nine inches wide in tower, and 2 ladders, with platforms, at windows in each story, and one ladder, without platforms, near windows of each story; doors open outwardly.
215	SOUTH FITCHBURG. Spooling and warping,	26	—	95	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are a stairway 3 feet wide in tower on front, and a stairway inside on back of mill, and 4 ladders with platforms; doors open outwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
106	SUTTON. Spinning and spooling,	27	—	113	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 3½ feet wide in tower, also 3 stationary fire-ladders and a good supply of movable ladders; doors open outwardly.
26	TAUNTON. Spinning, spooling and dressing, . .	28	—	112	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; stairway 4 feet wide in tower, and one ladder with platforms; doors open outwardly.
200	Spooling and dressing,	7	—	86	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 3 feet 6 inches wide in tower, and one ladder, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
210	Spooling and dressing,	14	—	106	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; stairs 4 feet wide at each end of mill, and fire-ladders on outside of mill; some doors open inwardly and some outwardly.
80	TEMPLETON Spinning,	—	5	39	Mill, 4 stories; means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide in tower, and 2 ladders without platforms; doors open outwardly.
109	THORNDIKE. Spooling, warping and dressing, . .	75	—	360	Two mills, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways in towers on front of each mill, and ladder, with platforms at one end of each mill; doors open outwardly.
242	THREE RIVERS. Spooling and warping,	—	11	243	Mill, 5 stories with flat roof; means of escape are stairway 5½ feet wide; also ladders, with platforms at every story; doors open inwardly.
114	UXBRIDGE. Spinning,	5	—	127	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; the means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide in tower, and 3 fire-ladders; doors open inwardly.
212	Spinning,	3	—	94	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 4½ feet wide, and 2 fire-ladders; doors open outwardly.
223	Spinning,	11	—	107	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; the means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide, and 2 stationary ladders; doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
225	UXBRIDGE—Con. Spinning, . . .	2	—	23	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 3½ feet wide; every room but one opens on the ground; doors open inwardly.
101	WALES. Spinning, . . .	3	—	72	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairs at each end of mill, and iron ladder running from roof to ground opposite windows in each story; width of stairs, 3 feet 4 inches; doors open outwardly.
79	WARE. Spinning, spooling and warping, . . .	61	29	898	Three mills,—two 4 stories and an attic, and one 3 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 5 feet wide in towers, and ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open outwardly.
145	Spinning, . . .	16	—	185	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 5 feet wide, and stationary ladders with platforms on outside of mill; doors open outwardly.
233	Spinning, . . .	19	—	116	Mill, 3 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide in porch, and ladders, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly.
127	WATERTOWN. Spinning, . . .	9	—	178	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 6 feet wide in tower, and 5 fire-ladders,—3 on one side, and 2 on the other; doors open inwardly.
103	WEBSTER. Spinning and dressing, . . .	57	—	372	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; only 3 rooms (those in the attic) inaccessible from the ground without ladders; the largest number employed in either of these rooms is 36; stairs 4 feet 10 inches wide; some doors open inwardly and some outwardly.
169	Preparation, . . .	19	—	526	Mill, 5 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 5 feet wide in two towers, and one ladder, with platforms at each story; doors open inwardly; fire-proof elevator offers means of escape if the engine should be running.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Continued.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
201	WEST BOYLSTON. Spinning,	3	—	33	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairs 3 feet 1 inch wide, and ladders, with platforms at each end of mill; all doors except in the attic open inwardly.
141	WEST CHELMSFORD. Spinning,	—	12	138	Mill, 3 stories and a basement; flat roof; means of escape are stairways in tower in front and inside stairway in rear of mill; stairways are 3 feet and 5 feet wide; there are fire-escape ladders on outside of building; doors open outwardly.
128	WEST SPRINGFIELD. Spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	46	—	313	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairway 4½ feet wide in tower, and 2 iron ladders, with platforms, in front of mill, and 1 on each end; all doors open outwardly except the one in the attic.
119	WEST WARREN. Spinning and dressing,	32	—	244	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways 4 feet 7 inches and 5 feet wide; also fire-ladders, with platforms at every story; part of the doors open outwardly and part inwardly.
204	WHITINSVILLE. Spooling, warping and dressing, . . .	17	—	153	Mill, 4 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways from 4 to 5 feet wide and a good supply of common ladders; doors open inwardly.
70	WINCHENDON. Spinning, spooling and dressing, . . .	26	18	190	Two mills,—one, 2 stories and attic; and the other, 3 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 4½ feet and 5 feet wide, and iron ladders to every room; doors open inwardly.
22	WORCESTER. Spooling and warping,	—	7	66	Mill, 3 stories; means of escape are stairways four feet and 5 feet wide, and one fire-ladder on the outside of building; no doors except on the lower floor; those open inwardly.
153	Preparation,	—	11	42	Mill, 3 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairway 4 feet wide, in tower, and 2 iron ladders, with platforms; doors open inwardly.

Means of Escape from Upper Stories of Mills—Concluded.

Office No. of mill.	NAMES OF PLACES AND ROOMS.	No. employed in attic.	No. employed in upper room, not an attic.	Whole No. employed in mill.	Means of Escape in case of Fire or Panic.
203	WORCESTER—Con. Spinning, . . .	-	3	23	Mill, 4 stories, with flat roof; means of escape are stairways 2 feet 3 inches and 4 feet wide, in 2 towers; doors open inwardly.
207	Spinning, . . .	-	40	73	Mill, 3 stories, with flat roof; means of escape is one stairway 4½ feet wide; the elevator might be used in case of fire; doors open inwardly.
208	Winding, . . .	-	30	45	Mill, 3 stories, with flat roof; means of escape is a stairway 3 feet 4½ inches wide; doors open inwardly.
214	Spinning, . . .	8	-	93	Mill, 2 stories and an attic; means of escape are stairways from 3 feet to 5½ feet wide; doors open inwardly.

CHAPTER IV.

DOES MASSACHUSETTS REQUIRE A SYSTEM OF FACTORY LEGISLATION? — RECOMMENDATIONS.

Whether the condition of the textile manufactories of the Commonwealth, or the condition of the operatives employed in them, is such as to require a system of factory legislation substantially like that of England, is a question that has been asked many times by legislators, labor commissions, and those who interest themselves in the amelioration of the real or fancied degraded state of mill operatives, and the question has received at our hands the most careful consideration; and while we believe that the legislature can and ought to do much in this direction, we do not believe that such a factory protective system as we have seen the mother country build up, needs to be inaugurated.

There are many evils existing among us that should be

corrected; some gross wrongs which should be righted; and these we will point out. The facts given in the preceding chapter of this part fully exhibit some of them; but there are others which exist, and which to a degree were brought out in Part V. of the fifth report of this bureau.

There is not now, nor has there ever been, that state of affairs among laboring communities in this state which existed in England at the time of her first protective laws, and which prompted the action of men like Sir Robert Peel; and the great mistake which has been made by men who have sought to introduce reforms in our own factories, is in thinking that what has proven to be so good in England should also be good in New England, forgetting all the time that the dire conditions which stimulated English legislation never had an existence here.

This statement is easily to be proven by reference to the chapter with which this part begins, entitled "Chronological History of English Factory Legislation," which we carefully prepared and inserted because nothing of the kind exists, and because so many interested in labor movements have felt the want of something of the kind, and because in treating the subject at the head of this part, and of the education of children employed in manufacturing establishments, such brief and concise narrative was essential.

The horrid condition of children employed in English works of various kinds years ago, has rarely if ever met a parallel in this country; and still, when we visit our own mills, the warmest sympathy is awakened at once for all, and especially for the little ones we see travelling about, and we are led to inquire what the legislature of a state can do, and upon this inquiry we have to a large degree satisfied ourselves.

There can be no question as to the constitutional right of the people to enact all requisite factory laws, and of such a character that the object sought to be reached can be reached effectually.

It is too late, after the state has said no man shall establish a nuisance to the injury of his neighbors, or that all children shall attend school, or that this person may vote and that one shall not, or has said the many things in form

of laws which regulate private business and protect public convenience,—it is too late, after these things, to say the state can not step in and relieve any portion of its children, or enact laws to improve their condition, mentally, morally, socially and physically.

It is very evident that increased and advanced civilization brings with it increased and advanced legislation; and that the more enlightened the government, or the more nearly the government approaches the absolute expression of the will of the people, the more complicated the machinery by which the government is administered. And further, the higher the type of civilization of a state, the further out must she reach her arm to take under her protection the waifs of society, the depressed in estate, and the helpless in all directions; and the age is not far in the future when that state which refuses to obey the demands of "higher law," will indeed be considered effete, whether a monarchy or a republic.

There is no surer reflection of the growth and progress of civilization than that found in the statutes of the world. The enactments of the legislature of a nation clearly indicate not only the growth of civilization, but the real hold of religion itself upon the state's subjects; and by the same sure means can the condition of the laboring masses be clearly read. Legislation always mirrors public sentiment.

What, then, can and ought the legislature of our state to do? There are a few wrongs to be righted, and the more speedily the laws are enacted for such purpose, the more speedy will be the returns.

First.—Children have no right in Mills at all. We have discussed this fully in Part I., so far as their education is concerned, and incidentally as to their status as workers. We are aware that this proposition will meet as much, if not more, opposition from parents as from employers, but the truth is the truth just the same. The same arguments which poor people advanced during the growth of our common school system, will be brought to bear upon this; but the state said poverty shall not prevent the education of the state's children, and it ought now to not only repeat the

statement, but enforce the principle, and go further and issue the command that her children shall be trained to be good citizens.

The employment of children of tender age, is, perhaps, with one exception, the greatest evil that exists, so far as manufacturing are concerned, and we believe one of the most needless evils.

The manufacturers of England, when at times they were deprived, by the laws, of child-labor, found the deprivation to be of advantage, for they either found machines to do the same work, or, what was better, found that one adult would do the work of several children; and while the adult would not cost as much as the several children, still he could command better than his former wages. We believe the entire exclusion of children from our mills would result in an increase in the wages of adults, while there would be no decrease in production.

If it is not the plain duty of a state to see to it most earnestly, that the young have an opportunity to grow up to education and good citizenship, we see no reason why she should be much concerned for them, after they have arrived at maturity. Economy demands that the cheapest method be adopted, and we believe the early age is the most favorable in which to begin to train up citizens, and also the time when the least expense would be incurred.

Second.—The Hours of Labor. The legislature, by Act of 1874, has virtually established the day's work at ten hours, and a further reduction should not be attempted till other matters have been dealt with; and, in fact, we believe, that when the other matters have received the attention they deserve, the hours of labor will take care of themselves.

The law of last year was passed under similar circumstances which attended and followed the passage of the English ten-hour law. The latter went into effect almost immediately, not so much from the desire of manufacturers, as from the effect of the financial crisis which existed.

Working-time was reduced on account of the times, by and for the manufacturers themselves, and when the crisis had passed, it was not found easy to return to the old hours, and

so the ten-hour law came into operation with facility. And it is or will be the same in this state; and although a few mills have sought to evade its provisions, we anticipate a general and easy acquiescence in its provisions, and as time advances, the wisdom, or the want of wisdom, of the legislature will be proven. At present the only serious wrong which exists, so far as working-time is concerned, affects married women, whose case will be treated under its appropriate head, and young children, already considered.

Third. — The Protection of Operatives from Dangerous Machinery. Manufacturers have made great progress in this direction, and are deserving of great commendation for their zeal in guarding the lives and limbs of those they employ. Yet it is noticeable in many parts of the state, that, either from mercenary motives, or from want of appreciation of the condition of mill-hands, they have given but little, if any, protection. An act should be passed, specifying what protection should be made. The principal points would be gearing, belting, elevators and drums, while the weaving-rooms might, perhaps, without detriment, be relieved of the constant presence of steam. Fire-escapes should be provided more generally, and of a more useful kind than are usually found. In another chapter of this part will be found statistics bearing upon this point, as well as an account of the disaster at Granite Mills, in Fall River, an argument sufficient in itself to stimulate the most advanced legislation.

The male operatives and workmen, in all manufacturing establishments, should be organized into fire-parties, each squad to have its particular duties to perform, in case of fire; and all to be thoroughly instructed in the use of the fire-apparatus of the manufactory. The Pacific Mills, of Lawrence, the Blackstone Mills, and others, have admirable systems, which we heartily commend to all.

If mills could be built with fewer stories, the danger from fire would be greatly lessened, and operatives saved great fatigue. Perhaps the best permanent fire-escape consists of a slanting ladder, with side rails run up the face, properly located as to windows, each story having its outside platform and slanting ladder to connect with the next story; the usual

perpendicular ladder does not offer, except in a small degree, the advantages of the slanting construction, and for safety the latter far exceeds the former. Besides these permanent ladders, each story should be abundantly supplied with portable fire-escapes. Of course, each floor should have ample means for extinguishing fire.

Ventilation should be insisted upon. In the fifth annual report of this bureau, we clearly pointed out the requisite amount of air to secure the healthfulness of operatives.*

Operatives are often greatly opposed to any ventilation which introduces cold air directly upon them; they are extremely sensitive to chills, the result of the nature of their employment. Many factories in this state have no means of ventilation except open doors or windows; but ventilation does not consist in letting cold air into a hot room with a rush. Fresh air must be admitted gradually and be dispersed equally; the change of air should not be by fits and starts, but should go on quietly and constantly. It is satisfactory to know that the average air space in the various rooms of the factories in this state, is ample,† but the means for gradually changing the air are often either entirely inadequate, or dangerous on account of the draughts of air.

We could wish it would be proper to insist that the present infernal machine called a shuttle, should be replaced by a self-threading one, from which no harm is received by the weaver sucking lint into the lungs. Such an one is in use in the Hamilton Mills of Lowell. Employment in attics has been fruitful of fatal consequences. Operatives, by the usual faulty construction of mill buildings, employed in the attic rooms, have no means of escape, as a rule, in case of fire. The desire to economize space, usually results in too much crowding of machinery even in our best mills. This is an evil which should not be allowed to exist. The presence of dust and lint has caused many an operative to fall into an early decline. There is no need of the presence of much dust or fibrous atoms in the rooms of a mill, and many of our modern corporations have taken great pains in introducing devices, by which the happiest results have been secured.

* Rep. Bureau of Statistics of Labor, 1874, p. 116.

† Fifth Annual Report Bureau of Statistics of Labor, pp. 114, 115.

Fresh, pure air, free from dust, steam and heavy particles of fibrous matter, should be insisted upon; and such condition, with easily constructed and well known devices, might be secured with little difficulty and small expense.

Fourth.—The Employment of Married Women is at once the most harmful wrong, and the most difficult to reach. If such an expression would not be considered as bordering on the insane, we should say at once, that married women ought not to be tolerated in mills at all. Vital science will one day demand their exclusion; but *we* certainly can recommend the regulation of their work. It is not rare that married women remain at the loom till a few days before confinement, and, what is still more wicked, are found at their old posts in so short a time afterwards, that, not only is decency shocked and outraged, but crime to the offspring is committed, that a few dollars may be earned. Children born under such circumstances must fare badly; for it is, of course, necessary to put them out during the day, or, what is equally as bad, leave them in care of other children too young (if such a thing occurs) to be employed in the factory. We do not know that any regulation can be established which will reach this evil; for it is an evil that is sapping the life of our operative population, and must sooner or later be regulated, or, more probably, stopped.

We find it a difficult subject to treat, so many obstacles come up, so many seemingly insurmountable barriers, so much that smacks of sentimentalism; but still speaks to one's highest appreciation of real justice and mercy, and to one's sympathy for the helpless who now must be raised in such a way as to entail constant expense, when, by proper treatment and deprivation from immediate earnings, comfort and strength for old age would be secured. It is a knotty point, and one which must demand the attention of philanthropists and law-makers, as it already has of mill-owners, and which will soon call for serious consideration; but it is so delicate and so knotty, we can at the present time do little more than enter an earnest appeal for this class of workers, which has, as a class by itself, been overlooked, in the desire to establish some more noisy reforms. To be sure, married women

have received, or will receive, what benefits accrue from the ten-hour law; but when it is considered that no ten-hour law can ever be put into practical operation by the mother of a family, even when she has nothing but her family to attend to, it will be readily seen how utterly impossible it is for such law to reach the woman who does ten hour's work in the mill, cooks for her husband and children, and cares for the household. It is a slavery which must be abolished or alleviated; and, if we succeed in drawing the attention of earnest, practical men to the subject, we shall have no fear but the intelligence of the citizens of Massachusetts will, at an early day, remove the evil.

Briefly stated, the above are the principal features which should attract the careful consideration of the legislature. We have called them evils and wrongs. We do not mean to be understood as attributing them entirely to the manufacturers, because we know well that in many instances, as in the employment of young children, the fault lies with the parents, and we would, therefore, legislate for both; with married women, the fault is almost entirely their own.

To remedy what we have referred to, requires, it seems to us, a simple, comprehensive factory act, which shall clearly define the duties of mill-owners, as to the protection of machinery, ventilation, etc., of rooms, fire-escapes and the employment of children, and, if possible, of married women, and the regulation of their hours of labor; and which should also clearly define the duties of parents; the law should provide fines for both owners and parents for violation of its provisions; a suitable number of inspectors should be provided, to see that all the provisions of the law are fully carried out, and also to see that the laws relating to the education of children of operatives are enforced.

In our estimation, one chief inspector with deputies in manufacturing centres, say one each at Lawrence, Lowell, Salem, Newburyport, Fall River, New Bedford, etc., would constitute a valuable and sufficient force. The duties of these inspectors, also, should be clearly defined.

The chief inspector should be a medical man having a thorough knowledge of sanitary matters; while he should be sufficiently versed in mechanics to enable him to understand

the proper relations of parts of machinery to other parts or to the whole ; above all, he should be a man of sound judgment. He should not be selected because he has done anything for "the party," but because of his qualifications in the directions we have indicated.

With such an act, looking to the sanitary surroundings of mill-hands as well as to the other matters we have referred to, we do not believe much fault would be found ; in fact, we believe many mill-owners would hail a well-digested statute, that should bear on all alike, and that should clearly establish the status of factories. We believe they would be glad, as a rule, to have all such matters fully established by law, and that they would, in a large degree, be ready to co-operate with the corps of inspectors. They have hitherto been on the defensive ; there has been too much antagonism, too much offensive on both sides ; what is needed is co-operative measures, by which both mill-owners and operatives can be shown their rights. Of course, we do not expect to see the millennium in factory matters ; but we thoroughly believe that a judicious enactment would do much toward harmonizing the antagonistic views of differently interested parties.

The experience of England assists us wonderfully ; but, as we have stated, no such ponderous system of factory legislation is needed here. Our factory growth is too recent, does not reach far enough into the past, to call for such a system ; and further, we have in this state too many enlightened, liberal-minded and large-hearted men among our mill-owners to require the infliction of so extensive a system. It should be borne in mind by all operatives, reformers and legislators, that what our mills have done for the alleviation of wrongs has been done independently of law ; that the really superior mills are, as we have indicated, obliged to suffer on account of the short-comings of the poorer ones ; from the latter would come serious opposition to such legislation.

When mill proprietors come to us seeking information as to the means which have been employed to give to the operatives a share of the earnings of the mills, we begin to believe the time is not far distant when the majority will be not only willing, but earnest, in the desire to do all in their power to speed on the good work. We are not indulging in rose-

colored views, because we appreciate thoroughly the amount of work to be done,—the public sentiment to be created or stimulated, necessary to accomplish what we have recommended. But what we have said is founded on our observations and experience in relation to the matters we have dwelt upon.

We trust the legislature will see to it that active work is done, and not leave the question longer in the realms of recommendations. We, therefore, commend to the attention of the general court the matters we have referred to, and to assist in reference have embodied, in brief outline forms, the principal points which should enter into the provisions of a

FACTORY ACT.

The belting, exposed shafting, gearing and drums of all manufacturing establishments shall be securely guarded.

No machinery, other than steam-engines, in any such establishment shall be cleaned while running.

Elevators in all such establishments shall be supplied with well-protected safety-catches and self-closing hatches.

For every one hundred feet, ends and sides of such establishments, and to each story, there shall be on the outside a fenced platform, each platform to be connected with the one above it by a slanting ladder guarded by rails, and with the interior by windows or doors.

For every twenty persons employed there shall be one rope, or portable fire-escape. All outside doors shall open outwardly or slide.

Each story shall be supplied with apparatus for extinguishing fires,—water-buckets, flooding hose or pipes, hydrants, etc.

All male operatives shall be organized into fire-parties and trained to the use of the fire apparatus of the establishment.

No person shall be constantly employed in the attic rooms of such establishments, unless such rooms are thoroughly protected by suitable fire-escapes, as herein provided; "story" shall comprehend "attic."

It shall be the duty of employers to see that rooms are amply ventilated and kept clean; that water-closets are thoroughly cared for, and that noxious odors are deodorized.

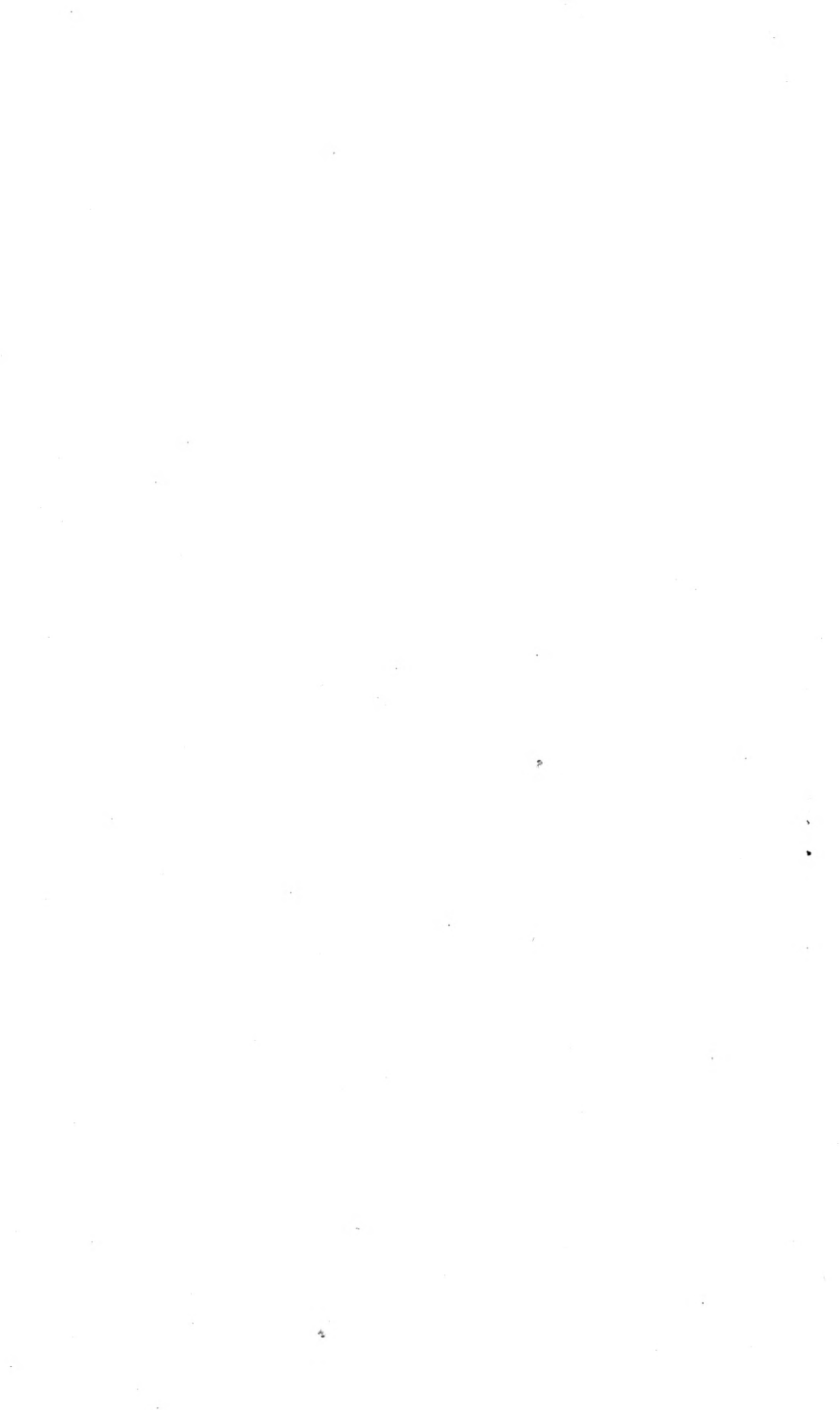
No married woman shall be employed in any such establishment for at least two months subsequent to the period of confinement; and on returning to work shall, to this end, present a physician's certificate to her employer.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit for every such offence not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the governor, by and with the consent of the council, shall, on the passage of this act, and thereafter, biennially, in January, appoint a suitable person having practical knowledge of sanitary matters and of mechanics as chief inspector of factories; and such chief inspector shall appoint not less than three nor more than seven deputy inspectors. The salary of the chief inspector shall be \$3,000, and that of his deputies \$2,000.

The duties of the chief inspector shall be to enforce the provisions of this act, and of any acts relating to the employment and education of children; and he shall report to the governor annually, in January, all proceedings and doings under the same.

No action at law shall be brought against any manufacturer until after due notice to him of the breach of any of the provisions of this or the employment and education acts; and all actions under any of said acts shall be brought in the district courts, or before trial justices who shall have plenary jurisdiction.



PART IV.

CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES.

CHAP. I.—INTRODUCTION.

CHAP. II.—EXTENT OF OUR INVESTIGATIONS, AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVE VALUE.

CHAP. III.—INDIVIDUAL PRESENTATION OF THE CONDITION OF FAMILIES.

CHAP. IV.—COST OF LIVING.

CHAP. V.—RENTS.—CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN'S HOMES.

CHAP. VI.—FUEL.

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PART IV.

CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

In Part IV. of the Bureau Report for 1874, we endeavored to show the wages of workingmen in Massachusetts, and their proportion to wages paid in foreign countries for similar work.

Bearing in mind that as to whether wages are high or low, depends, not on their absolute amount, but on their purchase-power, in Part VI. of the same report we aimed to show the prices of the essential items entering into a workingman's cost of living, and their value in foreign countries; deriving therefrom a series of tables showing the purchase-power of a stated sum in Massachusetts and these foreign countries, as regarded the indispensable requirements for the maintenance of a family.

In Part VIII. we gave a table on the cost of living, embracing returns from forty-one families in this country and Europe.

In the presentation in Part IV. we gave the average weekly wages in the branches of business inquired into. They were statements of wages and not of earnings, and it was not expressed or meant to be implied that the multiplication of the average *weekly wages* by fifty-two (weeks) would give the average *earnings* either in this state or in foreign countries. Our foreign returns were drawn from the statements of employers, and the element of time employed was not stated. Designing to make a comparative

statement, we were obliged to draw our home information from similar sources, and after the same plan. The item of *earnings*, as distinct from average weekly, monthly or yearly wages, can be truthfully obtained only from workingmen themselves. For, although one manufacturer may run his establishment but eight months in the year, it is not safe to predicate the yearly earnings of his employés upon that, as many would find employment during the remaining four months in other establishments in the same business, or engage in other work. We desire to make this explanation, as our figures have been multiplied, as previously stated; and the result being much in excess of *earnings* in various trades, an apparent confiction has arisen, it appearing to many that our aim was to make a fictitiously good showing of the condition of Massachusetts workmen. The returns mentioned hereinafter are based entirely on earnings, from all sources, and there can consequently be no opportunity for a misunderstanding. In furtherance of our purpose to show the actual condition of the workingman in Massachusetts, and his comparative situation as regards his fellow-laborers in other states and foreign countries, in this part of our report we present the results of personal investigation, by the agents of this bureau, into the condition, social and pecuniary, of three hundred and ninety-seven families of workingmen in this state. The heads of the families considered are wage-laborers, men of family, and, with comparatively few exceptions, having children dependent upon them for support.

We have designed to make this investigation exhaustive, and we think the elaborations which we present in Chapters IV. to X. inclusive, will satisfy the most exacting student of social economy.

Chapter IV. illustrates cost of living in the aggregate; Chapter V., rents, the interior appearance and exterior surroundings of homes; Chapter VI., cost of fuel; Chapter VII., food; Chapter VIII., boots and shoes, dry goods and clothing; Chapter IX., sundry expenses; and in Chapter X., a comparison is instituted of the results made manifest with an economic law propounded by Dr. Engel, of the Bureau of Statistics, Berlin, Prussia, and confirmed by inquiries instituted

by Ducpetiaux, in Belgium, and by Le Play, in France, the German districts bordering upon it, in Switzerland and in Savoy. This, the final chapter, also contains some observations upon the failures and capabilities of the wage system, which, being theoretically undeniable, gain practical weight after a full comprehension of the facts deduced from and established by our investigations. If we have failed to specially present valuable facts which the returns make manifest, the individual statements contained in Chapter III., and which show each family as a unity, being transcripts of our original data, will enable those desirous of so doing to manipulate as they may deem fit.

"It seems natural and just that a man's labor should be worth, and that his wages should be, as much as, with economy and prudence, will comfortably maintain himself and family, enable him to educate his children, and also to lay by enough for his decent support when his laboring powers have failed."

Theoretically, there can be no dissent as to the truth of the above, and practically speaking it is equally axiomatic; unfortunately in this, as in many other cases, theory and words are not fully supplemented by actual fulfilment. While our "natural and just" assumption needs no argument or proof, it may be well to show that this truth is not the result of Christianity, civilization or moral progress; for its points, excepting the one of education, were acknowledged by pagans, by the uncivilized, and by those whose moral ideas, if not wanting, were not manifest. To illustrate this, we will make a brief parallel, preceding it with the remark, that even among us a man's right to mental food and the means to secure it, lacks many steps yet of complete attainment.

Under the patriarchal form of government, the leader of the tribe required labor from his family or servants; but clothing, food and care in sickness, infirmity or in old age, when their laboring powers had failed, were assured them. The value of education, or its need, was not conceded for the masses in those days.

Under the feudal system, man in his serfdom was yet sure of bodily care. The petty rulers feasted their retainers,

clothed them, protected them from the assaults of enemies, and in their old age, or infirmity, provided for them. Education of them, or of their children, was beyond the progress of the times.

Under the system of bondage, the bodily wants of the slave were cared for; education, which means freedom, was certainly not deemed advisable by the propagators or sustainers of the system; but under the influence of gain, if from no higher motive, provisions for the bodily care of the unhappy workers, even when unfitted for labor, were made and enforced.

Our previous statement being acknowledged as true, it follows that its opposite can not and should not be true, and that no one should receive such small compensation for his toil, that even when expended with economy and prudence, it fails to pay for his necessary cost of living; rendering him an involuntary debtor, subjecting him continually to the demands of creditors who wish pay for the necessities of life he has consumed; obliging him to overwork his wife with home and outside duties; forcing him to deprive his children of education, that he may supply by their labor their cries for bread; finally, bringing him to the poor-house, to the state of a continual recipient of charity, or entailing him as a morally not-to-be-got-rid-of burden upon his children, relations or friends.

The broad and pertinent inquiry is, Does the wage system, as now existing in the world, do what it is acknowledged is "natural and just" and right? and if not, in what way can its workings be improved so that it will do what no one can deny it ought to do?

The results of our investigations all bear upon the point in question. The wage system exists and must exist until something better takes its place. Every policy which does not build up as it pulls down must be suicidal and devoid of fruitful results or permanent benefit. Our particular inquiry, our particular work, is to show the results of the wage system in Massachusetts, so that from a full understanding of what is, individual action, united action, and it may be legislation, may devise some plan for the better working of the wage system, and the amelioration of the condition of the wage laborers of the Commonwealth.

The returns, as given individually in Chap. III., have been presented, seemingly, in every possible way, to show the facts they contain; the tabulated results given in Chaps. IV. to X. inclusive, may be briefly summarized.

Chap. IV. deals with the cost of living, or, in a fuller sense, the relation between earnings and expenses.

We show, primarily, in how many cases the head of the family is able to support his family by his individual earnings; also, in how many families the labor of the wives or children is found necessary in order to obtain the necessaries of life. As a more perfect presentation of the facts, the result is shown as affected by place of residence, occupation, skilled or unskilled labor, and by nationality.

Next we present the averages of the husband's or father's individual earnings as influenced by residence, nature of occupation, and kind of labor and nationality. The average of wives and children's earnings is then shown with the same regard to minuteness of statement, which manner of subdivision extends to the presentation of averages of combined earnings.

From a comparison of the above, we find the respective percentage of the combined earnings as contributed by the father, mother or children, and learn how much must be added to the father's income in order that his wife may remain at home and his children attend school. As a practical basis for social economists, labor reformers or legislators, this proportion is one of the most vital afforded by our returns, and should be borne in mind in the consideration of Part I. of this report.

The wages of children as affected by their ages are shown, and the point demonstrated as to which sex has the greater wage-producing value, and also at what age the labor of the child is most productive of money-return.

A statement of the number of children at home, at school and at work, is made in a manner to show the proportion to occupations and to nationalities. A particular showing is made concerning wives at work, with remarks concerning the prevalence of labor, by mothers of families, in England, and its baneful results.

The cost of living expenses are then presented by averages,

stated with a reference to residence, occupation or nationality.

Earnings and expenses are then compared, with regard to residence, occupation or nationality, and the respective number of families shown, in which the earnings of the father are more than, equal to, or less than living expenses; also in how many cases the combined earnings are more than, equal to, or less than the cost of living. The next presentation is the cost of living as influenced by size of families, subdivided according to the number in family, showing the average earnings and expenses, with the particular outlay for food, clothing, etc. From the figures obtained, by a series of graduated proportions, we are enabled to determine, with some degree of exactness, the additional expenditure which the addition of each child to the family occasions.

The earnings, individual and combined, and the cost of living, are then graded with regard to occupations; the total earnings and total expenses are derived therefrom, and the average money surplus or possible saving deduced, and the debt of those who are in arrears. These figures are supplemented by remarks concerning savings, extravagance, bad habits and the acquiring of a competence.

With the design of showing the workingman's condition in localities according to their geographical position, and independent of population, we have formed several groups of towns and cities, and make manifest in which section of the Commonwealth the wage-laborer is most unfavorably situated.

For purposes of comparison, we then introduce several authentic statements of the cost of living in foreign countries and also in other states of the Union.

The chapter closes with a summary of results, in textual and tabular form, drawn from the elaborations of our bureau investigations, and from the comparisons above referred to.

Chap. V. takes up the subject of rents, and the condition of workingmen's homes; meaning by condition their interior appearance, exterior surroundings and all sanitary arrangements for the procurement of light, pure air and freedom from dampness. With due regard to place of residence, nature of occupation and nationality, we present the figures denoting the average, highest and lowest rent paid. The aver-

age, highest and lowest size of tenements is similarly shown. We then form gradations of rents and sizes of tenements, and, instituting a comparison between the results obtained, derive the average rents for three, four, five or more roomed tenements for different occupations and kinds of labor. We are then enabled to discover the important proportion which shows the ratio of rents paid to the father's individual earnings, and also to the combined earnings of the family's working members, and this point is made indicative of the various occupations and kinds of labor. Statements of rents in foreign countries, furnishing data for comparisons, then follow.

The condition of dwellings, and nature of surroundings and sanitary provision, is shown to be good, fair, poor, bad or very bad; and the number is given of those found, respectively, in the states mentioned, with the usual specification of place, occupation or nationality.

A statement of the general condition of workingmen's homes in several cities and towns in Massachusetts, and information of the same nature concerning them in some fifty cities and countries in Europe, Asia and South America, with the consequent comparisons, and some unavoidable conclusions, completes the chapter.

Chap. VI. is devoted to the consideration of the cost of fuel for cooking and heating purposes, and the average expense, as regards places, etc., is arrived at. Remarks follow concerning the kind of fuel used, and the means of obtaining it. A presentation of some facts concerning the cost of fuel in foreign countries finishes this division of our subject.

Chap. VII. considers the outlay for food in general, and also the amount expended for groceries, meat, fish and milk, which are prime necessities. The average cost for food in the aggregate, for groceries, and for the other items above mentioned, is given as regards places, occupations and nationalities. The consumption of meat is considered, and the number of times daily it is partaken of is shown by a general average and by a special presentation of each occupation. The nature of the food used in foreign countries forms an interesting statement, and, by a series of comparisons, the "higher level" of our workingmen in this respect is made

manifest. The larger quantity of food consumed by them, its better quality and greater variety, form by no means an unpleasant showing.

Chap. VIII. exhibits the average outlay for clothing, dry goods (some for housekeeping purposes) and boots and shoes, in the various occupations and kinds of labor.

Chap. IX. deals with a class of expenditures differing from those enumerated previously. Those were needed for the care and support of the body; but "man does not live by bread alone," and an outlay for "sundries" is as essential to happiness as the expenditures for food and shelter are necessary to preserve life. With explicitness of detail as regards occupations and kinds of labor, we show the average expenditure for furniture, carpets, books and papers, societies, religion, charity, sickness, care of parents, and the many incidental requirements for making a home and adding to its comfort, cheerfulness or beauty. As an indication of what "sundry" money has been expended for in previous years, we state the number of families, subdivided according to occupations and kinds of labor, possessing sewing-machines, pianos or cabinet organs, or having one or more carpeted rooms. A statement of families attending church is given, but with no intention of showing the religious habits of the families visited. Those enumerated all pay pew-rents, whether the amount is put down to religion or included in sundries, and the fact of their being able to, and to dress accordingly, is the information which we desire to convey. We will add, however, that the exhausting nature of the weekly labor performed in some trades leads the father to make Sunday a day of physical rest, even when his means would allow the necessary money outlay for pew-rent and proper clothing.

In Chap. X. we come to the consideration of aggregates, having devoted Chap. IV. to the consideration of earnings and expenses in their manifold relations, and Chaps. V. to IX. inclusive, to details as regards cost and manner of living. Taking as our basis of comparison, Dr. Engel's economic law, mentioned previously, which shows the percentage of a workman's income necessarily expended for his cost of living, and the percentage which remains for education, religion, charity, legal protection, care of health, comfort and mental

and bodily recreation, we show its agreement or disagreement with statements drawn from our returns; the latter being based on the father's individual income, the family income, on occupations and kind of labor. We then make plain what our returns show as demonstrative of our workingman's "higher level" as regards his manner of living, even if his smallness of money-saving shows a greater comparative outlay to maintain it.

Bearing the two great principles thus deduced in mind, and giving each its full meed of influence, the final comparison is the *result* of the wage system in Massachusetts with the system itself; and, with the desire at the same time that we demonstrate the system's weaknesses, its failures and its crimes, to develop its capabilities and show how within itself it contains the means for righting many wrongs, we close our consideration of the entire subject with a recommendation, and argument, reinforced by facts, in its support.

The information contained in Chaps. V. and VII., relating to the condition of workingmen's dwellings and their food, in foreign countries, is mainly derived from reports made to the English government by H. M.'s consuls, in response to a circular of inquiries calling for personal investigation and report on these subjects.

From information gathered by Hon. C. C. Andrews, United States minister to Sweden and Norway, and Hon. Edward Young, chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics at Washington, we have also derived many valuable facts.

The foreign data received from time to time by this bureau, even if oftentimes lacking in methodical arrangement, is always minute in detail, and its reliability properly vouched for. Many facts, given in succeeding chapters relating to places in the United States, were the results of investigations made by English consuls; and while we should prefer to derive our information from home sources, no state that we are aware of could supply us with what we desired. Pennsylvania and Connecticut have bureaus of statistics of labor; but they have not extensively investigated the subject we are considering. In fact, this bureau has approximated more nearly to the plans of foreign investigators (whether acting under government or voluntarily), in its manner of working

and results accomplished, than any other in this country, with the possible exception of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. The similarity springs, not so much from actual imitation of foreign forms, as from the fact that, with a common end in view, the simplest way of obtaining necessary facts has been adopted by both; and, as an illustration of this assertion, it will be seen in Chap. X., how particularly our deductions, drawn from our returns, compare with those made by the Statistical Bureau at Berlin, Prussia.

The extent of our investigations, their consequent representative value, and the decided evidence they give of being an index of the whole state as regards the condition of wage-laborers, is fully shown in the succeeding chapter.

CHAPTER II.

EXTENT OF OUR INVESTIGATIONS, AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVE VALUE.

Fulness of investigation and minuteness in presentation, both coupled with accuracy, are prerequisites of valuable statistical information. With reference to the subject with which this part of our report deals, it would be truly said that the cost of living of no one family could be taken as representative of the expenses of all in the state. So, also, if the expenses of two families were found, and they were averaged, still they would not be considered as fully indicative, though approximating more nearly to the correct figure than the one. The natural inference would then be, that, to get a reliable average, all the families in the state must be investigated.

But this inference is more theoretical than practical. The truth of this assertion becomes apparent, when it is considered that in any one city or town there is an approximative equality in wage among artizans of the same occupation, and a similar equality in cost of living in each grade of the working-classes. If there are twenty thousand machinists in the state, of which two thousand are in Boston; and if,

by examination, we find that the average expenses of fifty machinists in Boston are seven hundred dollars yearly and the average earnings seven hundred and fifty dollars yearly, in the absence of time and money for a complete inquiry into the state of each one of the twenty thousand, it must be accepted as statistical truth that the figures obtained for fifty are nearly the same as would be found from the entire twenty thousand, especially if the fifty were picked at random in a locality where the business formed a prominent industry. It might be said, however, that, in smaller cities and towns, wages generally were lower than in Boston. Allowing this, it is equally true that, generally, the outlay for rent, fuel and many articles of food, is less in such places than in a great city; and the relative proportion of expense to outlay is maintained even if the figures denoting earnings and expenses vary. As it is this proportion which shows the workingman's financial status, when it is discovered as regards a reasonable number, a dependence upon it as conclusive for the whole, cannot lead us far from the truth.

We have aimed to make our investigations of such a degree of comprehensiveness that our deductions would bear the impress of true representative character, and seem founded upon a tangible basis.

Our instructions to agents were general, and related only to places and occupations. Representative places were to be selected; that is, those in which considerable business was carried on, and wage-laborers congregated. They were expected to prosecute their researches in Boston, Lawrence, Fall River or Taunton, rather than in Hull, Nantucket, Mt. Washington or Pelham.

Again, as regarded occupations, those prominent in or peculiar to certain towns, were designated as proper for investigation, as being the ones in which wage-laborers could do as well as in any, and as being the ones, on the other hand, in which depression in business would be the most marked.

Mill operatives at the seats of textile manufacture; those engaged in building-trades in large or growing towns; leather-finishers and shoemakers, in those places devoted to the manufacture or utilization of leather; metal-workers in

the foundry districts; out-door laborers where public improvements were in progress, or the moving of merchandise carried on to a great extent; and, finally, shop-trades in those towns having prominent or peculiar industries.

Here premeditation ceased. Under such general instructions, with no purpose in view but the procurement of facts, with no theory to maintain or demolish, our agents prosecuted their investigations. The size of families; whether father alone worked, or was assisted by wife or children; nationality; whether saving money or in debt; manner of living as regarded food or dwelling, and such kindred points, were entirely unknown until the agent took down the facts. And the particulars obtained being complete, and of the same nature for each family, no throwing out of incomplete returns has been necessary.

Nearly one thousand workingmen were approached for the purpose of ascertaining their condition; but a large percentage, from want of accuracy in keeping their accounts, many from not keeping them at all, and some few (principally skilled workmen) who betrayed an indisposition to have their private life inquired into, or expressed an opinion founded on prejudice, that their statements would not be published if they were given,—all these combined to reduce our number of returns to three hundred and ninety-seven.

From research into investigations of a similar nature, and examination of the plans of procedure in them, we know of none in which so good a basis has been used as that upon which we have worked.

A more particular description of the system's working, in individual cases, forms the opening of Chapter III., and shows plainly the superiority of personal investigation, in accuracy and uniformity of information secured, over the voluntary reply circular system (which we deem practically worthless), or the oftentimes exceptional statements of individuals desirous either of showing their forehandedness or exciting commiseration.

With these preliminary observations, we present hereafter a series of tabulations, founded upon our returns, which, to our idea, show an extent of territory covered, and of occupations comprehended, sufficient to warrant the decided expres-

sion that they are indicative of the condition of wage-laborers in all parts of the state.

PLACES.

TABLE I.—*Giving Names and Population of Places visited, and showing number of families whose condition was investigated, number of persons in them, and average of persons to each.*

PLACES VISITED. [Cities denoted by Small Capitals.]	Population in 1870. (U. S. Census.)	Number of Fam- ilies visited.	Number of Per- sons in Fam- ilies.	Average of Per- sons in each Family.
Amesbury,	5,581	8	48	6.
Athol,	3,517	8	38	4.75
Attleborough,	6,769	8	42	5.25
Blackstone,	5,421	10	49	4.9
BOSTON, ¹	292,499	27	129	4.78
Brockton, ²	8,007	8	40	5.
Clinton,	5,429	8	44	5.5
FALL RIVER,	26,766	16	89	5.56
FITCHBURG,	11,260	16	84	5.25
GLOUCESTER,	15,389	10	52	5.2
Haverhill,	12,092	10	58	5.8
Holyoke,	10,733	13	62	4.77
LAWRENCE,	28,921	15	85	5.67
LOWELL,	40,928	17	88	5.18
LYNN,	28,233	14	70	5.
Marblehead,	7,703	8	41	5.13
Millford,	9,890	12	57	4.75
Natick,	6,404	12	58	4.83
NEW BEDFORD,	21,320	12	63	5.25
NEWBURYPORT,	12,595	10	50	5.
North Adams, ³	12,090	12	61	5.08
Pittsfield,	11,112	10	50	5.
Quincy,	7,442	6	30	5.
SALEM,	24,117	8	42	5.25
Shelburne Falls, ⁴	1,582	6	29	4.83
Southbridge,	5,208	10	50	5.
SPRINGFIELD,	26,703	16	82	5.13
TAUNTON,	18,629	12	58	4.83
Turner's Falls, ⁵	2,224	8	40	5.
Waltham,	9,065	10	49	4.9
Watertown,	4,326	10	51	5.1
Webster,	4,763	10	52	5.2
Westfield,	6,519	8	41	5.13
Weymouth,	9,010	8	40	5.
Woburn,	8,560	5	25	5.
WORCESTER,	41,105	16	94	5.88
15 cities, } Total, 36, . . .	751,912	397	2,041	5.14
21 towns, }				

¹ Including Charlestown, West Roxbury and Brighton, annexed in 1873.

² Formerly North Bridgewater.

³ Part of Adams.

⁴ Part of Shelburne.

⁵ Part of Montague.

From this table it will be seen, that although the places visited (36) form a comparatively small part of the whole number in the state (340), yet their population aggregates 51.6 per cent. of the entire population of the state, which, in 1870, was 1,457,351. Thus it is clearly evident that our investigations were prosecuted in the most thickly-settled portions of the Commonwealth and, consequently, where wage-laborers were most numerous.

A closer inspection of the table will show that the average number of persons to the family was greatest in the city of Worcester (5.88), the city of Lawrence coming next (5.67), while Athol and Milford, both towns, had the fewest to the family (4.75).

The average in cities, as a class, was 5.23, and in towns, as such, 5.06.

The general average of all the families is 5.14, which demonstrates that the size of the workingman's family is much larger than the United States census of 1870 established as an average for all the families in the state.

As stated in the introduction, in the recapitulation of averages presented in Chapters IV. to IX., such averages are given subject to the influence of place of residence. As the enumeration of each individual place in each average-table would have occupied much room, and have necessitated twelve times the calculations which we have performed, we have deemed it sufficient to group the thirty-six places in three classes, based on population. In each of those towns which have less than 8,000 population, the relation of expenses to earnings would be about the same, and this remark, with equal truth, will apply to those small cities and large towns having a population of 8,000 to 16,000. It will also approximate very nearly to the truth in the case of large cities, numbering from 16,000 to 42,000 inhabitants. As will be seen in the following table, we have included Boston in this third class of the grouping.

TABLE II.—*Grouping of Places visited, according to Population.*
[Cities denoted by Small Capitals.]

POPULATION UNDER 8,000.	POPULATION 8,000 TO 16,000.	POPULATION ABOVE 16,000.
Amesbury. Athol. Attleborough. Blackstone. Clinton. Marblehead. Natick. Quincy. Shelburne Falls. ¹ Southbridge. Turner's Falls. ¹ Watertown. Webster. Westfield.	Brockton. ¹ FITCHBURG. GLOUCESTER. HAVERHILL. HOLYOKE. Milford. NEWBURYPORT. North Adams. ¹ Pittsfield. Waltham. Weymouth. Woburn.	BOSTON. ¹ FALL RIVER. LAWRENCE. LOWELL. LYNN. NEW BEDFORD. SALEM. SPRINGFIELD. TAUNTON. WORCESTER.

¹ See notes on page 203.

The subjoined table shows the number of families in each class of the grouping, the whole number of persons in them, and the average number of persons to each family. It will be seen that in the large cities the family's size is greatest, being in excess of the general average of 5.14, while in the other classes the particular average is less than the general.

The size of family averages is important to be borne in mind, for in the averages in succeeding chapters, given as regards places, for earnings and for cost of living expenses, the size of the family should manifestly be considered in conjunction with them.

TABLE III.—*Average size of Families, based upon the grouping of places, as shown in Table II.*

GRADES OF POPULATION.	Number of Fam- ilies.	Number in Fam- ilies.	Persons to each Family.
Under 8,000,	120	613	5.11
8,000 to 16,000,	124	628	5.06
Above 16,000, ¹	153	800	5.23
Total,	397	2,041	5.14

¹ Including Boston.

OCCUPATIONS.

We next present a table showing the occupations of the heads of families in the places visited, giving the number in each occupation in each place.

The building trades and out-door labor were particularly investigated in Boston. The boot, shoe and leather interest was specially examined into in Brockton, Haverhill, Lynn, Marblehead, Milford, Natick, and Woburn. The most particular attention, in Fitchburg, Shelburne and Turner's Falls (cutlery trade), Springfield, Taunton, Waltham, Weymouth, and Worcester, was given to the metal-workers. Our mill-operative returns were from Athol, Blackstone, Clinton, Fall River, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford, Salem, and Webster. The fishermen of Gloucester, carriage-makers of Amesbury, jewellers of Attleborough, stone-cutters of Quincy, and the cigar and whip makers of Westfield, are well represented. A careful examination of the table will confirm our assertion that representative and important employments are comprehended, in which wage-laborers can do as well as in any, and in which depression in business would be most marked.

TABLE IV.—*Showing Places visited, and Number in each Employment in each Place.*

[Cities denoted by Small Capitals; towns by Italics.]

PLACES, AND OCCUPATIONS THEREIN.	No. of Families visited.	PLACES, AND OCCUPATIONS THEREIN.	No. of Families visited.
<i>Amesbury.</i>		Laborer in mill,	1
Carriage painter,	1	“ in blanket mill, . . .	1
“ smith,	1	“ out-door,	2
“ trimmer,	1		
Laborer in carriage shop, .	1	<i>Attleborough.</i>	
“ in mill,	1	Carpenter,	2
“ out-door,	2	Jeweller,	2
Spinner,	1	Laborer in shop,	1
		“ in mill,	2
<i>Athol.</i>		“ out-door,	1
Carpenter,	1		
Furniture maker,	1	<i>Blackstone.</i>	
Machinist,	1	Carpenter,	1
Mill-hand,	1	Machinist,	2

TABLE IV.—*Showing Places visited, &c.—Continued.*

PLACES, AND OCCUPATIONS THEREIN.	No. of Families visited.	PLACES, AND OCCUPATIONS THEREIN.	No. of Families visited.
<i>Blackstone—Con.</i>		GLOUCESTER.	
Section-hand in mill,	1	Carpenter,	1
Spinner,	1	Fisherman,	4
Laborer in mill,	4	Laborer on wharf,	1
“ out-door,	1	“ out-door,	2
		Shoreman,	2
BOSTON.		HAVERHILL.	
Bricklayer,	2	Laborer out-door,	4
Cabinet-maker,	1	Shoemaker,	6
Carpenter,	2		
Laborer in machine shop,	3	HOLYOKE.	
“ for builders,	4	Carpenter,	1
“ on streets,	3	Dresser in mill,	1
“ on wharf,	3	Laborer in mill,	3
Machinist,	2	“ out-door,	3
Mason,	2	Machinist,	3
Painter,	1	Overseer in mill,	1
Plasterer,	2	Section-hand in mill,	1
Teamster,	2		
<i>Brockton.</i>		LAWRENCE.	
Laborer in shop,	1	Dresser in mill,	1
“ out-door,	2	Hatter,	2
Shoemaker,	5	Laborer in mill,	2
<i>Clinton.</i>		“ out-door,	4
Carpenter,	1	Machinist,	1
Laborer in mill,	1	Overseer in mill,	1
“ out-door,	3	Section-hand in mill,	1
Machinist,	1	Spinner,	1
Section-hand in mill,	1	Weaver,	2
Spare-hand “	1		
FALL RIVER.		LOWELL.	
Carpenter,	2	Carpenter,	3
Laborer in mill,	4	Laborer in mill,	2
“ out-door,	2	“ out-door,	3
Machinist,	2	Machinist,	3
Slasher,	1	Overseer in mill,	1
Spinner,	2	Section-hand in mill,	2
Weaver,	3	Spinner,	3
FITCHBURG.		LYNN.	
Blacksmith,	1	Carpenter,	1
Carpenter,	3	Laborer out-door,	4
Laborer in machine shop,	2	Morocco dresser,	2
“ in shop,	1	Painter,	1
“ out-door,	4	Shoe-channeller,	1
Machinist,	4	“ cutter,	1
Teamster,	1	“ laster,	2

TABLE IV.—*Showing Places visited, &c.*—Continued.

PLACES, AND OCCUPATIONS THEREIN.	No. of Fam- lies visited.	PLACES, AND OCCUPATIONS THEREIN.	No. of Fam- lies visited.
LYNN—Con.		<i>North Adams—Con.</i>	
Shoe trimmer,	1	Machinist,	1
Teamster,	1	Mechanic,	1
<i>Marblehead.</i>		Section-hand in mill,	2
Laborer out-door,	3	Shoemaker,	2
Shoe-cutter,	1	<i>Pittsfield.</i>	
“ laster,	1	Carpenter,	2
“ maker,	1	Laborer in mill,	2
“ trimmer,	2	“ out-door,	3
<i>Milford.</i>		Machinist,	1
Boot-maker,	3	Weaver,	2
Carpenter,	2	<i>Quincy.</i>	
Laborer in shop,	2	Laborer out-door,	1
“ out-door,	3	Quarryman,	2
Mechanic,	2	Stone-cutter,	3
<i>Natick.</i>		SALEM.	
Carpenter,	2	Carpenter,	2
Hatter,	1	Laborer in mill,	1
Laborer in shop,	2	“ out-door,	2
“ out-door,	3	Machinist,	1
Shoemaker,	4	Section-hand in mill,	1
NEW BEDFORD.		Teamster,	1
Carpenter,	2	<i>Shelburne Falls (part of Shel-</i>	
Laborer in mill,	1	<i>burne).</i>	
“ out-door,	3	Cutler,	2
“ on wharf,	1	Laborer in cutlery works,	2
Machinist,	2	“ out-door,	1
Overseer in mill,	1	Mechanic,	1
Weaver,	2	<i>Southbridge.</i>	
NEWBURYPORT.		Carpenter,	2
Carpenter,	1	Laborer in mill,	3
Laborer in mill,	1	“ out-door,	2
“ in ship-yard,	1	Machinist,	2
“ out-door,	2	Mill-hand,	1
Machinist,	1	SPRINGFIELD.	
Section-hand,	1	Blacksmith,	1
Ship-carpenter,	1	Carpenter,	2
Shoemaker,	1	Laborer in machine shop,	3
Weaver,	1	“ out-door,	4
<i>North Adams (part of Adams).</i>		Machinist,	4
Carpenter,	1	Mason,	1
Laborer in mill,	2	Teamster,	1
“ in print-works,	1		
“ out-door,	2		

TABLE IV.—*Showing Places visited, &c.—Concluded.*

PLACES, AND OCCUPATIONS THEREIN.	No. of Fam- ilies visited.	PLACES, AND OCCUPATIONS THEREIN.	No. of Fam- ilies visited.
TAUNTON.		<i>Webster.</i>	
Boiler-maker,	1	Carpenter,	2
Carpenter,	2	Laborer in mill,	4
Iron-roller,	1	“ out-door,	1
Laborer in machine shop,	1	Machinist,	2
“ in rolling-mill,	1	Section-hand in mill,	1
“ out-door,	2		
Machinist,	2	<i>Westfield.</i>	
Moulder, iron,	1	Cigar-maker,	3
Nail-maker,	1	Laborer in whip factory,	1
		“ out-door,	1
<i>Turner's Falls (part of Montague).</i>		Whip-maker,	3
Carpenter,	1	<i>Weymouth.</i>	
Cutler,	2	Iron-roller,	1
Laborer in paper-mill,	1	Iron-worker,	1
“ in cutlery works,	1	Laborer in iron-works,	2
“ out-door,	2	“ out-door,	1
Machinist,	1	Shoemaker,	3
<i>Waltham.</i>		<i>Woburn.</i>	
Carpenter,	2	Carpenter,	1
Machinist,	1	Currier,	1
Mechanic,	1	Laborer in shop,	1
Laborer in mill,	3	“ out-door,	1
“ out-door,	2	Tanner,	1
Watchmaker,	1	WORCESTER.	
<i>Watertown.</i>		Boot-maker,	1
Carpenter,	2	Carpenter,	1
Laborer in mill,	2	Engine builder,	1
“ out-door,	2	Iron-moulder,	2
Machinist,	1	Iron-roller,	2
Mason,	1	Laborer in iron works,	2
Mechanic,	2	“ out-door,	3
		Machinist,	3
		Stair-builder,	1

With the desire in the case of occupations, as in that of places, to retain their full influence and yet avoid too extensive computations, we have arranged the sixty-four different forms of employment comprehended, under ten distinctive and explicit heads, and the averages given in succeeding chapters, as regards occupations, will refer to the classifications mentioned above.

That these occupations are comprehensive and representative, the following figures demonstrate.

The actual wage-laborers, in the state number 394,606. The sixty-four branches of occupation into which our investigations have extended, comprise, in the whole state, 256,730 persons, or 65 + per cent. of all the actual wage-laborers in the Commonwealth. No serious doubts as to the reliability of the averages, which we hereafter present, can be entertained, it would seem to us, when it is considered upon how comprehensive survey they are founded.

It will be noticed, also, in Table V., that each class of employments is designated (wholly or in parts) as *skilled* or *unskilled*; *overseers*, included under mill operatives, being put by themselves in order that their figures might not unduly influence the averages of either skilled or unskilled mill-labor.

This subdivision, according to kind of labor performed, was made in order that distinct systems of averages might be drawn from the two classes and their relative condition shown.

TABLE V.—*Classification of Occupations, with sub-divisions into Skilled and Unskilled Labor, and a complete presentation of the average family size therein.*

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Families.	Number in Families.	Avg. No. in each Family.
BUILDING TRADES.			
<i>Skilled.</i>			
Bricklayer,	2	11	5.5
Carpenter,	45	197	4.38
Mason,	4	19	4.75
Painter,	2	7	3.5
Plasterer,	2	11	5.5
Ship carpenter,	1	4	4.
Stair-builder,	1	5	5.
Totals,	57	254	4.46
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.			
<i>Skilled.</i>			
Boot-maker,	4	17	4.25
Currier,	1	4	4.
Morocco-dresser,	2	13	6.5
Shoe-channeller,	1	4	4.
Shoe-cutier,	2	10	5.
Shoe-laster,	3	15	5.

TABLE V.—*Classification of Occupations—Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Families.	Number in Families.	Avg. No. in each Family.
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.—Con.			
Shoe-trimmer,	3	12	4.
Shoemaker,	22	106	4.82
Tanner,	1	5	5.
Totals,	39	186	4.77
METAL WORKERS.			
<i>Skilled.</i>			
Blacksmith,	2	9	4.5
Boiler-maker,	1	3	3.
Cutler,	4	19	4.75
Engine-builder,	1	5	5.
Iron-moulder,	3	15	5.
Iron-roller,	4	20	5.
Iron-worker,	1	4	4.
Jeweller,	2	9	4.5
Machinist,	41	183	4.46
Nail-maker,	1	6	6.
Watchmaker,	1	4	4.
Totals,	61	277	4.54
<i>Unskilled.</i>			
Laborer in cutlery works,	3	15	5.
in iron works,	4	25	6.25
in machine shop,	9	48	5.33
in rolling mill,	1	7	7.
Totals,	17	95	5.59
MILL OPERATIVES.			
<i>Skilled.</i>			
Dresser in mill,	2	10	5.
Mill hand,	2	11	5.5
Section hand in mill,	11	50	4.55
Spinner,	8	39	4.88
Spare hand in mill,	1	5	5.
Slasher,	1	6	6.
Weaver,	10	53	5.3
Totals,	35	174	4.97
<i>Unskilled.</i>			
Laborer in mill,	40	234	5.85
in paper mill,	1	7	7.
in print works,	1	6	6.
Totals,	42	247	5.88
<i>Overseers.</i>			
Overscer,	4	21	5.25
Totals,	4	21	5.25

TABLE V.—*Classification of Occupations*—Concluded.

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Families.	Number in Families.	Avg. No. in each Family.
OUT-DOOR EMPLOYMENTS.			
<i>Unskilled.</i>			
Fisherman,	4	20	5.
Laborer for builders,	4	21	5.25
out-door,	81	469	5.79
in shipyard,	1	7	7.
on streets,	3	16	5.33
on wharf,	5	26	5.2
Quarryman,	2	11	5.5
Shoreman (fisherman),	2	12	6.
Teamster,	6	29	4.83
Totals,	108	611	5.66
SHOP TRADES.			
<i>Skilled.</i>			
Cabinet-maker,	1	4	4.
Carriage-painter,	1	4	4.
" smith,	1	7	7.
" trimmer,	1	6	6.
Cigar-maker,	3	15	5.
Furniture-maker,	1	4	4.
Hatter,	3	15	5.
Mechanic,	7	34	4.86
Stone-cutter,	3	14	4.67
Whip-maker,	3	14	4.67
Totals,	24	117	4.88
<i>Unskilled.</i>			
Laborer in carriage shop,	1	7	7.
in shop,	8	45	5.63
in whip factory,	1	7	7.
Totals,	10	59	5.9

For convenience of reference, we present the occupation family averages, derived from Table V., in the succeeding tabular form. From it can be ascertained the average family size for each consolidated branch, and this figure must, as in the case of "places," be borne in mind, as of great value in the consideration of averages presented hereafter, of earnings, and of the cost of living in its aggregate or details.

TABLE VI.—*Showing Occupation Heads, Kind of Labor, and the Average Size of Family.*

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	Kind of Labor.	Persons to each Family.
Building trades,	Skilled,	4.46
Boots, shoes and leather,	“	4.77
Metal workers,	“	4.54
“ “	Unskilled,	5.59
Mill operatives,	Skilled,	4.97
“ “	Unskilled,	5.88
“ “	Overseers,	5.25
Out-door employments,	Unskilled,	5.66
Shop trades,	Skilled,	4.88
“ “	Unskilled,	5.90

This table establishes the fact that in every case (omitting “overseers,” which class comprises but four families) the unskilled wage-laborer has a larger family to support than his skilled colaborer. It will also be noticed, with the above-mentioned exception, that the unskilled workman’s average family size is always in excess of the general average (5.14),—often largely so,—and that as regards skilled laborers, it is as generally below it.

To present still more plainly the relative average family size of skilled and unskilled laborers, we subjoin the following aggregated table:—

TABLE VII.—*Showing the Relative Average Family Size of Skilled and Unskilled Laborers.*

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Families.	Number in Families.	Average in each Family.
Skilled,	216	1,008	4.67
Unskilled,	177	1,012	5.72
Overseers,	4	21	5.25
Totals,	397	2,041	5.14

This presentation explains the large size of workingmen’s families as compared with the average for all classes, for while the skilled laborer’s family is about the same as the

general average of all in the state, the unskilled laborer's has *one more member*, and his superabundance materially raises the average for wage-laborers, as compared with the community in general.

The next table shows the relative representation of skilled and unskilled, under the ten occupation heads, and will be found of value in conjunction with the preceding tables relating to occupations. It being impossible to accurately classify the out-door laborers under distinct occupations (they move easily from one branch of unskilled employment to another), they are all included in "Out-Door Employments," and thus show, comparatively, a large representation; but the ratio of skilled and unskilled will lead to no distorting of averages, as they will not be combined, but, instead, be presented individually.

TABLE VIII.—*Showing Occupation Heads, and their subdivision into Skilled and Unskilled Labor, as regards persons employed therein.*

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Overseers.	Totals.
Building trades,	57	—	—	57
Boots, shoes and leather,	39	—	—	39
Metal-workers,	61	17	—	78
Mill-operatives,	35	42	4	81
Out-door employments,	—	108	—	108
Shop trades,	24	10	—	34
Totals,	216	177	4	397

NATIONALITIES.

We pass now to the representation of the nationalities of the heads of the families into whose condition investigation was made. The averages of family size, presented in Table IX., are of value, as in the cases of "places" and "occupations," for the full comprehension of the averages given in Chapters IV. to IX. of this part, and which relate to earnings, and cost of living, whether considered in the aggregate, or with reference to its component items of expenditure.

TABLE IX.—*Showing Nationalities, Number of Families, and the Average Family Size to each.*

NATIONALITY OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	Number of Fam- ilies.	Number in Fam- ilies.	Average to each Family.
American,	125	541	4.33
English,	80	399	4.99
French,	2	14	7.
French Canadian,	29	162	5.59
German,	26	143	5.50
Irish,	133	772	5.80
Scotch,	2	10	5.
Totals,	397	2,041	5.14

This table shows several important points. One is, that the Irish surpass all other nationalities in fecundity; another is, that the Americans fall below all others in their average family size. The small number of French and Scotch families renders their average useless for comparison. It will be seen that the German and French Canadian average approximates very nearly, while the English occupy an intermediate position between the highest and lowest averages.

The distribution of the sixty-four occupations among the different nationalities, is easily discernible by an inspection of the following table:—

TABLE X.—*Showing Nationality of Head of Family, and Occupation.*

OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	Whole Num- ber.	American.	English.	French.	French Cana- dian.	German.	Irish.	Scotch.
Blacksmith,	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Boiler-maker,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boot-maker,	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Bricklayer,	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cabinet-maker,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenter,	45	35	7	—	2	1	—	—
Carriage painter,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ smith,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ trimmer,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigar maker,	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Currier,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutler,	4	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Dresser in mill,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE X.—*Showing Nationality, &c.*—Concluded.

OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	Whole Number.	American.	English.	French.	French Canadian.	German.	Irish.	Scotch.
Engine builder,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fisherman,	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Furniture maker,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatter,	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Iron moulder,	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
“ roller,	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
“ worker,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jeweller,	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborer for builders,	4	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
“ in carriage shop,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
“ in cutlery works,	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
“ in iron works,	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
“ in machine shop,	9	—	2	—	1	2	4	—
“ in mill,	40	—	7	—	10	4	19	—
“ out-door,	81	—	6	—	12	6	57	—
“ in paper-mill,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
“ in print-works,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
“ in rolling-mill,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
“ in shipyard,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
“ in shop,	8	—	2	—	—	1	5	—
“ on streets,	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
“ on wharf,	5	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
“ in whip factory,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Machinist,	41	29	9	—	—	1	1	1
Mason,	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
Mechanic,	7	4	2	—	—	—	1	—
Mill-hand,	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Morocco-dresser,	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Nail-maker,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overseer in mill,	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painter,	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plasterer,	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Quarryman,	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Section-hand in mill,	11	2	8	—	—	1	—	—
Ship carpenter,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoe channeller,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ cutter,	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
“ laster,	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
“ trimmer,	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoemaker,	22	14	4	2	—	—	2	—
Shoreman (fisherman),	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Slasher in mill,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spare hand in mill,	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Spinner,	8	—	5	—	—	—	3	—
Stair-builder,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone-cutter,	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tanner,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Teamster,	6	1	3	—	—	—	2	—
Watchmaker,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weaver,	10	—	8	—	—	2	—	—
Whip-maker,	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—

Consolidating the nationalities under the ten heads of occupation, as classified in Table V., we obtain for a result the figures shown in Table XI.

TABLE XI.—*Showing Nationalities, and their Representation in the Classified Occupations.*

NATIONALITIES.	Building Trades.	Boots, Shoes and Leather.	Metal Workers.	Mill - Operatives.	Out-door Employments.	Shop Trades.	Totals.
American,	40	22	39	6	5	13	125
English,	10	6	18	31	9	6	80
French,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
French Canadian,	2	1	2	10	14	—	29
German,	2	—	7	8	8	1	26
Irish,	3	8	11	25	72	14	133
Scotch,	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Total,	57	39	78	81	108	34	397

From the above we find that Americans are principally employed in the building-trades, in leather preparation and boot and shoe manufacture, and as metal-workers. The English are chiefly engaged as mill-operatives. The Irish are numerous in mill-labor, and almost monopolize the out-door branches of employment. The other nationalities are quite evenly distributed through the various branches.

An aggregation into skilled and unskilled, makes a final presentment as regards nationalities.

TABLE XII.—*Showing Nationalities, and the Number of each engaged in Skilled or Unskilled Labor.*

NATIONALITIES.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Overseers.	Totals.
American,	116	5	4	125
English,	59	21	—	80
French,	2	—	—	2
French Canadian,	3	26	—	29
German,	9	17	—	26
Irish,	25	108	—	133
Scotch,	2	—	—	2
Totals,	216	177	4	397

The above indicates that the Americans and English have employed in branches of skilled work 85+ per cent of their whole number; while the French Canadians, Germans and Irish show 80+ per cent of their number engaged in unskilled labor. The other nationalities are too few in number to bear comparison.

To summarize briefly the points demonstrating the extent of our investigations and their representative value, we will state that—

- 1st. The places visited contain 51.6 per cent of the whole population of the state.
- 2d. The occupations comprehended by our inquiries employ 65+ per cent of all the actual wage-laborers in the state.
- 3d. Representatives of both skilled and unskilled labor are presented in nearly equal proportion.
- 4th. Nationalities, prominent in our laboring classes, are represented in a fair ratio to each other.

The averages and conclusions in Chapters IV. to X. inclusive, are drawn from the returns upon which the tables in this chapter are based. If these tables indicate a thorough and impartial survey of the condition of the families of wage-laborers in the Commonwealth, the results of our examination cannot be gainsaid, nor their logical strength disputed. That they are so indicative, we have plainly stated our firm belief.

CHAPTER III.

INDIVIDUAL PRESENTATION OF THE CONDITION OF FAMILIES.

With the desire to show the condition of each family as a unity, to furnish the means to those who may desire to deduce averages or points which we do not present, and, it may be, to enable others to verify our averages, we present individual statements, from the original returns, of the three hundred and ninety-seven families. The only liberty we have taken with our agents' transcripts from their note-books

has been to rewrite them in a uniform manner of presentation and to drop the designation of the individual residence. This last was done in deference to the wishes of many who furnished information, but who were desirous of avoiding local publicity. No mention of location being promised in these cases, it was necessary to omit it in all; the residence of every family presented is, however, upon the original return in this bureau, the office number upon it corresponding with the printed number at the head of each family statement.

In every case, in the following returns, the entire earnings and the entire expenses are given. This desirable uniformity has been secured, as has been said previously, by direct personal inquiry. The agent, upon arriving in a place selected for investigation, and, knowing its prominent or peculiar industries, visited the mill, workshop, wharf, public works or foundry, as the case might be. Accosting the first workman at hand, a statement of what was desired was made; in case of compliance, a time was fixed, convenient to the workingman, at which to supply the desired figures and information; in case of inability or want of inclination, application was made to one and another of the workmen, and at other establishments, until the desired number was secured. Visits by day were made in order that the locality and the immediate surroundings of the houses could be examined, and visits in the evening were required, for then the workmen could refer to their account-books and bills, and find the items of expenditure of their cost of living. As a matter of fact, our returns would have been materially smaller in number, or wanting in completeness, but for these evening visits made after work was done. The rooms were inspected and their pleasant or unpleasant features noted. The children were at home, and the physical appearance and dress of the family were observed. It is worthy of mention, that but comparatively few families had, or had lately had, any cases of severe illness among its members.

In the following individual statements of families we give first the office number, the occupation of the workingman and his nationality; then the earnings of all the members of the family who were at work, giving the ages of children and

young persons so employed; next comes a description of the condition of the family, comprehending its size, whether both parents are living, number of children and their ages, denoting those at home, at school and at work; the size of the tenement occupied, its interior furnishing and appearance and immediate exterior surroundings, with a statement of the character of the locality in which the house is situated, as regards appearance, cleanliness and necessary sanitary provisions; an enumeration of the articles for the saving of labor or for adding to the enjoyments of the home. The dress of the family on work-days or Sundays, specifying those attending church. And, finally, such items of a personal nature as the parents chose to give, including the distance of the home from work, the amount of lost time and consequent falling off in earnings, the necessity of their children's labor in order to support the family, savings, debt, prospects, opinion of the bureau's work, and other information of a similar nature.

The kinds of food used at breakfast, dinner and supper are enumerated, oftentimes with remarks, based on examination, as to its quality or quantity.

The cost of living is shown in the aggregate, immediately followed by a detailed statement of the various expenditures which, combined, form the total outlay.

The general order of presentation of all the families is based upon Table V. in Chapter II., each subdivision of employment being denoted by head-lines, showing the occupation, whether skilled or unskilled, and the number of families included.

Skilled. BUILDING TRADES. 57 Families.

No. 1.	BRICKLAYER.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$810

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from eight months to seven years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, well located and with good surroundings. The house is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Own a piano. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat or fish, potatoes, bread, pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$810
Rent, \$204 00	Fish, \$9 60	Dry goods, . . . \$24 00
Fuel, 49 60	Milk, 18 00	Papers, 8 00
Groceries, . . . 320 49	Boots and shoes, . 30 50	Societies, . . . 10 00
Meat, 81 22	Clothing, . . . 42 00	Sundries, . . . 12 59

No. 2.	BRICKLAYER.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$760

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to thirteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms in a poor locality and with very little yard room. The house is moderately well furnished, but the rooms are inconveniently small. Family dresses moderately well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, potatoes, salt pork and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, fish or meat, potatoes.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$760
Rent, \$156 00	Fish, \$12 39	Dry goods, . . . \$18 20
Fuel, 37 50	Milk, 15 90	Sundries, . . . 25 49
Groceries, . . . 364 21	Boots and shoes, . 22 50	
Meat, 63 82	Clothing, . . . 44 00	

No. 3.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$686

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children, from one to five years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, pleasantly located and surrounded. The apartments are well furnished and carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well, and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, eggs, cake and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, pie and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cake, sauce and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$686
Rent, \$100 00	Fish, \$8 00	Dry goods, . . . \$24 00
Fuel, 43 80	Milk, 28 40	Papers, 9 00
Groceries, . . . 208 19	Boots and shoes, . 27 00	Religion, . . . 12 00
Meat, 101 14	Clothing, . . . 84 00	Sundries, . . . 40 00

No. 4.

CARPENTER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$748

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from seven to eleven years of age; both children go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, with pleasant surroundings, and having a small garden attached. The house is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, eggs boiled or fried, cake, tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, pickles, vegetables, pie, tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce or cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$748

Rent, . . . \$144 00	Fish, . . . \$6 00	Dry goods, . . . \$32 00
Fuel, . . . 46 00	Milk, . . . 14 22	Papers, . . . 8 00
Groceries, . . 300 21	Boots and shoes, . 19 00	Religion, . . . 12 00
Meat, . . . 93 67	Clothing, . . . 40 00	Sundries, . . . 32 00

No. 5.

CARPENTER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$760

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to ten years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms located in good neighborhood with pleasant surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. The family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, butter, meat or eggs, cake and tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$760

Rent, . . . \$132 00	Fish, . . . \$10 00	Dry goods, . . . \$19 84
Fuel, . . . 37 00	Milk, . . . 17 00	Papers, . . . 8 00
Groceries, . . 346 22	Boots and shoes, . 26 30	Religion, . . . 10 00
Meat, . . . 89 50	Clothing, . . . 50 00	Sundries, . . . 13 24

No. 6.

CARPENTER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$722

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from four to seven years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms with pleasant and healthy surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and the parlor is carpeted. Family dresses well and is very comfortably situated for working people.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, eggs, cake and tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$707

Rent, . . . \$96 00	Fish, . . . \$12 00	Dry goods, . . . \$16 00
Fuel, . . . 49 00	Milk, . . . 17 00	Papers, . . . 6 00
Groceries, . . 329 00	Boots and shoes, . 18 00	Societies, . . . 5 00
Meat, . . . 70 00	Clothing, . . . 50 00	Sundries, . . . 28 00

No. 7.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$650
daughter, aged 16,		330
son, aged 14,		240
		———— \$1,220

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from eight to sixteen years. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms very pleasantly situated, with good surroundings and ample yard room. The house is well furnished and every room except the kitchen is carpeted. Own a piano, sewing and other labor saving machines. Family dresses well, and attends church. Has had no sickness for several years, and has saved money.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread and butter, brown bread, meat, eggs, pie or cake, tea, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread and butter, meat, potatoes, pickles, vegetables, fruit, pudding or pie, tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread and butter, cold meat or fish, sauce, pie, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$1,150
Rent, \$192 00	Fish, \$10 23	Dry goods,	\$49 75
Fuel, 71 00	Milk, 34 62	Religion,	20 00
Groceries, . . . 357 11	Boots and shoes, . . 43 80	Books and papers, . .	17 00
Meat, 121 19	Clothing, 163 00	Sundries,	65 33

No. 8.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$785
son, aged 16,		370
		———— \$1,085

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from eight to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, situated in a pleasant neighborhood, with healthy surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor and bed-rooms carpeted. Have a piano and sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, steak, cake and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Brown bread, butter, meat, potatoes, pickles, vegetables, pudding or pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese or fish, sauce, cake and tea; baked beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,			\$977
Rent, \$150 00	Milk, \$16 23	Religion,	\$13 00
Fuel, 59 00	Boots and shoes, . . 36 00	New furniture, . .	100 00
Groceries, . . . 336 50	Clothing, 103 00	Sundries,	37 57
Meat, 96 90	Dry goods, 36 00		
Fish, 14 53	Papers, 12 00		

No. 9.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$738

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from four to seven years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, located in a good neighborhood, with clean and healthy surroundings. The apartments are furnished well, and there is a carpet on the parlor. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Hot biscuits, butter, meat or eggs, cake, tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pie or pudding, tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, gingerbread, sauce, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$733
Rent, \$144 03	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods,	\$24 00
Fuel, 39 00	Milk, 12 63	Papers,	8 00
Groceries, . . . 312 87	Boots and shoes, . . 23 37	Societies,	6 00
Meat, 82 36	Clothing, 52 00	Sundries,	21 80

No. 10.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$716
son, aged 15,		330
		<hr/> \$1,016

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from four to sixteen years of age; two go to school, including the eldest girl, who also helps the mother at home. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms pleasantly situated, with agreeable surroundings and a small flower-garden attached. The house is well furnished and parlor carpeted. Own a piano and sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread and butter, meat or fish, cake, tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread and butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cold corned meat, doughnuts, or gingerbread, cheese and tea. Baked beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,				\$981	
Rent,	\$200 00	Fish,	\$12 00	Dry goods,	\$30 50
Fuel,	59 75	Milk,	33 26	Papers,	8 00
Groceries,	356 00	Boots and shoes,	27 80	Religion,	12 09
Meat,	114 64	Clothing,	107 00	Sundries,	29 05

No. 11.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$620
son, aged 16,		300
		<hr/> \$920

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from seven to sixteen years of age; three go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, about three-quarters of a mile from the shop, in a good neighborhood and the surroundings clean, pleasant and healthy. The rooms are well furnished and carpeted. Have sewing and other labor saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce or canned-fruit, doughnuts and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$920	
Rent,	\$168 00	Fish,	\$10 66	Dry goods,	\$31 00
Fuel,	52 00	Milk,	33 70	Papers,	10 00
Groceries,	361 76	Boots and shoes,	39 85	Religion,	16 00
Meat,	108 33	Clothing,	71 50	Sundries,	17 14

No. 12.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$722

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and one child fourteen years of age, who goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, well located, with very pleasant and healthy surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing and other labor saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, with the remains left from dinner, or eggs, cake, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, pickles, vegetables, pie, tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cake, cheese, sauce.

COST OF LIVING,										\$697 47
Rent,	\$120 00	Fish,	\$8 00	Dry goods,	\$19 00					
Fuel,	46 00	Milk,	25 44	Papers,	9 00					
Groceries,	263 79	Boots and shoes,	26 00	Societies,	8 00					
Meat,	69 24	Clothing,	67 00	Sundries,	36 00					

No. 13. CARPENTER. American.
EARNINGS of father, \$680

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from three to seven years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms with pleasant and healthy surroundings. The house is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Own a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter and whatever is left from dinner, cake and coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pie, tea.

Supper. Bread and butter, sauce, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$680

Rent, . . . \$144 00	Fish, . . . \$7 00	Dry goods, . . \$17 00
Fuel, . . . 39 75	Milk, . . . 14 30	Papers, . . . 4 00
Groceries, . . 270 30	Boots and shoes, . 27 00	Religion, . . . 12 00
Meat, . . . 74 60	Clothing, . . . 56 50	Sundries, . . . 13 55

No. 14. CARPENTER. American.
EARNINGS of father, \$660
daughter, aged 16, 257
— \$917

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from nine to sixteen years of age. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, one mile from shop, in pleasant neighborhood with good surroundings. House well furnished and the rooms carpeted. Have a piano and sewing-machine. The family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, butter, eggs or ham, cake and tea.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pie and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, cake and tea. Baked beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING, \$842 04

Rent, . . . \$126 00	Milk, . . . \$21 69	Societies, . . . \$8 00
Fuel, . . . 50 00	Boots and shoes, . 32 00	Religion, . . . 20 00
Groceries, . . 319 67	Clothing, . . . 71 50	Sundries, . . . 22 60
Meat, . . . 121 30	Dry goods, . . . 27 00	
Fish, . . . 10 80	Papers, . . . 11 48	

No. 15. CARPENTER. American.
EARNINGS of father, \$725

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from two to seven years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms in a good neighborhood, with neat, clean and healthy surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Own a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cake, sauce, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$719 42

Rent, . . . \$120 00	Milk, . . . \$14 23	Societies, . . . \$8 00
Fuel, . . . 41 25	Boots and shoes, . 23 10	Religion, . . . 12 00
Groceries, . . 291 39	Clothing, . . . 56 00	Sundries, . . . 21 00
Meat, . . . 81 40	Dry goods, . . . 29 00	
Fish, . . . 8 00	Papers, . . . 14 00	

No. 16.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,	\$695
daughter, aged 17,	320
		<hr/> \$1,015

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from seven to seventeen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms in good locality, with clean surroundings and a small flower-garden. The house is well furnished and the parlor and bed-rooms are carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church. Have money in the savings bank.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, graham bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, tea and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, cheese, pudding or pie and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce, fresh or preserved fruit, sometimes fish, cake or pie, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$917	
Rent,	\$150 00	Fish,	\$15 00	Dry goods,	\$37 75
Fuel,	61 75	Milk,	13 40	Religion,	18 00
Groceries,	312 42	Boots and shoes,	37 95	Books and papers,	12 50
Meat,	92 85	Clothing,	84 00	Sundries,	76 38

No. 17.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,	\$720

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and fourteen years of age; both go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms located in good neighborhood, with very pleasant surroundings and a small garden. The house is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine and cottage-organ. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Brown bread, white bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce and tea.

COST OF LIVING,										\$720
Rent,	\$175	00	Fish,	\$11	80	Dry goods,	\$17	00		
Fuel,	47	00	Milk,	22	40	Papers,	8	00		
Groceries,	248	60	Boots and shoes,	27	75	Religion,	12	00		
Meat,	70	21	Clothing,	59	00	Sundries,	21	24		

No. 18.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,	\$676

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child four years of age. Have a tenement of four rooms well located and with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a piano and a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat, cake and tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce, cake and tea. Baked beans Saturday night.

COST OF LIVING,				\$654	
Rent,	\$120 00	Milk,	\$18 46	Societies,	\$8 00
Fuel,	39 00	Boots and shoes,	14 00	Religion,	10 00
Groceries,	233 89	Clothing,	44 00	Sundries,	37 45
Meat,	79 20	Dry goods,	16 00		
Fish,	6 00	Papers,	8 00		

No. 19.

CARPENTER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$715

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from four to nine years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms situated about three-quarters of a mile from shop, pleasantly located, with good surroundings. The apartments are furnished well and the rooms carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church. Buy all goods for cash, and keeps a record of all transactions.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or sauce, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$683

Rent, . . . \$132 00	Milk, . . . \$14 26	Societies, . . . \$9 00
Fuel, . . . 43 00	Boots and shoes, . 22 00	Religion, . . . 14 00
Groceries, . . 239 74	Clothing, . . . 53 00	Sundries, . . . 39 10
Meat, . . . 76 50	Dry goods, . . . 17 00	
Fish, . . . 11 40	Papers, . . . 12 00	

No. 20.

CARPENTER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$744

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child six years of age, who goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, with neat and healthy surroundings. House is well furnished; every room, except the kitchen, is carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, eggs or cheese, cake and coffee.

Dinner. Bread and butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie and tea.

Supper. Bread and butter, sauce or canned-fruit, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$720 31

Rent, . . . \$144 00	Fish, . . . \$8 00	Dry goods, . . . \$23 00
Fuel, . . . 40 00	Milk, . . . 16 30	Books and papers, . 12 00
Groceries, . . 269 06	Boots and shoes, . 18 00	Religion, . . . 16 00
Meat, . . . 90 45	Clothing, . . . 54 00	Sundries, . . . 32 50

No. 21.

CARPENTER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$686

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child four years of age. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, situated a mile from the shop, in a good neighborhood with pleasant and healthy surroundings and a small flower-garden attached. The house is well furnished and rooms carpeted. Have a sewing-machine and piano. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Meat or eggs, hot biscuit, butter, cake and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or sauce, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$679 53

Rent, . . . \$100 00	Fish, . . . \$8 00	Dry goods, . . . \$16 50
Fuel, . . . 39 00	Milk, . . . 15 60	Papers, . . . 6 00
Groceries, . . 319 64	Boots and shoes, . 19 00	Societies, . . . 8 00
Meat, . . . 82 29	Clothing, . . . 53 00	Sundries, . . . 12 50

No. 22.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,	.	\$798

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from eight to eleven years of age. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a respectable neighborhood with good surroundings. The apartments are remarkably neat and clean, well furnished, with parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, sometimes fresh meat, potatoes, cake and tea.
Dinner. Graham bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread, cheese, sauce, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$775	
Rent, . . .	\$144 00	Fish,	\$12 00	Dry goods, . . .	\$28 00
Fuel, . . .	38 50	Milk,	13 90	Papers,	9 00
Groceries, . .	241 89	Boots and shoes,	18 75	Religion, . . .	14 00
Meat, . . .	100 67	Clothing, . . .	92 00	Sundries, . . .	42 29

No. 23.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,	.	\$778 25

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of three and six years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms in a good locality with pleasant surroundings. The house is well furnished and the rooms are carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread and butter, fresh meat, or what was left from dinner, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Bread and butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles and pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce or cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$694 25	
Rent, . . .	\$144 00	Fish, . . .	\$8 00	Dry goods, . . .	\$22 75
Fuel, . . .	61 75	Milk, . . .	12 80	Religion, . . .	16 00
Groceries, . . .	186 89	Boots and shoes, . . .	19 50	Papers, . . .	5 00
Meat, . . .	70 40	Clothing, . . .	72 00	Sundries, . . .	75 16

No. 24.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,	.	\$746

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of three and eight years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms in a pleasant neighborhood with good surroundings. House is well furnished, with every room, except the kitchen, carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, warmed potatoes, gingerbread and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.
Supper. Bread and butter, fish or cheese and tea. Baked beans Saturday night and Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,				\$701 39	
Rent,	\$144 00	Milk,	\$15 40	Societies,	\$8 00
Fuel,	58 40	Boots and shoes,	23 60	Religion,	14 00
Groceries,	229 73	Clothing,	63 00	Sundries,	32 00
Meat,	78 50	Dry goods,	19 00		
Fish,	6 76	Papers,	9 00		

No. 25.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$740 75
CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child who goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, well located in a healthy neighborhood with good surroundings. The apartments are carpeted and comfortably furnished. Family dresses well and attends church. They find it impossible to save money and live in comfort.		
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>		Hot biscuits, graham bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, pie and tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>		Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, sometimes fish, pickles, pie or pudding, fruit in season, tea.
<i>Supper.</i>		Bread, butter, sauce or canned-fruit, cheese and tea. Have baked beans once per week.
COST OF LIVING,		\$740 75
Rent,	\$144 00	Milk, \$17 60
Fuel,	37 00	Boots and shoes, 29 90
Groceries,	277 00	Clothing, 82 00
Meat,	70 75	Dry goods, 17 00
Fish,	12 50	Societies, 6 00
		Religion, \$12 00
		Books and papers, 4 25
		Sundries, 35 75

No. 26.	CARPENTER.	American.	
EARNINGS of father,		\$672	
CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from three to seven years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms in good and pleasant surroundings. The apartments are well furnished, also carpeted. Have a sewing and other labor saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church.			
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i> Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and tea.			
	<i>Dinner.</i> Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie, tea.		
	<i>Supper.</i> Bread, butter, cheese, sauce, cake and tea.		
COST OF LIVING,		\$661	
Rent,	\$96 00	Milk, \$12 80	Societies, \$8 00
Fuel,	43 75	Boots and shoes, 17 50	Religion, 16 00
Groceries,	265 80	Clothing, 44 00	Sundries, 43 82
Meat,	83 33	Dry goods, 13 00	
Fish,	8 00	Papers, 9 00	

No. 27.	CARPENTER.		American.
EARNINGS of husband,	.	.	\$740
CONDITION.—Family numbers 2, man and wife. Board in a private family in a respectable neighborhood; have a private sitting-room, well furnished. Have a sewing-machine. The wife is a tailoress and earns enough during the year, to pay for clothes for herself and husband; she also makes the clothes. Have money in the savings bank. The board is good; meat three times a day.			
COST OF LIVING,	.	.	\$640
Board,	\$520 00	Religion,	\$16 00
Fuel,	10 00	Sundries, including two weeks' recre-	
Societies,	9 00	ation,	\$5 00

No. 28.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$704
son, aged 15,		250
		<hr/> \$954

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms about a mile from shop, surroundings neat and clean, in a healthy neighborhood. The apartments are well furnished and all the rooms carpeted, except the kitchen. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, pie and tea.
Dinner. Brown bread, white bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, fruit in season, pie, tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, cake, cheese, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$923
Rent, \$200 00	Fish, \$14 30	Dry goods, . . . \$29 42
Fuel, 43 50	Milk, 27 40	Papers, 8 00
Groceries, . . . 319 80	Boots and shoes, . 27 20	Religion, 14 00
Meat, 94 76	Clothing, 80 00	Sundries, 64 62

No. 29.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$725

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from three to seven years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms in a good locality and with agreeable surroundings. House is well furnished, with the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter and what was left from dinner, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread and butter, vegetables, pie and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, gingerbread, tea. Baked beans Saturday night and Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,		\$725
Rent, \$180 00	Fish, \$12 70	Dry goods, . . . \$15 80
Fuel, 37 60	Milk, 22 96	Papers, 4 00
Groceries, . . . 269 27	Boots and shoes, . 30 00	Religion, 10 00
Meat, 80 53	Clothing, 50 00	Sundries, 12 14

No. 30.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$783

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of seven and twelve years of age; both go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms pleasantly situated in good neighborhood and ample yard room and good sanitary arrangements. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or eggs, doughnuts or cake and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce or cheese, gingerbread and tea. Baked beans for breakfast on Sunday.

COST OF LIVING,		\$783
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods, . . . \$33 50
Fuel, 40 75	Milk, 18 40	Papers, 13 50
Groceries, . . . 249 15	Boots and shoes, . 26 00	Religion, 16 00
Meat, 94 30	Clothing, 87 00	Sundries, 72 40

No. 31.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$580
son, aged 15,		260
		<hr/> \$840

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from twelve to fifteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms very pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood. The apartments are well furnished and parlor carpeted. Have a piano. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie, tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$300 75
Rent, \$144 00	Milk, \$28 34	Societies, \$9 00
Fuel, 36 80	Boots and shoes, . . 30 45	Religion, 18 00
Groceries, . . . 298 76	Clothing, 63 00	Sundries, 16 30
Meat, 108 17	Dry goods, 19 60	
Fish, 6 33	Books and papers, . . 22 00	

No. 32.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$686
son, aged 15,		280
		<hr/> \$966

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from four to fifteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms very pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood with agreeable surroundings. The apartments are furnished well and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuits, butter, meat or eggs, cake, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cake and tea. Have baked beans Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,		\$985 50
Rent, \$200 00	Milk, \$36 40	Papers, \$6 00
Fuel, 60 00	Boots and shoes, . . 29 00	Societies, 10 00
Groceries, . . . 381 87	Clothing, 70 50	Sundries, 16 40
Meat, 118 17	Dry goods, 30 16	

No. 33.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$630

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child of four years of age. Have a tenement of 4 rooms with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$630
Rent, \$144 00	Fish, \$5 63	Dry goods, \$14 00
Fuel, 40 00	Milk, 14 40	Papers, 8 00
Groceries, . . . 243 87	Boots and shoes, . . 16 00	Religion, 12 00
Meat, 81 29	Clothing, 41 00	Sundries, 9 81

No. 34.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$780

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to eight years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, pleasantly situated in a good and healthy neighborhood. Sanitary arrangements are very good. There is a small flower-garden attached to the house. The rooms are well furnished and carpeted. Own a sewing-machine and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread and butter, eggs, cake and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, pie and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread and butter, cheese or sauce, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$780
Rent, \$132 00	Milk, \$15 40	Religion,		\$12 00
Fuel, 44 00	Boots and shoes, 25 00	Papers,		6 50
Groceries, 348 60	Clothing, 65 00	Sundries,		29 00
Meat, 87 50	Dry goods, 15 00			

No. 35.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$722

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and ten years of age; both go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms in good neighborhood with healthy and pleasant surroundings. House is well furnished, with rooms carpeted. Have a piano and sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread and butter, meat or eggs, cake and tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread and butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$717
Rent, \$132 00	Fish, \$9 00	Dry goods,		\$19 75
Fuel, 39 00	Milk, 13 64	Papers,		9 00
Groceries, 307 18	Boots and shoes, 24 00	Societies,		8 00
Meat, 82 60	Clothing, 55 00	Sundries,		17 83

No. 36.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$619
son, aged 14,		238
		————— \$857

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well located and with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, cake and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes cheese, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$857
Rent, \$156 00	Fish, \$9 37	Dry goods,		\$27 00
Fuel, 49 75	Milk, 15 64	Papers,		5 75
Groceries, 395 49	Boots and shoes, 31 75	Sundries,		19 13
Meat, 107 12	Clothing, 40 00			

No. 37.	CARPENTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$700
son, aged 16,		320
		———— \$1,020

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from six to seventeen years of age; three go to school, but on account of poor health of the mother, the elder girls remain at home to assist in the housework. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms in a good locality, with pleasant and healthy surroundings, also have plenty of yard-room. The apartments are neat, clean and well furnished; the rooms are all carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church. Have a little money saved, but cannot increase it on account of sickness.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Hot biscuits, brown bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, pie and tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, fruit, fresh or canned, tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, fish or cheese, cake, sauce and tea. Baked beans for breakfast on Sunday, but have no dinner.

COST OF LIVING,			\$1,020
Rent, \$168 00	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods, . . . \$24 00	
Fuel, 54 00	Milk, 30 90	Books and papers, . 9 00	
Groceries, . . 401 60	Boots and shoes, . 33 60	Sundries including	
Meat, 73 75	Clothing, . . . 150 00	doctor's bill, . . . 63 15	

No. 38.	CARPENTER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$828

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and three children from three to ten years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms with unclean and disagreeable surroundings. The house is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat, doughnuts and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread, pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$775
Rent, \$200 00	Fish, \$7 39	Dry goods, . . . \$18 80	
Fuel, 43 00	Milk, 16 10	Papers, 10 00	
Groceries, . . 297 30	Boots and shoes, . 20 00	Societies, 8 00	
Meat, 86 41	Clothing, . . . 49 00	Sundries, 19 00	

No. 39.	CARPENTER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$780

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of five and nine years of age. Have a tenement of 5 rooms very pleasantly situated in good neighborhood with healthy surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Hot biscuit, butter, meat, warmed potatoes, doughnuts and tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, bread, pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$780
Rent, \$168 00	Fish, \$6 00	Dry goods, . . . \$19 50	
Fuel, 40 00	Milk, 14 67	Papers, 6 00	
Groceries, . . 313 81	Boots and shoes, . 27 00	Religion, 14 00	
Meat, 102 40	Clothing, . . . 55 00	Sundries, 13 62	

No. 40.	CARPENTER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$724

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from five to thirteen years of age; all go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church. Buy all goods for cash.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$724
Rent, \$132 00	Fish, \$8 00	Dry goods,	\$22 00	
Fuel, 36 00	Milk, 14 50	Papers,	4 00	
Groceries, . . . 297 24	Boots and shoes, . . 19 00	Religion,	14 00	
Meat, 77 43	Clothing, 60 00	Sundries,	39 83	

No. 41.	CARPENTER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$768

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of one and four years of age. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms located about a mile from the shop, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood with good and healthy surroundings. The house is well furnished, with carpeted rooms, and kept very neat. Family dresses well. Has had no sickness in family for several years, and the general health is good. Can save a little money with economy, but would rather invest it in comforts for the family. The father has a life-policy for a thousand dollars.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread and butter, cold meat, cake and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread and butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, pickles, pudding or pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread and butter, cheese, pork, onions, sauce, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$730
Rent, \$144 00	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods,	\$23 00	
Fuel, 33 50	Milk, 14 90	Papers,	4 00	
Groceries, . . . 277 36	Boots and shoes, . . 20 00	Societies,	6 00	
Meat, 81 90	Clothing, 63 75	Sundries,	49 59	

No. 42.	CARPENTER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$516
daughter, aged 13,		397
		<hr/> \$913

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from seven to eighteen years of age; three go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, pleasantly situated and with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and carpeted, and the house is orderly and clean. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, ham and eggs or fresh meat, cake or pie, tea and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat of some kind, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese, sometimes sauce, fruit in season, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$867 18
Groceries, . . . \$359 75	Milk, \$27 60	Religion,	\$12 00	
Rent, 150 00	Boots and shoes, . . 37 50	Books and papers, . . 5 00		
Fuel, 47 90	Clothing, 81 00	Sundries,	32 75	
Meat, 89 68	Dry goods, 24 00			

No. 43.	CARPENTER.										English.
EARNINGS of father,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$663
CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from three to nine years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms in a good locality and pleasant surroundings. The apartments are furnished well, with the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.											
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, warmed potatoes and tea.										
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pie.										
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes fish and tea.										
COST OF LIVING,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$663
Rent,	\$120	00	Fish,	\$4	86	Dry goods, . . .	\$22	76			
Fuel,	40	50	Milk,	32	36	Papers,	9	00			
Groceries, . . .	269	63	Boots and shoes, .	13	50	Societies, . . .	10	00			
Meat,	80	40	Clothing,	41	00	Sundries,	13	94			

No. 44.	CARPENTER.										English.
EARNINGS of father, \$648											
CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child three years of age. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms with good and pleasant surroundings. The house is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and appears very respectable.											
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i> Bread and butter, meat or eggs, gingerbread or doughnuts, and coffee.											
<i>Dinner.</i> Bread and butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables and pudding.											
<i>Supper.</i> Bread and butter, cold meat or cheese, cake or pie, and tea.											
COST OF LIVING, \$637 48											
Rent,	\$120 00	Milk,	\$17 00	Papers,	\$8 00						
Fuel,	40 75	Boots and Shoes,	20 00	Societies,	8 00						
Groceries,	246 23	Clothing,	45 00	Sundries,	25 00						
Meat,	83 00	Dry goods,	24 50								

No. 45.	CARPENTER.				<i>F. Canadian.</i>			
EARNINGS of father, \$628								
CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of one year and a half and four years of age. Have a tenement of 4 rooms well situated and with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished. Family dresses well.								
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>		Bread, butter, cold meat and coffee.						
<i>Dinner.</i>		Meat, potatoes, vegetables, sometimes soup, bread, pie.						
<i>Supper.</i>		Bread, butter, cheese and tea.						
COST OF LIVING, \$607								
Rent,	\$96 00	Fish,	\$14 00	Dry goods,	\$15 00			
Fuel,	43 50	Milk,	10 75	Papers,	4 00			
Groceries,	280 00	Boots and shoes,	13 25	Sundries,	23 00			
Meat,	67 50	Clothing,	30 00					

No. 46.	CARPENTER.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$689
son, aged 17,		460
son, aged 15,		204
		— \$1,353

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from eight to seventeen years of age; three go to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms, in a good locality with pleasant surroundings. The apartments are well furnished, the parlor and 2 chambers carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church. Have money in savings,—bank adding to it every year.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, potatoes, pie, coffee.
Dinner. Rye bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, cake, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cold meat, cheese; sometimes fruit, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$1,129
Rent, \$225 00	Fish, \$18 42	Dry goods, . . . \$28 00
Fuel, 61 00	Milk, 28 76	Papers, 6 00
Groceries, . . . 422 80	Boots and shoes, . 43 80	Religion, 20 00
Meat, 113 70	Clothing, 91 70	Sundries, 69 82

No. 47.	CARPENTER.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$794

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to thirteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms in crowded neighborhood with unclean surroundings. House is well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread and butter, the remains of dinner, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$794
Rent, \$168 00	Fish, \$5 11	Dry goods, . . . \$23 60
Fuel, 39 75	Milk, 26 50	Papers, 6 00
Groceries, . . . 352 40	Boots and shoes, . 27 00	Sundries, 12 64
Meat, 80 20	Clothing, 52 80	

No. 48.	MASON.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$800

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and fourteen years of age; both go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, upstairs, and the surroundings clean and healthy. The house is well furnished and the rooms carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. The family dresses well, and are very intelligent.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, preserved fruit, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$835 54
Rent, \$192 00	Fish, \$8 60	Dry goods, . . . \$28 00
Fuel, 46 00	Milk, 40 20	Books and papers, . 16 50
Groceries, . . . 239 60	Boots and shoes, . 33 50	Societies, 8 00
Meat, 110 74	Clothing, 92 00	Sundries, 20 40

No. 49.	MASON.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$800

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child four years of age. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms in an agreeable locality with good surroundings. The apartments are furnished well and the rooms carpeted. Have a piano. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat or eggs, gingerbread, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, fruit or cheese, tea. Have no dinner on Sunday.

COST OF LIVING,				\$778 45	
Rent,	\$250 00	Milk,	\$20 30	Societies,	\$12 00
Fuel,	41 50	Boots and shoes,	24 00	Religion,	20 00
Groceries,	206 24	Clothing,	62 00	Sundries,	15 20
Meat,	83 75	Dry goods,	29 26		
Fish,	5 20	Papers,	9 00		

No. 50.	MASON.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$766
son, aged 17,		320
		————— \$1,086

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from eight to seventeen years of age; four go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms in a good neighborhood with neat and healthy surroundings. House is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a piano and sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, cake and tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread and butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread and butter, fish or cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$1,066	
Rent,	\$200 00	Fish,	\$14 60	Dry goods,	\$32 00
Fuel,	58 00	Milk,	35 92	Papers,	9 00
Groceries,	428 60	Boots and shoes,	40 00	Societies,	12 00
Meat,	119 39	Clothing,	93 00	Sundries,	23 49

No. 51.	MASON.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$809

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from four to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, pleasantly situated in good neighborhood and the surroundings clean and healthy. The house is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have an organ and a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat and what was left from dinner, gingerbread and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread, pudding or pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes fish, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$808	
Rent,	\$180 00	Fish,	\$8 20	Dry goods,	\$19 80
Fuel,	51 50	Milk,	14 20	Sundries,	13 23
Groceries,	336 94	Boots and shoes,	26 00		
Meat,	97 13	Clothing,	61 00		

No. 52.	PAINTER.		American.
EARNINGS of father,	.	.	\$818
CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from four to seven years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, about three-quarters of a mile from shop, very pleasantly situated, with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and rooms carpeted. Have a sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well.			
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, tea.		
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie, tea.		
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese or sauce, tea.		
COST OF LIVING,	.	.	\$770 09
Rent,	\$175 00	Fish,	\$6 00
Fuel,	53 50	Milk,	14 26
Groceries,	277 80	Boots and shoes,	21 50
Meat,	79 35	Clothing,	70 00
		Dry goods,	\$28 00
		Papers,	15 00
		Societies,	10 00
		Sundries,	19 68

No. 53.	PAINTER.		American.
EARNINGS of father,	.	.	\$660
wife,	.	.	90
			\$750
CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and one child seven years of age. Occupy a tenement of 3 rooms up stairs, in a crowded locality, with surroundings not very neat. House is well furnished, rooms carpeted. Own a sewing-machine on which the mother earned \$90 during the year, besides making her own and child's clothes. Family dresses well.			
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread and butter, cold meat, cake and coffee.		
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pie.		
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, gingerbread, tea.		
COST OF LIVING,	.	.	\$695 30
Rent,	\$163 00	Fish,	\$4 62
Fuel,	43 00	Milk,	18 40
Groceries,	220 16	Boots and shoes,	19 00
Meat,	75 42	Clothing,	39 50
		Dry goods,	\$38 80
		Books and papers,	28 00
		Societies,	9 00
		Sundries,	31 40

No. 54.	PLASTERER.		English.
EARNINGS of father,	.	.	\$760
CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of nine and thirteen years of age; both go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, with clean surroundings, but very little yard room. House is well furnished. Have a sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well.			
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, and what was left from dinner, gingerbread and coffee.		
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pickles, bread, pudding or pie.		
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese, cake and tea.		
COST OF LIVING,	.	.	\$721
Rent,	\$180 00	Milk,	\$17 60
Fuel,	39 60	Boots and shoes,	24 00
Groceries,	257 29	Clothing,	48 80
Meat,	81 30	Dry goods,	18 95
		Books and papers,	\$14 00
		Societies,	16 00
		Sundries,	23 46

No. 55.	PLASTERER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$728
son, aged 17,		260
		<hr/> \$988

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from four to seventeen years of age; three go to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, locality and surroundings quite fair. The apartments are well furnished and one room carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, potatoes, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, cabbage, pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$965

Rent, . . . \$200 00	Fish, . . . \$10 30	Dry goods, . . . \$24 00
Fuel, . . . 48 00	Milk, . . . 44 60	Papers, . . . 8 00
Groceries, . . 386 83	Boots and shoes, . 33 00	Societies, . . . 6 00
Meat, . . . 104 16	Clothing, . . . 80 00	Sundries, . . . 14 11

No. 56.	SHIP-CARPENTER.	<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$740

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of ten and sixteen years of age; both go to school, and are very bright and intelligent. They own a house of 7 rooms very nicely situated in a good and pleasant neighborhood. Every room is carpeted, except the kitchen. Have a piano, also a sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church. The clothing costs but little, as all, except the father's, is made at home.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, butter, ham or eggs, with cold meat left from dinner, cake and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, pickles, vegetables, cake, pudding and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, sauce, cake, pie and tea. Baked beans two meals per week, and fish one day for dinner. Cold dinner on Sunday.

COST OF LIVING, \$648 08

Groceries, . . . \$236 95	Milk, . . . \$23 75	Religion, . . . \$24 00
Fuel, . . . 52 00	Boots and shoes, . 25 00	Societies, . . . 9 00
Meat, . . . 77 84	Clothing, . . . 57 00	Books and papers, . 12 00
Fish, . . . 16 54	Dry goods, . . . 56 00	Sundries, . . . 58 00

No. 57.	STAIR-BUILDER.	<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$850

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to nine years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms upstairs, in a quiet neighborhood with good surroundings. The house is nicely furnished and the rooms carpeted. Family dresses well, and is taken care of respectably when at work and in good health. Has a few funds in savings bank, deposited ten years ago; but has not been able to add any since.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread and butter, cold meat, eggs or ham, cake or pie and tea.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, tea.

Supper. Bread and butter, cold meat or cheese, sauce, cake and tea. Baked beans Saturday night.

COST OF LIVING, \$850

Rent, . . . \$168 00	Fish, . . . \$9 75	Dry goods, . . . \$16 00
Fuel, . . . 44 50	Milk, . . . 32 25	Societies, . . . 5 00
Groceries, . . 342 95	Boots and shoes, . 21 00	Books and papers, . 12 00
Meat, . . . 81 60	Clothing, . . . 76 50	Sundries, . . . 40 45

Skilled. BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER. 39 Families.

No. 58.

BOOT-MAKER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$660

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to nine years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms in a healthy locality with good surroundings. House is well furnished, with the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well. Had sickness in family last year, which was the cause of their running in debt.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread and butter, meat or eggs, cake, coffee.

Dinner. Brown bread and butter, meat and potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie and tea.

Supper. Bread and butter, sauce, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$712 50

Rent,	\$120 00	Milk,	\$15 46	Sundries, including	
Fuel,	42 75	Boots and shoes, .	10 00	doctor's bill, .	\$55 50
Groceries, . .	319 29	Clothing, . . .	47 00		
Meat,	82 00	Dry goods, . . .	20 00		

No. 59.

BOOT-MAKER.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$621

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child of five years of age; attends school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated in good neighborhood with pleasant surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, cake and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or cold meat, gingerbread and tea. Baked beans Saturday night.

COST OF LIVING, \$621

Rent,	\$96 00	Meat,	\$81 25	Clothing,	\$53 00
Fuel,	43 75	Milk,	19 80	Dry goods,	16 00
Groceries, . .	233 50	Boots and shoes, .	8 00	Sundries,	14 70

No. 60.

BOOT-MAKER.

F. Canadian.

EARNINGS of father, \$619

daughter, aged 15, 185

— \$795

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of four rooms, pleasantly situated. The apartments are furnished moderately well and kept in good condition. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, the remains left after dinner, gingerbread and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, soup, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$760 68

Rent,	\$150 00	Milk,	\$27 60	Societies,	\$6 00
Fuel,	40 50	Boots and shoes, .	23 00	Religion,	12 00
Groceries, . .	302 78	Clothing,	49 70	Sundries,	21 00
Meat,	87 50	Dry goods, . . .	15 60		
Fish,	12 00	Papers,	8 00		

No. 61.	BOOT-MAKER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$632

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and ten years of age; both go to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in a pleasant neighborhood with good surroundings; ample yard-room with small garden. House is well furnished with parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread and butter, eggs or fish, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread and butter, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread and butter, cheese, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$632
Rent, . . . \$100 00	Fish, . . . \$14 00	Dry goods, . . \$17 50
Fuel, . . . 46 00	Milk, . . . 12 80	Papers, . . . 6 00
Groceries, . . 291 42	Boots and shoes, . 10 00	Societies, . . . 7 00
Meat, . . . 47 32	Clothing, . . . 51 50	Sundries, . . . 28 46

No. 62.	CURRIER.	<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$684

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of three and seven years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated and with good surroundings. House well furnished and the rooms carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes meat or eggs, gingerbread and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese or fish and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$673 59
Rent, . . . \$120 00	Fish, . . . \$7 62	Dry goods, . . \$17 38
Fuel, . . . 42 60	Milk, . . . 19 30	Papers, . . . 8 00
Groceries, . . 278 91	Boots and shoes, . 20 00	Societies, . . . 6 00
Meat, . . . 76 53	Clothing, . . . 44 85	Sundries, . . . 32 40

No. 63.	MOROCCO-DRESSER.	<i>English.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$600
son, aged 16,		396
son, aged 14,		198
		— \$1,194

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from five to sixteen years of age; three go to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms in a good and healthy locality; have plenty of yard-room with a small flower-garden attached. The apartments are well furnished and carpeted. Own an organ, also a sewing and other labor-saving machines. The sitting-room is tastefully adorned with house-plants. Family subscribes for two magazines and three papers, and on the whole are very intelligent for working people. Do not save much money, prefer to expend it for home comforts.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, broiled meat or eggs and ham, cake or pie, tea or coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, cake, pudding.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, Graham bread, butter, cheese, fresh or preserved fruit, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$1,098
Rent, . . . \$220 00	Milk, . . . \$28 50	Books and papers, . \$14 00
Fuel, . . . 54 00	Boots and shoes, . 42 60	Societies, . . . 8 00
Groceries, . . 395 90	Clothing, . . . 152 00	Sundries, . . . 51 40
Meat, . . . 102 60	Dry goods, . . . 29 00	

No. 64.	MOROCCO-DRESSER.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$520
son, aged 14,		180
		<hr/> \$700

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to fourteen years of age; one only goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a poor locality with unpleasant surroundings. The yard is covered with refuse from the house, rendering it very disagreeable. The rooms are moderately furnished and as neat as the surroundings permit, although there are no carpets. Family dresses poorly and saves money.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread and butter and the remains of dinner, occasionally pie, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or salt fish, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,										\$644 37			
Rent,	.	.	.	\$144 00	Fish,	.	.	.	\$10 00	Dry goods,	.	.	\$12 00
Fuel,	.	.	.	38 00	Milk,	.	.	.	14 70	Sundries,	.	.	22 00
Groceries,	.	.	.	296 99	Boots and shoes,	.	.	.	19 70				
Meat,	.	.	.	62 78	Clothing,	.	.	.	24 20				

No. 65.	SHOE-CHANNELLER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$714

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of one and six years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, pleasantly surrounded, in suburbs, with garden attached. House is well furnished, and every room, except the kitchen, carpeted; all the rooms kept neat and clean. Have a piano and sewing-machine. Family dresses well, and are in good circumstances for working people. The father worked about eight months and a half last year. Has a little money saved, and adds a little every year.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, graham bread, butter, meat, warmed potatoes, pie and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding, cake and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, cheese, pie and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$681	
Rent,	\$290 00	Fish,	\$17 22	Dry goods,	\$14 60
Fuel,	39 60	Milk,	14 40	Societies	7 00
Groceries,	216 24	Boots and shoes,	16 00	Books and papers,	6 60
Meat,	61 90	Clothing,	66 90	Sundries,	20 04

No. 66.	SHOE-CUTTER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$412
at other work,		220
		<hr/> \$632

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child of two years of age. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, pleasantly situated. The apartments are furnished well and carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church. On account of dullness of trade, worked only seven months last year, and, in order to procure a livelihood, had to work at other trades. Have some money in savings bank, but no prospect of increasing it.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, pie, cake, tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, cake, sauce, sometimes fruit or honey. Preserve fruit in the season and use it every day during winter. Baked beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,				\$632	
Rent,	\$100 00	Boots and shoes,	\$21 90	Religion,	\$16 00
Fuel,	41 75	Clothing,	76 50	Societies,	8 00
Groceries,	196 00	Dry goods,	16 25	Sundries,	29 75
Meat and fish,	69 75	Carpet,	28 50		
Milk,	14 60	Books and papers,	13 00		

No. 67.	SHOE-CUTTER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,	\$482
daughter, aged 16,	308
son, aged 14,	205
		<hr/> \$995

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from four to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, with a small flower-garden attached, well situated in the suburbs. The house is well furnished, with parlor carpeted, kept neatly and in good order. Have a sewing and a wringing machine. Family dresses well and attends church. Own a little property, but it is not all paid for yet; could soon do so if trade was better.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread and butter, cold meat or fish, potatoes, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread, butter, vegetables, pie or pudding.
Supper. Bread and butter, sometimes eggs, cheese or sauce, pie and tea. Have fish for dinner once a week.

COST OF LIVING,										\$898
Rent,	\$200	00	Fish,	\$16	00	Dry goods,	\$28	00		
Fuel,	51	00	Milk,	17	23	Papers,	7	00		
Groceries,	362	00	Boots and shoes,	23	12	Sundries,	42	00		
Meat,	81	90	Clothing,	69	75					

No. 68.	SHOE-LASTER.	<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,	\$495

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of one and five years of age. Have a tenement of 5 rooms situated in a poor neighborhood; the surroundings unpleasant and disagreeable. The house well furnished and clean. Family very economical, but dresses respectably. The earnings are \$150 less than they were two years ago and the cost of living the same; ran in debt last year \$25.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what is left from dinner, sometimes eggs or meat, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, bread and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or sauce, cake and tea. Baked beans Saturday night and Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,				\$520	
Rent,	\$144 00	Fish,	\$8 00	Dry goods,	\$16 00
Fuel,	31 60	Milk,	13 90	Sundries,	13 00
Groceries,	198 00	Boots and shoes,	12 75		
Meat,	54 75	Clothing,	28 00		

No. 69.	SHOE-LASTER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,	\$508
daughter, aged 14,	196
		<hr/> \$704

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in an unpleasant and unhealthy locality. The apartments are furnished moderately well. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat or fish, potatoes.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,										\$749 40
Rent,	\$150 00	Fish,	\$12 59	Dry goods,	\$19 60					
Fuel,	42 75	Milk,	23 74	Sundries,	12 30					
Groceries,	337 85	Boots and shoes,	13 00							
Meat,	86 32	Clothing,	51 25							

No. 70.	SHOE-LASTER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,	\$396
daughter, aged 16,	262
son, aged 14,	200
		<hr/> \$858

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from five to sixteen years of age; two only go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, well situated, but in a narrow street, with little yard-room. House is neat and well furnished. Family dresses well and is respectable. The son who works attends school three months in the year. Find it almost impossible to save money.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, the remains of the dinner, with a little fresh fish or meat and sometimes eggs and cake, tea.

Dinner. Meat and potatoes, vegetables, bread and butter, pudding or pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or sauce, cake or gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$848
Rent, \$100 00	Fish, \$17 00	Dry goods, \$26 50
Fuel, 52 50	Milk, 28 00	Books and papers, . . 6 00
Meat, 92 60	Boots and shoes, . . 33 60	Sundries, 38 21
Groceries, . . . 368 84	Clothing, 84 75	

No. 71.	SHOE-TRIMMER.	<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,	\$676

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child four years of age. Have a pleasant and convenient cottage of 5 rooms, with good surroundings and a pleasant neighborhood; also a flower-garden. The rooms are well furnished and carpeted. Have a sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church. Can not save money; worked only eight months last year, and have to be very economical to make a living.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, brown bread, butter, eggs or meat, cake and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, sauce or cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$676
Rent, \$200 00	Milk, \$13 75	Societies, \$6 00
Fuel, 42 80	Boots and shoes, . . 19 62	Books and papers, . . 4 00
Groceries, . . . 199 30	Clothing, 54 75	Sundries, 23 83
Meat, 63 95	Dry goods, 24 00	
Fish, 12 00	Religion, 12 00	

No. 72.	SHOE-TRIMMER.	<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,	\$574
daughter, aged 17,	295
		<hr/> \$869

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from seven to seventeen years of age. Live in a cottage of 6 rooms, pleasantly situated in a good and healthy neighborhood. The apartments are well furnished and carpeted. Own a sewing and other labor-saving machines; also a piano. The house is kept remarkably neat and clean, both inside and out. Have money in savings bank; endeavor to save a little every year as a provision against sickness and old age.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, butter, meat, fish or eggs, cake or pie, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, fruit in season, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes cold ham, cheese or sauce, pie or cake, tea. Baked beans Sunday morning; have no dinner.

COST OF LIVING,		\$804 45
Rent, \$120 00	Milk, \$27 60	Religion, \$12 00
Fuel, 47 75	Boots and shoes, . . 21 00	Societies, 6 00
Groceries, . . . 328 60	Clothing, 96 50	Sundries, 24 00
Meat, 76 30	Dry goods, 23 00	
Fish, 14 20	Books and papers, . . 7 50	

No. 73.	SHOE-TRIMMER.	<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$518
at other work,		130
		<hr/> \$648

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of five and seven years of age; both go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, with good surroundings. House is well furnished. Family dresses well. The extra money earned for other work was when the shoe business was dull.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit and butter, meat or eggs, cake, coffee.
Dinner. Brown bread and butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie, and tea.
Supper. Bread and butter, sauce, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$648
Rent, \$100 00	Fish, \$7 00	Dry goods, . . . \$23 00
Fuel, 45 00	Milk, 13 21	Papers, 6 00
Groceries, . . 309 71	Boots and shoes, . 9 00	Societies, . . . 8 00
Meat, 09 30	Clothing, 41 50	Sundries, . . . 16 23

No. 74.	SHOEMAKER.	<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$481
son, aged 14,		237
		<hr/> \$718

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of eight and fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms in a good neighborhood, with clean and pleasant surroundings. The house is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, cake and tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$718
Rent, \$144 00	Milk, \$17 40	Societies, . . . \$6 00
Fuel, 43 80	Boots and shoes, . 10 50	Religion, . . . 12 00
Groceries, . . 311 12	Clothing, . . . 48 00	Sundries, . . . 14 26
Meat, 78 92	Dry goods, . . . 20 00	
Fish, 6 00	Papers, 8 00	

No. 75.	SHOEMAKER,	<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$519
son, aged 14,		248
		<hr/> \$767

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms in a clean and healthy locality. The apartments are furnished well, and the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, remains left from dinner, tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables and pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or sauce, tea. Baked beans for Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,		\$767
Rent, \$162 00	Fish, \$6 54	Dry goods, . . . \$25 00
Fuel, 49 50	Milk, 13 78	Papers, 6 00
Groceries, . . 326 21	Boots and shoes, . 12 00	Religion, . . . 12 06
Meat, 94 37	Clothing, 43 20	Sundries, . . . 16 40

No. 76.	SHOEMAKER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$600
at other work,		125
		<hr/> \$725

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of four and seven years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms in a good locality with pleasant surroundings. The house is well furnished and the rooms carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, butter, meat, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread, butter, pickles, pie, tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$719
Rent, \$150 00	Fish, \$7 36	Dry goods, . . . \$20 00
Fuel, 47 85	Milk, 15 08	Papers, 8 00
Groceries, . . . 256 69	Boots and shoes, . . 8 00	Sundries, 23 60
Meat, 101 42	Clothing, 51 00	

No. 77.	SHOEMAKER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$480
son, aged 16,		230
son, aged 14,		180
		<hr/> \$890

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children; one goes to school all the time, and the others when business is dull; father intends to let them have three months schooling every year. Have a nice tenement of 6 rooms, about ten minutes' walk from shop, in a good neighborhood and healthy locality. The house is well furnished and parlor carpeted. Have a sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well. The father worked eight months last year and earned from \$12 to \$17 per week. He hoped that the bureau would correct a false statement, that had been published in several papers, that shoemakers averaged \$18 per week, as such a correction was needed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot bisenit, bread, butter, fried ham or eggs or cheese, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, beef, mutton or fresh pork, potatoes, vegetables, pudding or pie, and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, cake, meat, if any left from dinner, and tea.
Baked beans on Sunday, and fish one day in the week.

COST OF LIVING,		\$822 15
Rent, \$200 00	Meat and fish, . . . \$70 75	Dry goods, . . . \$18 00
Fuel, 43 50	Milk, 15 00	Boots and shoes, . . 17 00
Groceries, . . . 364 90	Clothing, 63 00	Sundries, 20 00

No. 78.	SHOEMAKER.	American.
EARNINGS of husband,		\$570
wife,		380
		<hr/> \$950

CONDITION.—Family numbers 2. Board in a private family and live very comfortably. Owing to the dullness of trade, only worked about eight months and a half of last year, but managed to save about \$300; could have increased the sum, had business been better.

COST OF LIVING,		\$645 50
Board for husband and wife, . . \$463 00	Religion,	\$15 00
Clothing and dry goods, 102 50	Societies,	10 00
Boots and shoes, 10 00	Sundries,	40 00

No. 79.	SHOEMAKER.						American.
EARNINGS of father,	\$496
daughter, aged 15,	200
son, aged 17,	306
							<hr/> \$1,002

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one to seventeen years of age; two go to school besides the eldest girl, who works also four months in the year. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, pleasantly situated, with parlor and bed-rooms carpeted. Have a piano and sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church; are in very good circumstances for working people.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuits, butter, eggs or meat, sometimes griddle-cakes, cake or pie, bread, tea or coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pudding or pie, cake, pickles and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, cold meat or cheese, sometimes sauce, cake or pie, tea.
 Have baked beans two meals a week and fish for dinner once a week

COST OF LIVING,							\$979 47
Rent,	\$225 00	Milk,	\$23 00	Religion,			\$20 00
Fuel,	56 00	Clothing,	96 00	Societies,			16 00
Groceries,	390 84	Dry goods,	26 00	Sundries, taxes,			
Meat and fish,	72 63	Boots and shoes,	22 00	school-books, etc.,			27 00

NOTE.—Father's wages range from \$12 to \$16 per week when working; only worked eight months last year. Business has been dull for a year or two. Can not keep family out of earnings. The father had seen it stated that shoemakers earned \$18 per week on an average; thought this was not true as far as Haverhill was concerned. Did not earn \$10 a week last year, and worked all the time he could, which was about eight months.

No. 80.	SHOEMAKER.						American.
EARNINGS of father,	\$552

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to sixteen years of age; the two elder go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms situated in a pleasant neighborhood. The rooms are well furnished and carpeted, and the house kept clean and orderly. Family dresses respectably and well, and attends church. On account of the shoe business being very dull for the past two years, the family has had a hard struggle to pay bills, and during the last year has run behind some \$70, as there was work only eight months and a half. Had a little money in the savings bank, but was obliged to use it. The oldest child will begin work at the close of the present school term. This family is very economical. Had no sickness; bought a few clothes.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, hash or potatoes warmed from the day before, doughnuts or cake, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, pie or pudding, and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce or cheese, cake and tea. Buckwheat or griddle-cakes occasionally for breakfast. Baked beans on Saturday night and Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,							\$622
Rent,	\$200 00	Milk,					\$18 00
Fuel,	36 50	Boots and shoes,					16 00
Groceries,	260 00	Clothing and dry goods,					23 50
Meat,	52 00	Sundries, taxes, etc.,					11 00

No. 81.	SHOEMAKER.						American.
EARNINGS of father,	\$600
son, aged 14,	190
							———— \$790

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms, pleasantly situated, with good surroundings. The apartments are furnished well and parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pudding or pie, tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$785 74
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$11 60	Dry goods,	\$33 50	
Fuel, 53 00	Milk, 23 17	Papers,	8 00	
Groceries, . . . 340 47	Boots and shoes, . . 6 00	Religion,	10 00	
Meat, 80 00	Clothing, 79 00	Sundries,	21 00	

No. 82.	SHOEMAKER.						American.
EARNINGS of father,	\$560
son, aged 14,	200
							———— \$760

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of eight and fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good locality, with pleasant surroundings. House is well furnished, with parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread and butter, eggs or meat, coffee.
Dinner. Bread and butter, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pie.
Supper. Bread and butter, doughnuts and tea. Baked beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,				\$760	
Rent,	\$132 00	Milk,	\$18 50	Papers,	\$8 00
Fuel,	51 00	Boots and shoes,	12 00	Societies,	8 00
Groceries,	331 67	Clothing,	53 00	Religion,	14 00
Meat,	92 06	Dry goods,	18 00	Sundries,	21 77

No. 83.	SHOEMAKER.						American.
EARNINGS of father,	\$536
other work,	75
							———— \$611

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of four and ten years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, besides a sink-room; the surroundings very unpleasant, especially in the rear, on account of considerable refuse, which is very disagreeable, if not unhealthy. One room is carpeted. Family dresses well and looks healthy. Besides the amount earned in the shop, the father earned \$75 laboring for others; has a little money in the savings bank, but cannot save any at present, as business is dull and trade uncertain. On account of sickness of the mother, last year, more than \$40 were spent for nurse and medicine, which is not included in the cost of living.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat and warmed potatoes, pie and tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or sauce, cake and tea. Baked beans on Saturday night and Sunday morning; no regular dinner, but lunch, on Sunday.

COST OF LIVING,										\$614 31						
Rent,	.	.	.	\$72	00	Milk,	.	.	.	\$26	40	Books and papers,	.	\$6	00	
Fuel,	.	.	.	47	00	Boots and shoes,	.	.	.	29	50	Sundries,	.	.	16	00
Groceries,	.	.	.	249	75	Clothing,	.	.	.	76	80					
Meat,	.	.	.	69	86	Dry goods,	.	.	.	21	00					

No. 84.	SHOEMAKER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$531
wife,		100
		— \$631

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child five years of age, who goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good locality, with healthy surroundings. House is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine, on which the wife earned \$100 last year, besides doing her housework. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, cake, tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie, tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, gingerbread, tea. Baked beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,			\$610
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$6 00	Dry goods,	39 00
Fuel, 39 75	Milk, 12 20	Papers,	14 00
Groceries, . . . 225 37	Boots and shoes, . 9 00	Societies,	9 00
Meat, 69 41	Clothing, 21 00	Sundries,	45 27

No. 85.	SHOEMAKER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$561

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child four years of age. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a convenient locality, with good surroundings. The house is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and appears very comfortable. Can just make a living. If the father had steady work, as others have in different branches of business, he could save money, but he only works about nine months in the year, sometimes not that.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat and warmed potatoes, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pickles, bread, butter, pudding or pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or sauce, gingerbread and tea. Baked beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,			\$561
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods,	\$15 00
Fuel, 43 00	Milk, 13 60	Papers,	6 00
Groceries, . . . 183 04	Boots and shoes, . 14 50	Societies,	5 00
Meat, 74 21	Clothing, 52 00	Sundries,	46 65

No. 86.	SHOEMAKER.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$546
son, aged 14,		192
		— \$738

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from ten to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good locality, with pleasant surroundings. The apartments are well furnished, carpeted and kept very clean. Family dresses well. With the assistance of the son, can make enough to support family. Work about nine months in the year. Impossible to save money.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce or fruit, cheese, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$738
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$10 40	Dry goods,	\$27 50
Fuel, 49 50	Milk, 17 60	Books and papers, .	12 00
Groceries, . . . 216 33	Boots and shoes, . 12 00	Societies,	8 00
Meat, 99 62	Clothing, 91 00	Sundries,	74 05

No. 87.	SHOEMAKER.	<i>American.</i>
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EARNINGS of father, \$620

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and eleven years of age; both go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in good neighborhood, with pleasant surroundings; small garden attached. The house is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what was left from dinner, and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, pie and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes fish, and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$620

Rent, \$100 00	Milk, \$15 21	Societies, \$6 00
Fuel, 42 75	Boots and shoes, . . 8 00	Religion, 12 00
Groceries, . . . 264 39	Clothing, 43 45	Sundries, 10 30
Meat, 83 48	Dry goods, 22 00	
Fish, 4 92	Papers, 7 50	

No. 88.	SHOEMAKER.	<i>English.</i>
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EARNINGS of father, \$561

daughter, aged 16, 286

son, aged 14, 219

— \$1,066

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from five to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good neighborhood, with healthy surroundings. House is well furnished and parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, gingerbread, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, cake, tea. Baked beans Saturday night.

COST OF LIVING, \$1,060 45

Rent, \$200 00	Milk, \$40 10	Books and papers, . . \$23 00
Fuel, 56 00	Boots and shoes, . . 14 00	Societies, 10 00
Groceries, . . . 433 21	Clothing, 87 50	Sundries, 36 20
Meat, 118 64	Dry goods, 41 80	

No. 89.	SHOEMAKER.	<i>English.</i>
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EARNINGS of father, \$496

son, aged 14, 221

— \$717

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, situated in a clean and healthy locality, with ample yard-room. The apartments are well furnished and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, pie and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pudding.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$717

Rent, \$132 00	Milk, \$15 63	Papers, \$6 00
Fuel, 47 00	Boots and shoes, . . 12 00	Societies, 10 00
Groceries, . . . 309 99	Clothing, 46 00	Sundries, 21 38
Meat, 96 00	Dry goods, 21 00	

No. 90.	SHOEMAKER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$428
at other work,		120
of daughter, aged 15,		188
		<hr/> \$736

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, very pleasantly situated and with good surroundings. The house is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat, warmed potatoes, gingerbread and tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Brown bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie, and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese or fish, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$716	
Rent,	\$132 00	Fish,	\$10 00	Dry goods,	\$24 00
Fuel,	51 00	Milk,	12 42	Religion,	12 00
Groceries,	296 54	Boots and shoes,	11 00	Papers,	6 00
Meat,	81 79	Clothing,	53 00	Sundries,	26 25

No. 91.	SHOEMAKER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$542
daughter, aged 16,		283
son, aged 14,		179
		<hr/> \$1,004

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from five to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated and with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat or eggs, gingerbread and tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pudding or pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, fish or cheese, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$974 28	
Rent,	\$132 00	Milk,	\$36 90	Societies,	\$8 00
Fuel,	53 00	Boots and shoes,	14 00	Religion,	16 00
Groceries,	429 37	Clothing,	80 60	Sundries,	19 36
Meat,	122 80	Dry goods,	31 50		
Fish,	9 00	Books and papers,	21 75		

No. 92.	SHOEMAKER.	French.
EARNINGS of father,		\$396

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to nine years of age; two go to school. Live in a crowded tenement of 3 rooms, situated in a very unhealthy locality, in the midst of filth and pollution. On outside of building is a sink-conductor, badly out of repair, and the sink-water, almost black, runs down the clapboards, causing an offensive stench which can be smelled at a great distance. The inside of house is on a par with the surroundings; it is poorly furnished, and seems the abode of poverty. Children pale-looking, sickly, and wretchedly kept. Father earns from \$12 to \$15 per week when he has work; but, on account of sickness and dullness of trade, finds it impossible to keep out of debt and live; sees no hope for betterment of condition until children are old enough to work. Family dresses miserably.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes salt fish or pork, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, meat three days per week, salt fish or pork the remainder, potatoes, sometimes pie, water.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, sometimes brown bread or oatmeal bread, butter, tea, occasionally gingerbread. Cannot afford luxuries.

COST OF LIVING,				\$483 40	
Rent,	\$96 00	Fish,	\$18 00	Sickness,	\$19 00
Fuel,	30 50	Milk,	12 00	Sundries,	11 50
Groceries,	244 90	Clothing, shoes and			
Meat,	23 00	dry goods,	28 50		

No. 93.	SHOEMAKER.	French.
EARNINGS of father,		\$540
daughter, aged 13½,		116
son, aged 15,		303
son, aged 12,		212
		<hr/> \$1,176

CONDITION.—Family numbers 8, parents and 6 children from three to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a good tenement of 6 rooms, with neat and healthy surroundings. The bed-rooms and parlor are carpeted. Own a piano, sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church. The father worked 8 months and earned from \$12 to \$18 per week. The family has done well since the children commenced to work; before then they incurred many debts, and it was two years before they were able to liquidate them. Had to live in a poor neighborhood then, with few comforts, and the consequences were that sickness prevailed in the family. The present home has better sanitary arrangement, food and clothing. The children who work attend school three months in the year. Has money in savings bank, but declines to tell how much.

<i>Food.—Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, eggs, ham or fish and potatoes, pie and cake, coffee.									
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, sometimes fish, pickles, pudding and tea.									
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat, salad, cheese, sauce, cake, tea. Sometimes soup for dinner, occasionally baked beans, or anything for a change.									
COST OF LIVING, \$1,053 80										
Rent,	\$213 00	Fish,	\$32 90	Dry goods,	\$41 00					
Fuel,	54 50	Clothing,	76 00	Religion,	25 00					
Groceries,	423 80	Boots and shoes, . .	26 00	Sundries,	39 00					
Meat,	84 00	Milk,	28 60							

No. 94.	SHOEMAKER.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$493
son, aged 16,		300
		<hr/> \$793

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a pleasant and healthy locality. The apartments are well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, remains left from dinner, coffee.									
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, meat, potatoes, sometimes cabbage.									
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes gingerbread, and tea.									
COST OF LIVING, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$793
Rent,	\$144	00	Fish,	\$8	12	Dry goods,	\$22	80		
Fuel,	41	75	Milk,	14	23	Papers,	8	00		
Groceries,	360	21	Boots and shoes,	9	00	Sundries,	40	59		
Meat,	83	30	Clothing,	56	00					

No. 95.	SHOEMAKER.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$493
son, aged 14,		269
		<hr/> \$762

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from seven to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated, with pleasant and healthy surroundings. House is well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat, potatoes and tea.									
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, meat, potatoes, cabbage, and sometimes pie.									
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese or fish, and tea.									
COST OF LIVING, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$731 88
Rent, \$100 00	Fish,	\$12 39	Dry goods,	\$18 00						
Fuel, 50 00	Milk,	12 80	Papers,	8 70						
Groceries, . . . 335 56	Boots and shoes, . .	11 50	Sundries,	33 50						
Meat, 99 18	Clothing,	50 25								

No. 96.	TANNER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$487
son, aged 13,		109
		<hr/> \$656

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a clean and healthy locality. The apartments are moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, remains left from dinner, and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat or fish, potatoes.
Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$650
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$11 22	Dry goods,	\$14 00
Fuel, 39 00	Milk, 12 48	Papers,	8 00
Groceries, . . . 299 13	Boots and shoes, . . 15 00	Societies,	6 00
Meat, 83 29	Clothing, 49 50	Sundries,	13 33

Skilled.	METAL-WORKERS.	61 Families.
No. 97.	BLACKSMITH.	<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$797 50

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to ten years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, and with clean and healthy surroundings, situated about a mile from the shop. The rooms are well furnished, and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and is in good health, or the expenses would have to be curtailed; cannot save money and live as they should; takes all the earnings to keep the family.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, eggs or meat, potatoes, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, cheese, pudding or pie and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, cold meat, sauce, pie or cake, tea. Beans once per week.

COST OF LIVING,			\$797 50
Rent, \$180 00	Milk, \$14 75	Books and papers, . .	\$6 00
Fuel, 44 50	Boots and shoes, . . 21 75	Sundries,	41 00
Groceries, . . . 312 90	Clothing, 52 00		
Meat, 91 60	Dry goods, 33 00		

No. 98.	BLACKSMITH.	<i>English.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$760

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of two and four years of age. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms in a good locality, with agreeable surroundings. House is well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, eggs or the remains of dinner warmed, gingerbread, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, pudding or pie, coffee.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or fish, cake or tea

COST OF LIVING,			\$760
Rent, \$132 00	Fish, \$8 00	Dry goods,	\$15 00
Fuel, 39 80	Milk, 14 90	Papers,	9 00
Groceries, . . . 273 94	Boots and shoes, . . 19 45	Societies,	12 00
Meat, 87 43	Clothing, 90 00	Sundries,	58 43

No. 99.	BOILER-MAKER.			American.
EARNINGS of father,	.	.	.	\$789
CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child four years of age. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated, with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and carpeted. Own a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and are very intelligent and respectable.				
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i> Hot biscuits, brown bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and tea.				
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, and tea.			
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce, cheese, cake, pie, tea.			
COST OF LIVING,	.	.	.	\$708
Rent,	.	.	\$168 00	Milk, . . . \$17 80 Books and papers, . \$12 00
Fuel,	.	.	36 75	Boots and shoes, . 20 00 Societies, . . . 9 00
Groceries,	.	.	236 40	Clothing, . . . 81 60 Sundries, . . . 38 10
Meat,	.	.	69 35	Dry goods, . . . 19 00

No. 100.	CUTLER.		English.
EARNINGS of father,			\$680
CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of two and four years of age. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, with pleasant surroundings. House is well furnished. Family dresses well.			
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, cake and coffee.		
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pudding or pie.		
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, tea.		
COST OF LIVING,			\$599
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$8 00	Dry goods, \$29 70	
Fuel, 39 40	Milk, 18 92	Papers, 6 00	
Groceries, . . . 199 23	Boots and shoes, . . . 23 00	Sundries, 49 65	
Meat, 81 60	Clothing, 71 50		

No. 101.	CUTLER.			English.
EARNINGS of father,				\$660
CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of three and eight years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated, with good and pleasant surroundings. The house is well furnished. Family dresses well.				
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat or eggs, gingerbread, tea.			
<i>Dinner.</i>	Brown bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pudding or pie, tea.			
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce, cake, tea.			
COST OF LIVING,				\$614
Rent, \$84 00	Fish,	\$6 00	Dry goods,	\$15 00
Fuel, 47 50	Milk,	23 86	Papers,	9 00
Groceries, . . . 219 89	Boots and shoes, . . .	19 50	Sundries,	31 95
Meat, 86 30	Clothing,	71 00		

No. 102.

CUTLER.

German.

EARNINGS of father, \$640

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to six years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms; locality and surroundings very good. The apartments are moderately well furnished. Family dresses well and is free from sickness.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat and coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.*Supper.* Bread, butter, fish or cheese, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$620

Rent, \$78 00	Fish, \$12 40	Dry goods, . . . \$18 00
Fuel, 34 50	Milk, 14 16	Papers, 9 00
Groceries, . . 251 09	Boots and shoes, . 20 00	Societies, . . . 7 00
Meat, 97 33	Clothing, 53 40	Sundries, 25 12

No. 103.

CUTLER.

German.

EARNINGS of father, \$624

son, aged 15, 290

\$914

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to fifteen years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, with pleasant and agreeable surroundings. House well furnished and rooms tastefully arranged; parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, sometimes potatoes, cake and coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cold meat or cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$873

Rent, \$108 00	Milk, \$31 00	Societies, \$9 00
Fuel, 56 70	Boots and shoes, . 40 50	Religion, 16 00
Groceries, . . 322 40	Clothing, 87 00	Sundries, 25 00
Meat, 122 00	Dry goods, 36 50	
Fish, 6 00	Books and papers, . 12 00	

No. 104.

ENGINE-BUILDER.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$851 50

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, up stairs, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, with good and neat surroundings, situated one mile from work. The house is well furnished, with rooms carpeted and kept in perfect order. Have a good library, piano, sewing and wringing machines. Family dresses well and appears very respectable. Had no sickness for five years and can save money. The father likes his business and endeavors to make his family comfortable.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, the remains of dinner warmed, sometimes fresh meat or eggs, cake or pie, tea.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, fruit in season.*Supper.* Bread and butter, sometimes cold meat, cheese or fish, sauce and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$775

Rent, \$168 00	Fish, \$6 25	Dry goods, . . . \$20 00
Fuel, 36 50	Milk, 13 24	Books and papers, . 12 00
Groceries, . . 261 95	Boots and shoes, . 34 37	Societies, 6 00
Meat, 83 45	Clothing, 77 95	Sundries, 44 29

No. 105.	IRON-MOULDER.			<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,				\$747
CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from two to six years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, about three-quarters of a mile from shop, in a clean and healthy locality, with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and rooms carpeted. Family dresses well, but cannot save money.				
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, fresh meat, warmed potatoes or eggs, cake, coffee.			
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, tea.			
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat, cheese, pie and tea.			
COST OF LIVING,				\$747
Rent, \$168 00	Fish,	\$9 00	Dry goods,	\$22 00
Fuel, 41 00	Milk,	14 20	Papers,	5 00
Groceries, . . . 250 70	Boots and shoes,	25 00	Societies,	7 00
Meat, 82 40	Clothing,	60 00	Sundries,	62 70

No. 106.	IRON-MOULDER.		American.
EARNINGS of father,			\$695
son, aged 15,			254
			<hr/> \$949
CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms up stairs, in a poor locality, with unpleasant surroundings and little yard-room; there is no space in front of the house, as the door opens on the street. The parlor is carpeted and the house kept remarkably neat, considering the locality. Own a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and is healthy; have had no sickness for several years. Cannot save money, as it takes all to keep family comfortable. Subscribe for one daily and one weekly paper, also “Scientific American” and “Atlantic Monthly.”			
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i> Hot biscuit, brown bread, butter, graham bread, meat or eggs, cake, tea.			
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, (brown or white), butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie, cake, tea.		
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat, sauce, pie, cake, tea. Have fish once a week, and baked beans Saturday night and Sunday morning.		
COST OF LIVING,			\$949
Rent, \$192 00	Fish, \$13 00	Dry goods, \$29 75	
Fuel, 49 70	Milk, 26 50	Books and papers, . . 21 00	
Groceries, . . 329 62	Boots and shoes, . . 37 25	Sundries, 38 43	
Meat, 97 75	Clothing, 114 00		

No. 107.		IRON-MOULDER.		<i>Irish.</i>	
EARNINGS of father,				\$712	
son, aged 16,				362	
son, aged 15,				196	
				<hr/> \$1,270	

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from four to sixteen years of age; one goes to school. Live a tenement of 6 rooms, about a mile from shop, in a very pleasant and healthy neighborhood. A garden surrounds the house, kept in good order and tastefully arranged; on the sides and front, flowers are planted, and vegetables are raised in the rear. The apartments are well furnished and parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church. Have some money in savings bank. Children all born in Massachusetts.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i> Bread, butter, meat or fish, potatoes, pie and coffee.					
<i>Dinner.</i> Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding and tea.					
<i>Supper.</i> Bread, butter, cold meat, fish or cheese, sauce, cake or pie.					
COST OF LIVING,				\$1,070	
Rent,	\$200 00	Milk,	\$31 20	Religion,	\$25 00
Fuel,	51 00	Boots and shoes,	28 60	Books and papers,	10 00
Groceries,	368 54	Clothing,	130 00	Sundries,	62 26
Meat,	81 90	Dry goods,	36 00		
Fish,	16 00	Carpet,	29 50		

No. 108.

IRON-ROLLER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$790

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from four to twelve years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, pleasantly situated, with good surroundings. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, gingerbread, coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$790

Rent, \$120 00 Fish, \$9 76 Dry goods, . . . \$21 90

Fuel, 49 80 Milk, 22 62 Papers, 14 50

Groceries, . . . 328 62 Boots and shoes, . . 26 80 Societies, 10 00

Meat, 112 49 Clothing, 60 00 Sundries, 13 51

No. 109.

IRON-ROLLER.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$980

son, aged 17, 400

\$1,380

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from six to seventeen years of age; four go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, well situated and with good surroundings, in a healthy, quiet neighborhood, with excellent sanitary arrangements. The rooms are well furnished and all carpeted except the kitchen. Have sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and children go to church. Have had no sickness for upwards of five years. The father believes that good living and pleasant homes are a preventive of disease.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, or ham and eggs, or boiled eggs, pie or cake, tea and coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding and pie, water or beer.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cold meat, sometimes fish, cheese, pie and tea. Fruit, either fresh or canned, every day.

COST OF LIVING, \$1,260

Rent, \$200 00 Milk, \$42 00 Societies, \$9 00

Fuel, 57 50 Boots and shoes, . . 49 75 Books and papers, . . 17 00

Groceries, . . . 436 22 Clothing, 182 00 Sundries, 68 93

Meat, 139 60 Dry goods, 31 00

Fish, 15 00 Religion, 12 00

No. 110.

IRON-ROLLER.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$800

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of one and six years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, up stairs, in a good locality, with pleasant and healthy surroundings, but rather inconvenient, as the wood and coal have to be carried up stairs; yet it is as good as can be obtained for the money in Taunton. The house is well furnished, with parlor carpeted, and neatly taken care of. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, fresh steak, potatoes or ham and eggs, cake, coffee.*Dinner.* Meat of some kind, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, bread, butter, pudding or pie.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cold meat or cheese, sauce, pie, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$800

Rent, \$180 00 Milk, \$21 00 Papers, \$9 00

Fuel, 39 80 Boots and shoes, . . 20 40 Societies, 6 00

Groceries, . . . 321 70 Clothing, 62 00 Sundries, 29 00

Meat, 89 60 Dry goods, 21 50

No. 111.	IRON-ROLLER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$900

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of two and four years of age. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, with pleasant surroundings. The house is well furnished. Family dresses well. The father belongs to two benevolent societies and has money in the savings bank.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, fried potatoes, pie and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie or pudding.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, cheese, crackers and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$850	
Rent,	\$168 00	Milk,	\$27 42	Religion,	\$20 00
Fuel,	46 00	Boots and shoes,	26 70	Books and papers,	6 00
Groceries,	306 87	Clothing,	74 00	Sundries,	40 19
Meat,	93 22	Dry goods,	19 00		
Fish,	13 60	Societies,	9 00		

No. 112.	IRON-WORKER.	<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$630
at other work,		140
		<hr/> \$770

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of seven and ten years of age; both go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated and with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, cake and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread, pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese or sauce, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$746 38	
Rent,	\$120 00	Fish,	\$7 90	Dry goods,	\$14 20
Fuel,	46 50	Milk,	16 80	Papers,	12 00
Groceries,	309 47	Boots and shoes,	24 00	Societies,	8 00
Meat,	102 31	Clothing,	53 60	Sundries,	31 60

No. 113.	JEWELLER.	<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$800

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from four to thirteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms in a good locality, with agreeable surroundings. House is well furnished, with the parlor carpeted. Own a sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread (graham and white), butter, eggs, gingerbread, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes bread, butter, vegetables, pudding, tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce, cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$800	
Rent,	\$132 00	Fish,	\$8 00	Dry goods,	\$30 00
Fuel,	50 00	Milk,	21 90	Religion,	12 00
Groceries,	360 87	Boots and shoes,	27 50	Papers,	6 00
Meat,	75 60	Clothing,	43 00	Sundries,	33 13

No. 114.

JEWELLER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$850

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from three to seven years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated in a pleasant neighborhood, with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and rooms carpeted. Family dresses well and are very intelligent.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, eggs or potatoes, cake and coffee.*Dinner.* Brown bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie and tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cheese or sauce, cake, tea. Baked beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING, \$817

Rent, . . . \$152 00	Fish, . . . \$12 00	Dry goods, . . \$18 00
Fuel, . . . 61 00	Milk, . . . 24 34	Books and papers, . 14 00
Groceries, . . 326 06	Boots and shoes, . 23 75	Societies, . . . 8 00
Meat, . . . 83 20	Clothing, . . . 51 00	Sundries, . . . 43 65

No. 115.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$720

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and eleven years of age; both go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, and with good surroundings. The house is well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuits, bread, butter, meat, cake or pie, and coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie, and tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cheese or fruit, gingerbread and tea. Baked beans on Saturday night.

COST OF LIVING, \$682

Rent, . . . \$96 00	Fish, . . . \$10 00	Dry goods, . . \$15 00
Fuel, . . . 41 00	Milk, . . . 25 12	Papers, . . . 8 00
Groceries, . . 219 99	Boots and shoes, . 21 50	Societies, . . . 9 00
Meat, . . . 106 25	Clothing, . . . 80 00	Sundries, . . . 50 14

No. 116.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$700

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to nine years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood. The house is well furnished, with rooms carpeted. Have a sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread (graham and white), butter, cold meat or eggs, cake, coffee.*Dinner.* Brown bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie, tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cheese, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$700

Rent, . . . \$75 00	Fish, . . . \$9 00	Dry goods, . . \$14 00
Fuel, . . . 56 00	Milk, . . . 14 30	Papers, . . . 6 00
Groceries, . . 324 90	Boots and shoes, . 27 00	Religion, . . . 12 00
Meat, . . . 91 70	Clothing, . . . 40 00	Sundries, . . . 30 10

No. 117.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$683

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from three and seven years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good locality with pleasant surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, potatoes, coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie and tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cheese or fish, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$683

Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$8 28	Dry goods, . . . \$12 00
Fuel, 43 60	Milk, 13 24	Papers, 8 00
Groceries, . . . 327 92	Boots and shoes, . 20 37	Religion, 8 00
Meat, 82 13	Clothing, 49 00	Sundries, 14 46

No. 118.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$800

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child eight years of age, who goes to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, situated in a good neighborhood with clean surroundings. The house is well furnished and the rooms carpeted. Have a piano. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Graham bread, hot biscuit, butter, meat, gingerbread and coffee.*Dinner.* Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pie and tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, sauce, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$773

Rent, \$240 00	Milk, \$17 90	Papers, \$12 00
Fuel, 39 50	Boots and shoes, . 19 50	Religion, 20 00
Groceries, . . . 231 46	Clothing, 58 00	Sundries, 16 41
Meat, 72 56	Dry goods, 25 00	
Fish, 4 67	Horse-cars, 16 00	

No. 119.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$739

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and nine years of age; both go to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms in a nice locality, with neat and clean surroundings, also a small garden attached. The house is well furnished with the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church. Have money in savings bank, saved several years ago. Have to be economical to support the family now.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, butter, sometimes meat or the remains of dinner, cake and tea.*Dinner.* Meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, bread and butter, pickles, pie, tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, sauce or fruit, sometimes fish, cake or pie, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$705

Rent, \$144 00	Fish, \$13 00	Dry goods, . . . \$18 00
Fuel, 39 00	Milk, 14 30	Religion, 12 00
Groceries, . . . 249 61	Boots and shoes, . 29 75	Books and papers, . 6 00
Meat, 67 90	Clothing, 73 00	Sundries, 38 44

No. 120.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$820

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and twelve years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms in a pleasant and healthy locality, with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and parlor carpeted. Own a sewing and a wringing machine. Family dresses well. The father thanks the officers of the bureau for this investigation, and believes that the attendance at grog-shops would be less frequent if the homes of the operatives were made more attractive and comfortable.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuits, graham bread, beefsteak or eggs, cake and tea.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie, fruit in season, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, sauce, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$778

Rent, \$120 00	Milk, \$31 80	Societies, \$12 00
Fuel, 62 60	Boots and shoes, . . 27 50	Religion, 14 00
Groceries, . . . 254 70	Clothing, 72 00	Sundries, 21 13
Meat, 101 87	Dry goods, 43 80	
Fish, 9 20	Papers, 8 00	

No. 121.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$720

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to twelve years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, situated in good neighborhood with pleasant surroundings. The house is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a piano and a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold corned meat or fish, gingerbread and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables and pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$720

Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$8 20	Dry goods, \$18 00
Fuel, 47 50	Milk, 14 36	Papers, 12 00
Groceries, 239 34	Boots and shoes, . . 20 00	Religion, 16 00
Meat, 96 92	Clothing, 61 00	Sundries, 16 63

No. 122.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$840

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of one and four years of age. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, situated about three-quarters of a mile from shop, in a good neighborhood with pleasant surroundings. House is well furnished, with parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church. Buy all goods for cash.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Brown bread, hot biscuit, butter, meat, cake or doughnuts, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, sometimes fruit, pie, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, sauce or fish, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$820

Rent, \$168 00	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods, \$18 00
Fuel, 49 00	Milk, 15 64	Papers, 8 00
Groceries, 230 61	Boots and shoes, . . 20 40	Religion, 14 00
Meat, 92 60	Clothing, 79 00	Sundries, 52 75

No. 123.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$736

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child of seven years of age, who goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a very pleasant locality, with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and rooms carpeted. Own a piano, also a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, doughnuts, coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie and tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$704 26

Rent,	\$17 00	Milk,	\$19 15	Societies, . . .	\$10 00
Fuel,	4 70	Boots and shoes, .	26 85	Religion, . . .	12 00
Groceries, . . .	30 16	Clothing,	48 00	Sundries, . . .	19 75
Meat,	80 81	Dry goods,	30 00		
Fish,	12 34	Books and papers, .	11 50		

No. 124.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$778

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to eleven years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated and with good surroundings; there is a small garden attached, which is kept in good order and is very attractive. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a cottage organ. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, warmed potatoes, gingerbread and coffee.*Dinner.* Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pudding or pie.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cheese, cake and tea. Beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING, \$778

Rent,	\$132 00	Milk,	\$28 74	Societies, . . .	\$6 00
Fuel,	48 00	Boots and shoes, .	26 50	Religion, . . .	12 00
Groceries, . . .	279 29	Clothing,	67 00	Sundries, . . .	25 87
Meat,	90 60	Dry goods,	31 60		
Fish,	10 40	Papers,	11 00		

No. 125.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$786

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of three and seven years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, with neat and healthy surroundings. The house is well furnished. Own a piano. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread and butter, meat, cake, coffee.*Dinner.* Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pie and tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, sauce, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$707 87

Rent,	\$120 00	Milk,	\$16 44	Papers,	\$14 50
Fuel,	49 75	Boots and shoes, .	30 00	Societies, . . .	9 00
Groceries, . . .	271 43	Clothing,	52 00	Sundries, . . .	22 00
Meat,	101 38	Dry goods,	21 37		

No. 126.	MACHINIST.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$760

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child two years of age. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms in a pleasant neighborhood with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished. Have sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church. Cannot save much money; takes about all the earnings to support the family.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, brown bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake or pie, tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Two kinds of bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, pickles, pie, sometimes pudding, tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce, cheese or fish, cake, pie, tea. Baked beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,		\$730
Rent, . . . \$120 00	Fish, . . . \$9 15	Dry goods, . . \$16 90
Fuel, . . . 53 00	Milk, . . . 14 20	Books and papers, . 6 00
Groceries, . . 224 60	Boots and shoes, . 26 00	Religion, . . . 12 00
Meat, . . . 87 95	Clothing, . . 102 00	Sundries, . . . 58 20

No. 127.	MACHINIST.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$675
daughter, aged 15,		216
son, aged 17,		360
		<hr/> \$1,251

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from four to seventeen years of age; one only goes to school. Occupy 4 rooms in a large tenement block belonging to the corporation and inhabited by ten families; the surroundings are both unhealthy and unpleasant. Family dresses and lives well, but could not without the assistance of children; have to be economical, as it is. Cannot save money, as the surplus generally is expended for other things and comforts during the year.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, cake or pie, tea, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie, tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat, pie cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$1,073 61
Rent, . . . \$106 00	Meat, . . . \$180 25	Clothing, . . . \$108 00
Fuel, . . . 63 00	Milk, . . . 24 00	Dry goods, . . . 27 50
Groceries, . . 486 86	Boots and shoes, . 30 00	Sundries, . . . 43 00

No. 128.	MACHINIST.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$770

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of four and six years of age. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated in a good neighborhood and with pleasant surroundings. House well furnished and the sitting-room carpeted. Have a cottage-organ and a good library, and are very intelligent. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Graham bread, hot biscuit, butter, meat or eggs, cake, tea and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie, and tea. Occasionally fruit.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce, cheese or fish, pie or cake, and tea. Baked beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,		\$716
Rent, . . . \$108 00	Fish, . . . \$12 80	Dry goods, . . . \$32 25
Fuel, . . . 43 00	Milk, . . . 15 20	Books and papers, . 26 00
Groceries, . . 229 99	Boots and shoes, . 21 75	Societies, . . . 12 00
Meat, . . . 77 47	Clothing, . . 67 90	Sundries, . . . 69 55

No. 129.	MACHINIST.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$668
daughter, aged 17,		364
		<hr/> \$1,032

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to seventeen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms, pleasantly situated, with good surroundings; also have plenty of yard-room. Cleanliness is very marked, both in the interior and exterior of house. The apartments are well furnished and rooms carpeted. Own a piano. Family dresses well and have some money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, remains left from dinner, pie and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie, tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce or cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$947
Rent, \$120 00	Milk,	\$18 85	Religion,	\$12 00
Fuel, 47 75	Boots and shoes,	39 00	Societies,	9 00
Groceries, 383 60	Clothing,	110 60	Sundries,	68 22
Meat, 74 90	Dry goods,	33 00		
Fish, 14 08	Books and papers,	16 00		

No. 130.	MACHINIST.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$620
son, aged 16,		290
		<hr/> \$910

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from eight to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms in a good locality, with very good surroundings. Sanitary arrangements excellent. There is a small garden attached to the house. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat and the remains left from dinner, gingerbread, tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie, tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or fish, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$890 22
Rent, \$168 00	Milk,	\$24 44	Societies,	\$8 00
Fuel, 49 50	Boots and shoes,	30 00	Religion,	12 00
Groceries, 365 27	Clothing,	62 00	Sundries,	21 00
Meat, 99 81	Dry goods,	29 60		
Fish, 10 60	Papers,	10 00		

No. 131.	MACHINIST.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$662
son, aged 17,		320
		<hr/> \$982

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children of eight, eleven and seventeen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, pleasantly situated in a healthy neighborhood, with a small garden attached. House well furnished; parlor and bed-rooms carpeted; have ornaments and pictures in almost every room. Have a piano and sewing-machine. The father takes great pride and spends considerable of his spare time in making things neat and comfortable around his home. Has to be economical to live as he desires; cannot keep his family with what he considers the necessary comforts out of his own earnings. Family enjoys good health; has had no sickness for two years.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuits, brown bread, butter, meat, either fresh or corned, cake or pie, tea, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, cheese, cake or pie and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, sometimes fish, cheese, sometimes baked beans, cake, doughnuts and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$915 45
Rent, \$132 00	Milk,	\$21 00	Religion,	\$18 00
Fuel, 42 50	Boots and shoes,	49 00	Societies and charity,	15 00
Groceries, 366 70	Clothing,	136 75	Books and papers,	8 00
Meat and fish, 86 90	Dry goods,	19 60	Sundries,	20 00

No. 132.	MACHINIST.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$620
son, aged 15,		290
		<hr/> \$910

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from six to fifteen years of age; three go to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms, in a pleasant and healthy locality. The apartments are well furnished, with parlor carpeted. Own a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie, tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$910
Rent, \$144 00	Milk, \$30 60	Societies,		\$8 00
Fuel, 54 40	Boots and shoes, . . 32 00	Religion,		14 00
Groceries, . . . 371 70	Clothing, 81 00	Sundries,		21 75
Meat, 108 55	Dry goods, 24 00			
Fish, 14 00	Papers, 6 00			

No. 133.	MACHINIST.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$716

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to seven years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, pleasantly situated, in a healthy neighborhood. House is well furnished, with the parlor carpeted. Own a sewing-machine, on which the mother makes all the clothes, except the father's. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, butter, meat or eggs, cake, tea.
Dinner. Brown bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, syrup or cheese, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$716
Rent, \$132 00	Fish, \$14 00	Dry goods,		\$37 75
Fuel, 48 50	Milk, 15 80	Religion,		12 00
Groceries, . . . 251 90	Boots and shoes, . . 27 50	Books and papers, . .		7 00
Meat, 93 25	Clothing, 50 00	Sundries,		26 30

No. 134.	MACHINIST.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$616

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of four and seven years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated in a good neighborhood, and with pleasant and healthy surroundings. The rooms are well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie and tea
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$616
Rent, \$72 00	Milk, \$15 70	Papers,		\$7 00
Fuel, 50 00	Boots and shoes, . . 22 84	Sundries,		27 10
Groceries, . . . 290 06	Clothing, 40 00			
Meat, 71 30	Dry goods, 20 00			

No. 135.	MACHINIST.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$930

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of four and eight years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms, pleasantly situated in a good locality, with healthy surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and rooms carpeted. Own a piano, also a sewing-machine. The house is kept in good condition, much above the average of other homes of the same class of operatives. Family dresses well and attends church. Has a good library, and subscribes for 2 magazines and 3 papers.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat or eggs, pie or cake, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, fish, cheese or sauce, cake, tea. Have baked beans Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,				\$887 17	
Rent,	\$216 00	Milk,	\$20 80	Societies,	\$12 00
Fuel,	69 00	Boots and shoes, . .	23 75	Religion,	18 00
Groceries,	279 58	Clothing,	66 00	Sundries,	42 00
Meat,	83 64	Dry goods,	27 90		
Fish,	9 00	Books and papers, . .	19 50		

No. 136.	MACHINIST.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$772
son, aged 15,		200
		<hr/> \$972

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from five to fifteen years of age; three go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, pleasantly situated about a mile from the shop, in a good neighborhood, with small garden attached. The house is nicely furnished, with rooms carpeted, and everything shows taste and refinement seldom seen among working men. Have a cottage organ and sewing-machine. Family is intelligent and dresses well. Does not attempt to save money, but spends it to make family comfortable. The father has his life insured for \$1,000; he pays cash for goods, and keeps a record of income and expenditure.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat or eggs, pie, tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Brown bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie, tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, graham bread, sauce, cheese or fish, cake, tea. Boiled dinner one day in the week. Baked beans on Sunday.

COST OF LIVING,			\$959		
Rent,	\$225 00	Fish,	\$14 20	Dry goods,	\$23 35
Fuel,	41 50	Milk,	18 60	Books and papers,	12 00
Groceries,	347 90	Boots and shoes,	31 95	Charity,	10 00
Meat,	99 60	Clothing,	86 00	Sundries,	48 00

No. 137.	MACHINIST.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$784

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child nine years of age, who goes to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, located about three-quarters of a mile from the shop, in a good neighborhood, with pleasant surroundings. The rooms are well furnished, and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Hot biscuit, butter, eggs or meat, cake, tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese, sauce, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$773 48	
Rent,	\$168 00	Milk,	\$15 40	Societies,	\$10 00
Fuel,	40 50	Boots and Shoes,	20 00	Religion,	14 00
Groceries,	269 43	Clothing,	69 50	Sundries,	24 24
Meat,	85 21	Dry goods,	43 00		
Fish,	6 20	Papers,	8 00		

No. 138.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$820

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of two and four years of age. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms, well situated, in good and pleasant surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and rooms carpeted. Have a sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church. Has money in savings bank. Unless the mechanic has a large family, believes that they should economize and save money as a provision against sickness and dullness of trade.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, cake or pie, and tea.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, pickles, pie and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, sometimes fish, cake and tea. Have baked beans on Sunday.

COST OF LIVING, \$765

Rent, \$225 00	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods, . . . \$16 00
Fuel, 43 00	Milk, 15 20	Papers, 6 00
Groceries, . . . 231 90	Boots and shoes, . 20 75	Religion, 10 00
Meat, 72 85	Clothing, 77 00	Sundries, 35 30

No. 139.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$643

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and nine years of age; both go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, with pleasant and healthy surroundings. House is well furnished, with the parlor carpeted. Own a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, the remains of dinner, or eggs, gingerbread and tea.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread, pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$643

Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$7 43	Dry goods, . . . \$26 00
Fuel, 49 00	Milk, 15 60	Papers, 6 00
Groceries, . . . 239 23	Boots and shoes, . 21 00	Religion, 10 00
Meat, 85 46	Clothing, 50 85	Sundries, 12 43

No. 140.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$639

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child four years of age. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, in a healthy locality, with neat and clean surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, butter, what was left from dinner, and tea.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, pudding or pie, and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$623

Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$8 42	Dry goods, . . . \$18 50
Fuel, 44 75	Milk, 19 24	Papers, 12 00
Groceries, . . . 229 34	Boots and shoes, . 20 00	Societies, 8 00
Meat, 78 59	Clothing, 47 00	Sundries, 22 16

No. 141.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$867

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of eight and eleven years of age; both go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, situated in a pleasant neighborhood, with clean and healthy surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and carpeted. Have a sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, cake, coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, pie and tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, sauce, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$867

Rent, \$180 00	Fish, \$8 62	Dry goods, \$30 45
Fuel, 51 00	Milk, 14 96	Papers, 9 00
Groceries, 361 93	Boots and shoes, 22 00	Religion, 16 00
Meat, 107 40	Clothing, 53 50	Sundries, 12 14

No. 142.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$716

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child of four years of age. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms in a good locality, with agreeable surroundings. House is well furnished, and the parlor carpeted. Own a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, gingerbread and coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie, tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, sauce, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$675

Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$10 00	Dry goods, \$21 50
Fuel, 53 50	Milk, 16 95	Religion, 10 00
Groceries, 269 70	Boots and shoes, 20 70	Papers, 7 00
Meat, 63 40	Clothing, 49 00	Sundries, 33 25

No. 143.

MACHINIST.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$870

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of two and twelve years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the shop, in a good neighborhood, and with healthy and clean surroundings; good yard-room; small garden. The rooms are clean, lofty and well arranged; parlor and bedrooms carpeted. Have a sewing-machine and piano. Family dresses well and attends church. Buys all goods for cash and keeps an account. Has money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat or some kind of fish, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie, and tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cheese, sauce or fruit, cake and pie, tea. Beans once per week.

COST OF LIVING, \$786 32

Rent, \$180 00	Milk, \$26 84	Books and papers, \$12 00
Fuel, 41 75	Boots and shoes, 21 72	Societies, 8 00
Groceries, 226 76	Clothing, 102 00	Sundries, 49 00
Meat, 71 25	Dry goods, 22 00	
Fish, 9 00	Religion, 16 00	

No. 144.

MACHINIST.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$748

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of five and thirteen years of age; both go to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated, with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished. Family dresses well, and are very intelligent. Have a sewing and other labor-saving machines, also a good library.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie or pudding, fruit in season, and tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cheese, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$728

Rent, \$132 00	Fish, \$6 00	Dry goods, \$37 50
Fuel, 41 50	Milk, 22 62	Papers, 15 00
Groceries, . . . 229 80	Boots and shoes, . 25 00	Societies, 8 00
Meat, 105 23	Clothing, 50 00	Sundries, 55 35

No. 145.

MACHINIST.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$688

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of two years and three years and a half of age. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated, in a good neighborhood, with neat and healthy surroundings. The house is moderately well furnished, and kept in good order. Family dresses well. Cannot save much money; if health failed, have a little to draw upon, but should soon run in debt.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, pudding or pie.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cheese, or fish, sauce, pie, tea. Beans Saturday night and Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING, \$644

Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$8 00	Dry goods, \$18 50
Fuel, 41 00	Milk, 16 20	Books and papers, . . 3 00
Groceries, . . . 253 59	Boots and shoes, . 30 00	Sundries, 24 11
Meat, 92 60	Clothing, 61 00	

No. 146.

MACHINIST.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$718

daughter, aged 16, 260

\$978

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from nine to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, well situated, and with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished, and the parlor carpeted. Have a piano and sewing-machine. Family dresses well, and have money in the savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, tea and coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie, and tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cheese or sauce, and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$923

Rent, \$150 00	Fish, \$12 60	Dry goods, \$26 50
Fuel, 55 25	Milk, 28 60	Books and papers, . . 22 00
Groceries, . . . 371 62	Boots and shoes, . 35 00	Societies, 9 00
Meat, 99 74	Clothing, 80 00	Sundries, 32 69

No. 147.

MACHINIST.

English.

EARNINGS of father,	\$676
daughter, aged 19,	357
	<hr/> \$1,033

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to nineteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, situated in a pleasant locality, with agreeable surroundings. The apartments are well furnished, and parlor carpeted. Own an organ, also have a sewing and other labor-saving machines. Father is a member of several societies; has his life insured. Family dresses well and attends church. Has struggled hard for several years to attain his present position, and can now save money.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, ham and eggs, or meat and fried potatoes, pie, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, pickles, pudding, tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, fruit, either fresh or preserved, cake, pie, tea.
 Have beans on Saturday.

COST OF LIVING,			\$939 45
Rent,	\$144 00	Milk,	\$24 60
Fuel,	49 75	Societies,	\$12 00
Groceries,	352 00	Boots and shoes,	30 75
Meat,	82 00	Religion,	16 00
		Clothing,	136 50
		Books and papers,	6 25
		Dry goods,	49 60
		Sundries,	36 00

No. 148.

MACHINIST.

English.

EARNINGS of father,	\$630
daughter, aged 16,	248
	<hr/> \$878

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from six to sixteen years of age; three go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, in a good locality, with pleasant and healthy surroundings. The house is well furnished, and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, gingerbread, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce or cheese, tea.

COST OF LIVING,										\$859
Rent,	\$84 00	Milk,	\$23 30	Papers,	\$6 00					
Fuel,	57 00	Boots and shoes, . .	28 00	Religion,	14 00					
Groceries,	400 68	Clothing,	60 00	Sundries,	39 38					
Meat,	112 14	Dry goods,	34 50							

No. 149.

MACHINIST.

English.

EARNINGS of father,	\$760
son, aged 16,	298
	<hr/> \$1,058

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, situated conveniently near the shop, but in a street where yard-room is very small, but what little there is kept neat and clean; the sanitary arrangements are good. The rooms are well furnished, and the bedrooms carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church. The father takes an active part in several societies that have for their object the improvement of the working-classes. He has a fine library, and is very intelligent.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, eggs, meat, cake, tea and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pudding, tea and fruit.
Supper. Bread, butter, cold meat or cheese, sauce, pie and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$1,018 21		
Rent,	\$204 00	Milk,	\$26 66	Books and papers, . .	\$12 00
Fuel,	51 75	Boots and shoes, . .	28 40	Societies,	17 00
Groceries, . . .	401 60	Clothing,	90 00	Religion,	12 00
Meat,	108 00	Dry goods,	31 80	Sundries,	35 00

No. 150.

MACHINIST.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$748

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child three years of age. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good neighborhood, with clean and healthy surroundings; sanitary arrangements are also very good. Have plenty of room for yard purposes. The apartments are well furnished, and parlor carpeted. Have a cottage-organ, also sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce or preserved fruit, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$727

Rent, . . . \$180 00	Fish, . . . \$7 22	Dry goods, . . \$17 25
Fuel, . . . 47 50	Milk, . . . 14 60	Books and papers, . 22 00
Groceries, . . 242 23	Boots and shoes, . 24 00	Religion, . . . 16 00
Meat, . . . 81 19	Clothing, . . . 53 60	Sundries, . . . 21 41

No. 151.

MACHINIST.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$677

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of two and five years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with good and pleasant surroundings. The house is well furnished, with parlor carpeted. Own a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, cake, coffee.
Dinner. Brown bread, butter, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce or cheese, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$677

Rent, . . . \$72 00	Fish, . . . \$6 00	Dry goods, . . \$23 00
Fuel, . . . 45 00	Milk, . . . 13 20	Religion, . . . 8 00
Groceries, . . 327 37	Boots and shoes, . 17 50	Papers, . . . 5 00
Meat, . . . 86 35	Clothing, . . . 41 50	Sundries, . . . 29 08

No. 152.

MACHINIST.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$800

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, pleasantly situated about a mile from the shop, in a good neighborhood, with excellent surroundings; small flower-garden attached. The rooms are well furnished, and carpeted. Have a piano and sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pudding or pie.
Supper. Bread butter, cheese, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$800

Rent, . . . \$168 00	Milk, . . . \$15 00	Papers, . . . \$9 00
Fuel, . . . 43 00	Boots and shoes, . 36 00	Societies, . . . 8 00
Groceries, . . 301 30	Clothing, . . . 72 75	Sundries, . . . 31 55
Meat, . . . 91 40	Dry goods, . . . 24 00	

No. 153.	MACHINIST.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$670
son, aged 16,		200
		<hr/> \$870

CONDITION. Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a miserable locality, with poor surroundings. Have very little yard-room. The apartments are well furnished and kept very clean, also have parlor carpeted. Own a sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, warmed potatoes, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or sauce, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$856 25
Rent,	\$180 00	Fish,	\$6 00
Fuel,	56 00	Milk,	13 20
Groceries,	363 00	Boots and shoes,	27 65
Meat,	102 90	Clothing,	53 50
		Dry goods,	\$13 00
		Papers,	6 00
		Societies,	7 00
		Sundries,	13 00

No. 154.	MACHINIST.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$716
daughter, aged 17,		322
son, aged 15,		160
		<hr/> \$1,198

CONDITION.—Family numbers 8, parents and 6 children from three to seventeen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, besides sink-room, in a good locality, with pleasant and agreeable surroundings, about three-quarters of a mile from mills; prefer going that distance, as the air is better than in the centre of the city. House is well furnished, with the parlor carpeted. Own a sewing-machine. The mother does her own house-work, with the assistance of a washerwoman, and keeps the house very neat. Parents have had a hard struggle; having a large family, they ran considerably in debt, and it is only within the last year that they have been able to feel free from obligation; they are doing well now, with the assistance of children. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or fish, and potatoes warmed, cake, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie or bread-pudding.

Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, cake, tea. Have a boiled dinner once a week.

COST OF LIVING,			\$1,098
Rent,	\$150 00	Fish,	\$15 37
Fuel,	63 00	Milk,	33 40
Groceries,	446 00	Boots and shoes,	37 95
Meat,	119 76	Clothing,	116 50
		Dry goods,	\$43 00
		Religion,	25 00
		Books and papers,	8 50
		Sundries,	39 32

No. 155.	MACHINIST.	Scotch.
EARNINGS of father,		\$860

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of ten and fourteen years of age; both go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms in suburbs, with very good surroundings. The house is well furnished, and rooms carpeted. Have an organ and a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and tea.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread, pudding or pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$816 02
Rent,	\$225 00	Milk,	\$22 60
Fuel,	41 80	Boots and shoes,	23 00
Groceries,	250 37	Clothing,	50 00
Meat,	89 50	Dry goods,	16 50
Fish,	6 25	Horse-cars,	12 00
		Papers,	\$9 00
		Societies,	14 00
		Sundries,	21 00

No. 156.

NAIL-MAKER.

American.

EARNINGS of father,	\$725
son, aged 16,	370
	<hr/> \$1,095

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from four to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms, conveniently situated, in a good neighborhood, with healthy surroundings. House has small garden attached. The apartments are well furnished, and rooms carpeted. Own a piano. Family dresses well. Could not support themselves without assistance of son.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, graham bread, butter, fresh steak or eggs, cake, pie and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie, pudding, sometimes fruit, and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat, sometimes fish, cheese, cake, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$1,052
Rent, \$240 00	Fish, \$7 40	Dry goods, \$29 60	
Fuel, 49 00	Milk, 28 50	Papers, 8 00	
Groceries, . . . 389 00	Boots and shoes, . 40 50	Societies, 12 00	
Meat, 108 60	Clothing, 100 00	Sundries, 39 40	

No. 157.

WATCHMAKER.

American.

EARNINGS of father,	\$729
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CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of four and six years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, pleasantly situated, in a good neighborhood. The apartments are well furnished, and parlor carpeted. Own a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$720
Rent, \$132 00	Fish,	\$7 96	Dry goods, \$25 00
Fuel, 50 00	Milk,	15 64	Papers, 8 75
Groceries, . . . 276 85	Boots and shoes, .	20 00	Religion, 12 00
Meat, 91 48	Clothing,	64 80	Sundries, 15 52

Unskilled.

METAL-WORKERS.

17 Families.

No. 158.

LABORER, IN CUTLERY-WORKS.

German.

EARNINGS of father,	\$441
son, aged 13,	178
	<hr/> \$619

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to thirteen years of age. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated, with good surroundings, plenty of yard-room, and a small garden. The rooms are well furnished, and the parlor carpeted. Family dresses plainly, but well.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat, or what was left from dinner, and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat and potatoes.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$594	
Rent,	\$75 00	Fish,	\$9 00	Dry goods,	\$23 50
Fuel,	43 25	Milk,	26 60	Papers,	6 00
Groceries,	218 55	Boots and shoes,	18 00	Societies,	8 00
Meat,	73 60	Clothing,	50 50	Sundries,	42 00

No. 159.	LABORER, IN CUTLERY-WORKS,	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$384
son, aged 13,		196
		<hr/> \$580

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. The apartments are moderately well furnished. Family dresses quite plainly. Takes all the earnings to pay debts.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, remains left from dinner, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, occasionally pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$580
Rent, \$60 00	Fish, \$5 50	Dry goods, . . . \$24 00
Fuel, 32 00	Milk, 15 46	Papers, 4 00
Groceries, . . 236 79	Boots and shoes, . 17 37	Societies, . . . 6 00
Meat, 78 33	Clothing, 49 00	Sundries, . . . 51 55

No. 160.	LABORER, IN CUTLERY-WORKS.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$426
son, aged 14,		162
		<hr/> \$588

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from five to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, with good and pleasant surroundings. House is moderately well furnished. Family dresses plainly, but comfortably. Has money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, corned meat, or salt fish, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, bread, sometimes pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, and the remains left from dinner.

COST OF LIVING,		\$560
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$16 80	Dry goods, . . . \$20 88
Fuel, 35 50	Milk, 28 50	Papers, 2 00
Groceries, . . 213 97	Boots and shoes, . 21 00	Sundries, . . . 25 95
Meat, 93 40	Clothing, 30 00	

No. 161.	LABORER, IN IRON WORKS.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$416
son, aged 14,		278
		<hr/> \$694

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. The rooms are moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what was left from dinner, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread, sometimes pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes fish, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$604
Rent, \$100 00	Fish, \$5 31	Dry goods, . . . \$13 00
Fuel, 49 50	Milk, 23 25	Papers, 5 00
Groceries, . . 327 91	Boots and shoes, . 17 00	Sundries, . . . 24 33
Meat, 89 30	Clothing, 39 40	

No. 162.	LABORER, IN IRON-WORKS.	<i>F. Canadian.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$480
daughter, aged 16,		310
		<hr/> \$790

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from two to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a very poor locality, with very dirty and disagreeable surroundings. House badly out of repair, leakage in the roof, sink-drains broken, and the yard in a filthy condition. The apartments are poorly furnished, but as clean as could be expected in such a locality.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, cake and tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, sometimes soup, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, fish or cheese, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$790
Rent, \$144 00	Fish, \$15 00	Dry goods,	\$33 00
Fuel, 37 00	Milk, 26 50	Sundries,	24 10
Groceries, . . . 341 20	Boots and shoes, . . 32 80		
Meat, 67 90	Clothing, 65 50		

No. 163.	LABORER, IN IRON-WORKS.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$382
son, aged 13,		159
		<hr/> \$541

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. House poorly furnished. Family does not dress well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat or fish, potatoes, bread.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$541
Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$6 22	Dry goods,	\$10 60
Fuel, 29 60	Milk, 12 40	Sundries,	15 64
Groceries, . . . 300 48	Boots and shoes, . . 13 00		
Meat, 48 06	Clothing, 21 00		

No. 164.	LABORER, IN IRON-WORKS.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$490
son, aged 14,		270
		<hr/> \$760

CONDITION.—Family numbers 8, parents and 6 children from nine months to fourteen years of age. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in a disagreeable neighborhood, in an overcrowded block, to which belong only two privies for about fifty people. When this place was visited the vault had overflowed in the yard and run a considerable distance; the sink-water was also running in the same place, and created a stench that was really frightful. How people can live, or why they are allowed to live, in such places, is beyond comprehension. The house inside, partaking of the character of the surroundings, was badly furnished and dirty, and a disgrace to Worcester.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, corned meat or salt fish, potatoes and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, warmed potatoes and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$716
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$14 20	Dry goods,	\$13 00
Fuel, 23 00	Milk, 17 25	Sundries,	47 04
Groceries, . . . 370 61	Boots and shoes, . . 16 35		
Meat, 49 75	Clothing, 44 80		

No. 165.	LABORER, IN MACHINE-SHOP.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$500
daughter, aged 16,		189
		<hr/> \$689

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of nine and sixteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in the suburbs, in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good locality. The apartments are moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes cheese, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, meat and potatoes.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$669
Rent, \$144 00	Fish, \$7 43	Dry goods,	\$9 00	
Fuel, 47 50	Milk, 22 10	Papers,	8 00	
Groceries, . . . 283 91	Boots and shoes, . . 18 75	Sundries,	25 21	
Meat, 70 60	Clothing, 32 50			

No. 166.	LABORER, IN MACHINE-SHOP.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$420
daughter, aged 16,		300
son, aged 14,		180
		<hr/> \$906

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from three to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy in a tenement of 6 rooms, in a good locality. House is well furnished and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well. Can save money now, with the assistance of children, but had a very hard struggle while they were young.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, cold corned meat or eggs, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pie or pudding.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese or cold meat, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$850
Rent, \$168 00	Milk, \$13 70	Papers,	\$5 00	
Fuel, 45 00	Boots and shoes, . . 26 75	Societies,	6 00	
Groceries, . . . 349 20	Clothing, 75 00	Sundries,	36 79	
Meat, 101 56	Dry goods, 23 00			

No. 167.	LABORER, IN MACHINE-SHOP.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$502
son, aged 14,		171
		<hr/> \$673

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in a poor neighborhood; surroundings dirty. The house is out of repair and damp, caused partially by a leaky roof. Sanitary arrangements poor. House poorly furnished. Family dresses poorly, but lives within means.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, corned meat or salt fish, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, bread, sometimes pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes fish, and tea. Most of the meat they use is cheap boiling pieces.

COST OF LIVING,				\$657
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$13 80	Dry goods,	\$16 00	
Fuel, 31 00	Milk, 18 65	Sundries,	47 85	
Groceries, . . . 286 80	Boots and shoes, . . 18 00			
Meat, 63 90	Clothing, 41 00			

No. 168.

LABORER, IN MACHINE-SHOP.

German.

EARNINGS of father,	\$439
son, aged 15,	300
	<hr/> \$739

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to fifteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a poor locality, with miserable surroundings. The apartments are moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what was left from dinner.

Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, pickles and pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese and tea.

COST OF LIVING,										\$718 89	
Rent,	.	.	\$132 00	Fish,	.	.	.	\$12 80	Dry goods,	.	\$15 80
Fuel,	.	.	46 25	Milk,	.	.	.	16 34	Papers,	.	4 00
Groceries,	.	.	330 20	Boots and shoes,	.	.	.	20 00	Societies,	.	8 00
Meat,	.	.	74 90	Clothing,	.	.	.	42 00	Sundries,	.	16 60

No. 169.

LABORER, IN MACHINE SHOP.

German.

EARNINGS of father,	\$493
son, aged 16,	221
	<hr/> \$714

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from four to sixteen years of age; Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in third story, with unclean surroundings. The house is moderately well furnished and neat. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, pork and potatoes, coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread.

Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes cheese, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$714	
Rent,	\$120 00	Fish,	\$6 30	Dry goods,	\$23 80
Fuel,	38 60	Milk,	15 00	Papers,	4 00
Groceries,	349 80	Boots and shoes,	16 00	Sundries,	23 37
Meat,	68 57	Clothing,	48 56		

No. 170.

LABORER, IN MACHINE-SHOP.

Irish.

EARNINGS of father,	\$500
daughter, aged 17,	330
son, aged 15,	140
	<hr/> \$970

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from seven to seventeen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, well situated, and with good surroundings. The house is out of repair and inconvenient; rooms small, especially the bedrooms, which are only 9×9 feet, with one window in each room, and the rooms low-studded. The house is well furnished, and the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and saves money.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or fish, gingerbread and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables and pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$925
Rent, \$180 00	Fish, \$16 00	Dry goods,	\$31 50	
Fuel, 31 00	Milk, 29 70	Papers,	4 00	
Groceries, . . . 399 84	Boots and shoes, . 29 50	Religion,	12 00	
Meat, 91 00	Clothing, 80 00	Sundries,	20 46	

No. 171.	LABORER, IN MACHINE-SHOP.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$546
son, aged 16,		387
		<hr/> \$933

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, father and 3 children from seven to sixteen years of age; one goes to school. The mother is dead, and the eldest, a girl of fifteen years, takes entire charge of the housework, and performs her many duties with great care. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a fair locality, but not very pleasantly surrounded. The apartments are moderately well furnished, and kept in good order. Family dresses well and attends church. Has money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, pie, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat or fish, potatoes, vegetables, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cold meat, gingerbread.

COST OF LIVING,				\$831
Rent, . . . \$180 00	Fish, \$18 00	Dry goods, . . .		\$20 00
Fuel, 49 00	Milk, 24 35	Papers,		4 00
Groceries, . . 307 50	Boots and shoes, . 22 75	Religion, . . .		12 00
Meat, 89 40	Clothing, 61 80	Sundries, . . .		52 20

No. 172.	LABORER, IN MACHINE SHOP.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$380
son, aged 13,		175
		<hr/> \$555

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to thirteen years of age; one only goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in poor locality, with unhealthy surroundings. The house is miserably furnished. Family dresses very poorly. Had considerable sickness last year, and ran in debt.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, sometimes salt pork, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes cabbage, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea. Boiled pork and cabbage one day per week.

COST OF LIVING,				\$651
Rent, \$90 00	Fish, \$12 40	Dry goods, . . .		\$18 70
Fuel, 38 50	Milk, 15 23	Sundries, including		
Groceries, . . 317 80	Boots and shoes, . 12 00	doctor's bill, . .		67 12
Meat, 49 25	Clothing, 30 00			

No. 173.	LABORER, IN MACHINE-SHOP.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$514
daughter, aged 15,		200
		<hr/> \$714

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from seven to fifteen years of age; three go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, surroundings poor and unclean. House moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, and sometimes cabbage.
Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$714
Rent, \$132 00	Fish, \$7 87	Dry goods, . . .		\$18 00
Fuel, 39 50	Milk, 12 40	Sundries,		17 04
Groceries, . . 346 29	Boots and shoes, . 16 75			
Meat, 82 25	Clothing, 41 90			

No. 174.	LABORER, IN ROLLING-MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$482
son, aged 13,		170
		<u>\$652</u>

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one to thirteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a very unhealthy and miserable locality, with very disagreeable surroundings. The apartments are meanly furnished, damp and unclean. Family dresses poorly, and want many of the necessities of life. Has to buy the cheapest of groceries and provisions in order to keep out of debt.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, warmed potatoes, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, cabbage.

Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$652
Rent, \$144 00	Fish, \$10 00	Dry goods, . . . \$15 00
Fuel, 21 00	Milk, 15 80	Sundries, 37 80
Groceries, . . . 287 90	Boots and shoes, . 22 00	
Meat, 63 75	Clothing, 34 75	

Skilled.	MILL-OPERATIVES.	35 Families.
No. 175.	DRESSER, IN MILL.	<i>English.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$680
daughter, aged 16,		308
		<u>\$988</u>

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, in a poor locality, and the surroundings unclean and disagreeable. The house is well furnished, and kept very clean. Family dresses well, and is very comfortable considering the locality. Have a sewing-machine. Subscribe for one daily and two weekly papers, beside two magazines. Would like to live in a better place, but cannot find such a house as they can afford to pay for.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or boiled eggs, cake or pie, and coffee. .

Dinner. Brown and white bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or cold meat, crackers, pie and tea. .

COST OF LIVING,		\$948
Rent, \$144 00	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods, . . . \$24 00
Fuel, 61 75	Milk, 27 72	Books and papers, . 21 00
Groceries, . . . 379 21	Boots and shoes, . 41 20	Religion, 14 00
Meat, 111 17	Clothing, 76 00	Sundries, 35 95

No. 176.	DRESSER, IN MILL.	<i>English.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$714

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of seven and nine years of age; both go to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good neighborhood, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the mill; have a small garden attached to the house. The rooms are well furnished, and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or eggs, tea.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread, pie or pudding.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$744
Rent, \$132 00	Milk, \$19 86	Societies, \$10 00
Fuel, 46 00	Boots and shoes, . 13 00	Life-insurance, . . 18 00
Groceries, . . . 264 70	Clothing, 67 45	Sundries, 21 43
Meat, 82 19	Dry goods, 21 50	
Fish, 14 37	Books and papers, . 28 50	

No. 177.	MILL-HAND.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$492
son, aged 13,		176
		<hr/> \$668

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, with agreeable surroundings, also have plenty of yard-room. The apartments are moderately well furnished. Family dresses passably well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, remains left from dinner.
Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, sometimes pie.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$668
Rent, \$60 00	Fish, \$10 62	Dry goods,	\$19 50	
Fuel, 43 50	Milk, 25 14	Papers,	6 00	
Groceries, . . . 326 61	Boots and shoes, . . 20 00	Sundries,	14 37	
Meat, 88 86	Clothing, 53 40			

No. 178.	MILL-HAND.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$498
son, aged 14,		238
		<hr/> \$736

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated, and with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished, and convenient. Family dresses well, and has money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, corned meat or fish and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, what is left from dinner, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$716
Rent, \$108 00	Fish, \$14 20	Dry goods,	\$36 00	
Fuel, 52 50	Milk, 29 08	Papers,	4 00	
Groceries, . . . 286 40	Boots and shoes, . . 19 60	Sundries,	26 12	
Meat, 80 10	Clothing, 60 00			

No. 179.	SECTION-HAND, IN MILL.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$693
son, aged 16,		304
		<hr/> \$997

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from five to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, in a healthy locality, with good surroundings. The house is well furnished, and rooms carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church. Have money in the savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, butter, bread, eggs, ham or cold meat, cake, tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, sometimes fish, cheese, pie, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$945
Rent, \$120 00	Milk, \$19 70	Religion,	\$14 00	
Fuel, 52 00	Boots and shoes, . . 33 50	Books and papers, . .	8 50	
Groceries, . . . 346 75	Clothing, 168 00	Sundries,	42 65	
Meat, 78 90	Dry goods, 36 00			
Fish, 15 00	Societies, 10 00			

No. 180.

SECTION—HAND, IN MILL.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$620

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child of three years of age. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a pleasant locality, with agreeable surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, butter, cold meat or remains left from dinner, gingerbread and tea.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, cake and tea. Baked beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING, \$600

Rent, \$96 00 Milk, \$10 62 Societies, \$6 00

Fuel, 42 00 Boots and shoes, . . 17 00 Religion, 14 00

Groceries, . . . 239 60 Clothing, 49 00 Sundries, 14 23

Meat, 78 30 Dry goods, 20 00

Fish, 5 25 Papers, 8 00

No. 181.

SECTION—HAND, IN MILL.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$520

daughter, aged 16, 278

\$798

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from seven to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, and with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, gingerbread and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables and pudding.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or sauce, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$775

Rent, \$60 00 Milk, \$23 35 Books and papers, . . \$21 00

Fuel, 59 50 Boots and shoes, . . 24 00 Sundries, 30 70

Groceries, . . . 361 45 Clothing, 62 00

Meat, 97 00 Dry goods, 36 00

No. 182.

SECTION—HAND, IN MILL.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$630

daughter, aged 17, 380

\$1,010

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from eight to seventeen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good locality, with pleasant and healthy surroundings. The house is well furnished, and parlor and two bedrooms carpeted. Have sewing and wringing machines. Family dresses and appears very respectably. Have money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, sometimes ham and eggs, cake or pie, tea and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie, tea.

Supper. Bread and butter, cheese, sauce, pie, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$957

Rent, \$108 00 Fish, \$9 00 Dry goods, \$52 00

Fuel, 65 00 Milk, 23 40 Societies, 14 00

Groceries, . . . 299 60 Boots and shoes, . . 42 00 Books and papers, . . 16 00

Meat, 106 72 Clothing, 139 00 Sundries, 76 23

No. 183.	SECTION-HAND, IN MILL.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$600
daughter, aged 15,		220
		<hr/> \$820

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to fifteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished, and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat or eggs, gingerbread and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, fish or cheese, cake and tea. Have baked beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,			\$798
Rent, \$120 00	Milk, \$23 80	Societies,	\$8 00
Fuel, 49 50	Boots and shoes, 26 30	Religion,	14 00
Groceries, . . . 323 89	Clothing, 68 00	Sundries,	33 49
Meat, 96 16	Dry goods, 17 40		
Fish, 8 46	Papers, 9 00		

No. 184.	SECTION-HAND, IN MILL.	English.
EARNINGS of husband,		\$657
wife,		300
		<hr/> \$957

CONDITION.—Family numbers 2; both work in the mill. Board in a private boarding-house, and have a spare room for a sitting-room, which they have furnished very nicely. They dress well and attend church. Board is good; meat three times per day. They are comfortably situated, and saving money.

COST OF LIVING,			\$741
Board, \$520 00	Clothing, \$51 65	Religion,	\$10 00
Fuel, 7 00	Dry goods, 14 00	Books and papers,	22 00
Boots and shoes, . . 14 80	Societies, 12 00	Sundries,	89 55

No. 185.	SECTION-HAND, IN MILL.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$584 60
wife,		192 00
		<hr/> \$776 60

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child of four years of age. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a pleasant part of the city, with neat surroundings. The house is convenient and comfortable; the sitting-room and bedrooms are carpeted. Have sewing and wringing machines. Family seems healthy and dresses well; they attend church; the father belongs to several societies. Has done well the last two years, as the mother works in the mill about six months in the year, and can therefore save money.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Graham and white bread, butter, cold meat, potatoes, cake, pie, tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat of some kind every day, potatoes, vegetables, bread, butter, pudding and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes fresh fish, preserves, cheese, cake, pie, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$648 00
Rent, \$108 00	Milk, \$14 60	Societies,	\$16 00
Fuel, 33 75	Clothing, 90 75	Magazines and pa- pers,	6 00
Groceries, . . . 229 40	Boots and shoes, . . . 19 50	Sundries,	24 00
Meat, 54 90	Dry goods, 20 00		
Fish, 12 00	Religion, 20 00		

No. 186.	SECTION-HAND, IN MILL.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$600
son, aged 14,		196
		<hr/> \$796

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good locality, with pleasant surroundings. The apartments are well furnished, and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, gingerbread, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding.
Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$765 14
Rent,	\$96 00	Fish,	\$8 00
Fuel,	44 00	Milk,	13 80
Groceries,	327 49	Boots and shoes,	26 00
Meat,	90 45	Clothing,	79 50
		Dry goods,	\$18 90
		Books and papers,	22 00
		Societies,	8 00
		Sundries,	31 00

No. 187.	SECTION-HAND, IN MILL.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$608

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of three and six years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated in a good and healthy neighborhood, and very convenient to work. The apartments are well furnished. Family dresses well and attends church. Has some money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, sometimes meat, eggs, gingerbread or cookies and tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie or pudding.
Supper. Bread, butter, cold meat or cheese, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$623
Rent,	\$84 00	Milk,	\$26 82
Fuel,	39 70	Boots and shoes,	29 40
Groceries,	229 72	Clothing,	43 50
Meat,	87 49	Dry goods,	22 00
		Papers,	\$4 00
		Religion,	10 00
		Sundries,	46 37

No. 188.	SECTION-HAND, IN MILL.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$600
son, aged 15,		272
		<hr/> \$872

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from five to fifteen years of age; three go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, situated near the mill, with fair surroundings. House is well furnished, and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, gingerbread, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or fish, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$853
Rent,	\$96 00	Fish,	\$11 75
Fuel,	59 00	Milk,	27 44
Groceries,	388 42	Boots and shoes,	30 00
Meat,	102 60	Clothing,	56 00
		Dry goods,	\$33 00
		Books and papers,	14 00
		Sundries,	39 79

No. 189.	SECTION-HAND, IN MILL.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$563
daughter, aged 16,		271
son, aged 14,		199
		<hr/> \$1,033

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from eight to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, in a pleasant locality, and with good surroundings. The house is well furnished; have a cottage-organ. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, gingerbread and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$998 71
Rent, \$180 00	Fish, \$7 48	Dry goods,		\$26 67	
Fuel, 54 00	Milk, 19 60	Societies,		9 00	
Groceries, . . . 427 93	Boots and shoes, . 39 80	Papers,		12 00	
Meat, 121 33	Clothing, 87 00	Sundries,		13 90	

No. 190.	SPINNER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$621
son, aged 12,		108
		<hr/> \$729

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of seven and twelve years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good locality, but with unpleasant surroundings; drainage and other sanitary arrangements very imperfect. The apartments are well furnished, and kept neat and clean. Family dresses well. Has money in savings bank. Belongs to a dividing store, and buys all goods from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, pudding and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$683
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$11 00	Dry goods,		\$42 60	
Fuel, 40 00	Milk, 29 20	Books and papers, .		21 00	
Groceries, . . . 196 89	Boots and shoes, . 33 40	Sundries,		63 51	
Meat, 69 40	Clothing, 80 00				

No. 191.	SPINNER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$628
son, aged 13,		148
		<hr/> \$776

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a very good neighborhood, with clean and healthy surroundings. The house is well furnished, with parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$714 21
Rent, \$120 00	Milk, \$30 24	Papers,		\$5 50	
Fuel, 39 65	Boots and shoes, . 23 75	Societies,		9 00	
Groceries, . . . 297 41	Clothing, 50 00	Religion,		12 00	
Meat, 101 79	Dry goods, 16 28	Sundries,		8 59	

No. 192.	SPINNER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$570
son, aged 14,		300
		<hr/> \$870

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated, and with fair surroundings and ample yard-room, kept in good order. The rooms are fairly furnished, and the parlor carpeted. Family is in good health; dresses well. The father would not be able to support the family without the assistance of the son; can afford but few luxuries as it is.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake or pie, and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, pie or pudding.
Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes toasted cheese, sometimes fish, sauce, cake and tea. Beans every Saturday.

COST OF LIVING,			\$870
Rent, \$96 00	Milk, \$32 45	Books and papers, . .	\$10 50
Fuel, 53 25	Boots and shoes, . .	Furniture,	43 00
Groceries, . . . 309 89	Clothing, 120 00	Sundries,	47 56
Meat, 91 70	Dry goods, 19 75		
Fish, 6 00	Societies, 12 00		

No. 193.	SPINNER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$526
son, aged 13,		197
		<hr/> \$723

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, pleasantly situated, with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, eggs, gingerbread, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$723
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$4 86	Dry goods,	\$17 60
Fuel, 52 00	Milk, 24 48	Papers,	4 50
Groceries, . . . 344 30	Boots and shoes, . .	Sundries,	13 38
Meat, 93 50	Clothing, 43 80		

No. 194.	SPINNER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$537
son, aged 14,		180
daughter, aged 12,		150
		<hr/> \$867

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from two to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 6 good and convenient rooms, but the surroundings are very unclean, and some parts actually covered with filth. It is a disgrace to the owners to have property in such a condition; it cannot fail to be unhealthy. The house is well furnished, and one room carpeted. Family is warmly and comfortably dressed. Without the assistance of the children's work the family could not be well cared for; as it is, cannot spend much.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or eggs, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pudding or pie, sometimes soup.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, sausage or sauce, cake and tea. Sometimes, for a change, they have beefsteak pudding or potato pie for dinner; and cook cheese and use it instead of butter for supper.

COST OF LIVING,			\$866 64
Rent, \$96 00	Milk, \$27 84	Books and papers, . .	\$9 00
Fuel, 51 00	Boots and shoes, . .	Sundries,	15 00
Groceries, . . . 375 80	Clothing, 90 00		
Meat, 80 75	Dry goods, 23 50		

No. 195.	SPINNER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of husband,		\$540
wife,		300
		<hr/> \$840

CONDITION.—Family numbers 2; both work. Board in a private family; have a spare room for sitting-room, which is well furnished and carpeted. They dress well and are comfortably well off; save money. The board is good; meat twice per day.

COST OF LIVING,		\$641
Board, \$416 00	Clothing, \$60 00	Charity, \$25 00
Fuel and light, . . 15 00	Dry goods, 23 00	Sundries, including
Boots and shoes, . . 19 00	Papers, 8 00	recreation, 75 00

No. 196.	SPINNER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$540
son, aged 12,		150
		<hr/> \$690

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of seven and twelve years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good locality, with pleasant surroundings. The apartments are well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD. *Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what was left from dinner, gingerbread, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, cabbage, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$684
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$6 00	Dry goods, \$14 25
Fuel, 39 75	Milk, 15 24	Papers, 6 00
Groceries, . . . 319 83	Boots and shoes, . . 22 44	Societies, 12 00
Meat, 81 20	Clothing, 48 00	Sundries, 23 29

No. 197.	SPINNER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$556
daughter, aged 17,		340
son, aged 13,		168
		<hr/> \$1,064

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one to seventeen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, convenient to the mill, with good and pleasant surroundings. House is well furnished, but only one room carpeted. Family dresses well and has money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or fish, gingerbread, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or cold meat left from dinner, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$999 20
Rent, \$144 00	Fish, \$24 00	Dry goods, \$24 00
Fuel, 56 00	Milk, 28 80	Books and papers, . . 14 00
Groceries, . . . 398 96	Boots and shoes, . . 33 40	Societies, 6 00
Meat, 116 17	Clothing, 91 95	Sundries, 61 92

No. 198.

SPARE-HAND, IN MILL.

German.

EARNINGS of father,	\$459
son, aged 15,	300
	<hr/> \$759

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from seven to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, and with clean and healthy surroundings. The rooms are moderately well furnished, and clean. Family is economical in dress, but looks respectable and well. It takes all the earnings to support the family.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pickles and pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, corned meat or fish, cheese, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$759

Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$16 30	Dry goods, . . . \$16 00
Fuel, 50 00	Milk, 13 44	Societies, . . . 5 00
Groceries, . . 318 43	Boots and shoes, . 31 75	Books and papers, . 6 00
Meat, 75 97	Clothing, 64 50	Sundries, . . . 77 61

No. 199.

SLASHER, IN MILL.

Scotch.

EARNINGS of father,	\$720
son, aged 15,	240
	<hr/> \$960

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a fair locality; could be made more healthy, but owing to an absence of drains to carry off sink-water, it is allowed to run into the yard, causing the air to be very impure. The apartments are well furnished, and one is carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, fresh meat or eggs, cake and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding.
Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$846

Rent, \$108 00	Fish, \$19 60	Dry goods, . . . \$36 50
Fuel, 47 75	Milk, 27 98	Papers, 9 00
Groceries, . . 299 06	Boots and shoes, . 28 68	Societies, . . . 10 00
Meat, 87 74	Clothing, 100 00	Sundries, . . . 71 69

No. 200.

WEAVER.

English.

EARNINGS of father,	\$524
daughter, aged 16,	448
	<hr/> \$972

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from four to sixteen years of age. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, situated near the mill, with good surroundings and sanitary arrangements. The house is well furnished, and no dirt is allowed to accumulate in or near the house, as the condition of rental is, that occupants keep the premises clean. Family dresses well and attends church. The father can save money with the assistance of family, but the work is very hard and wearing. Weavers in Fall River run too many looms, which exhausts their strength, and leaves them without energy for anything else after the work is done.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread and butter, steak or eggs, cake, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie, and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, sauce or fish, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$940

Rent, \$132 00	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods, . . . \$24 00
Fuel, 64 00	Milk, 37 20	Papers, 7 00
Groceries, . . 382 40	Boots and shoes, . 28 75	Religion, . . . 12 00
Meat, 111 22	Clothing, 108 00	Sundries, . . . 21 43

No. 201.	WEAVER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$586
son, aged 15,		230
		<hr/> \$816

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms in a four-tenement block, poorly situated, in a poor neighborhood. The house is built in a style peculiar to Fall River, having neither parlor nor sitting-room; simply a kitchen and 3 bedrooms, with a small room for closet and sink. The house is moderately well furnished. The privies are exposed to the street. Family dresses well on Sunday, but very carelessly during the week.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, eggs or meat, gingerbread and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pickles and pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or cold meat, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$766
Rent, . . . \$120 00	Milk, . . . \$36 40	Papers, . . . \$4 00
Fuel, . . . 51 00	Boots and shoes, . 21 50	Sundries, . . . 20 40
Groceries, . . 311 09	Clothing, . . . 59 00	
Meat, . . . 122 61	Dry goods, . . . 30 00	

No. 202.	WEAVER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$543
wife,		391
		<hr/> \$934

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents, grandmother and 2 children of six and ten years of age; both go to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pie and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$794 50
Rent, . . . \$108 00	Milk, . . . \$31 24	Grandmother, . . \$60 00
Fuel, . . . 49 85	Boots and shoes, . 23 50	Papers, . . . 14 00
Groceries, . . 306 22	Clothing, . . . 44 80	Societies, . . . 9 00
Meat, . . . 117 39	Dry goods, . . . 14 00	Sundries, . . . 16 50

No. 203.	WEAVER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$530
son, aged 16,		452
		<hr/> \$982

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, in a good locality, with small garden attached. The rooms are well furnished, and the parlor is carpeted. Have sewing and wringing machines. Family dresses well, and is economical. Have money in savings bank; can save some, but have to work hard to do so.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, cake or pie, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cold meat or cheese, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$923
Rent, . . . \$108 00	Milk, . . . \$38 62	Charity, . . . \$10 00
Fuel, . . . 43 80	Boots and shoes, . 41 20	Recreation, . . . 36 00
Groceries, . . 368 90	Clothing, . . . 87 00	Sundries, . . . 33 48
Meat, . . . 97 40	Dry goods, . . . 41 00	
Fish, . . . 8 60	Papers, . . . 9 00	

No. 204.	WEAVER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$506
son, aged 15,		300
		<hr/> \$806

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, well situated, and with good and healthy surroundings. The house is well furnished and kept clean; the rooms are ventilated by means of registers in the chimneys. No refuse is allowed to accumulate in the yard, but it is kept clean and in good order. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, pie and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, graham bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables three times per week, pickles, pudding or pie, and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or cold meat, cake and tea. Baked beans on Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,				\$806
Rent, \$108 00	Milk,	\$20 44	Papers,	\$6 00
Fuel, 42 00	Boots and shoes,	29 00	Sundries,	42 50
Groceries, . . . 359 25	Clothing,	81 75		
Meat, 101 86	Dry goods,	15 20		

No. 205.	WEAVER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$506 00
wife,		109 00
son, aged 13,		122 40
		<hr/> \$737 40

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to thirteen years of age; one child only goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with very poor surroundings, but convenient indoors. Family is very fond of flowers and has a great variety. The children are well dressed, enjoy good health and attend church. The father prefers remaining at home or enjoying fresh air Sundays, as it is the only day he has for rest and recreation; while he was sick last year, his wife worked for the weavers, and earned \$109.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread and butter, cheese or meat, or eggs with warmed potatoes, cake, coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables two or three times a week when in season, pie or pudding, sometimes potatoe-pie and beefsteak, soup or pudding, and water.

Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes fish instead of meat, gingerbread or cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$663 70
Groceries, . . . \$264 75	Meat or fish,	\$72 90	Boots and shoes,	\$19 00
Rent, 96 00	Milk,	19 80	Dry goods,	16 50
Fuel, 39 00	Clothing,	106 00	Sundries,	29 75

No. 206.	WEAVER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$466
son, aged 13,		180
		<hr/> \$646

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms convenient to mill, with good surroundings. The house is moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or eggs, cake, tea.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, bread, pie or pudding.

Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$646
Rent, \$48 00	Fish,	\$13 00	Dry goods,	\$23 50
Fuel, 40 00	Milk,	23 24	Books and papers,	8 00
Groceries, . . . 238 50	Boots and shoes,	31 60	Sundries,	50 49
Meat, 97 50	Clothing,	67 00		

No. 207.	WEAVER.			English.
EARNINGS of father,				\$508
CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of two and four years of age. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated and with good surroundings. The rooms are moderately well furnished and kept clean. Family dresses well.				
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i> Bread, butter, cold meat, gingerbread and coffee.				
<i>Dinner.</i> Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread and pudding.				
<i>Supper.</i> Bread, butter, cheese, cake or pie, and tea.				
COST OF LIVING,				\$508
Rent, \$40 00	Milk, \$17 76	Papers,	\$3 00	
Fuel, 32 50	Boots and shoes,	Sundries,	55 05	
Groceries, 198 29	Clothing,			
Meat, 82 25	Dry goods,			

No. 208.	WEAVER.												German.					
EARNINGS of father,	\$449					
wife,	383					
													<hr/> \$832					
CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child, who goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated, with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and carpeted. Family dresses well.																		
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i> Bread, butter, meat, cake, tea.																		
<i>Dinner.</i> Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, pie.																		
<i>Supper.</i> Bread, butter, fish or cheese, tea.																		
COST OF LIVING,													\$795 20					
Rent,	.	.	.	\$132	00	Milk,	\$30	25	Societies,	.	.	.	\$9	00
Fuel,	.	.	.	42	85	Boots and shoes,	.	.	.	20	50	Care of house,	.	.	.	33	00	
Groceries,	.	.	.	361	29	Clothing,	.	.	.	39	00	Sundries,	.	.	.	9	83	
Meat,	.	.	.	76	48	Dry goods,	.	.	.	23	80							
Fish,	.	.	.	7	20	Papers,	.	.	.	10	00							

No. 209.	WEAVER.										<i>German.</i>							
EARNINGS of father,	\$456						
son, aged 13,	142						
												————— \$598						
CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good locality, with a small garden attached to the house. The rooms are poorly furnished, but kept neat and clean. Family dresses moderately well. The father says it is impossible to provide for his family with his earnings only.																		
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>		Bread, butter, meat, coffee.																
<i>Dinner.</i>		Meat, potatoes, vegetables, sometimes pie.																
<i>Supper.</i>		Bread, butter and tea.																
COST OF LIVING,												\$598						
Rent,	.	.	.	\$96	00	Meat,	\$80	40	Clothing,	.	.	.	\$22	00
Fuel,	.	.	.	47	80	Milk,	33	00	Dry goods,	.	.	.	15	00
Groceries,	.	.	.	269	39	Boots and shoes,	26	30	Sundries,	.	.	.	8	11

Unskilled.	MILL OPERATIVES.	42 Families.
No. 210.	LABORER, IN MILL.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$437
daughter, aged 17,		261
son, aged 14,		177
		<hr/> \$875

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to seventeen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good locality. House moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat and what was left from dinner, coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread, pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$823 34
Rent, . . . \$120 00	Milk, . . . \$15 82	Societies, . . .		\$6 00
Fuel, . . . 49 50	Boots and shoes, . . . 29 20	Religion, . . .		12 00
Groceries, . . . 390 19	Clothing, . . . 50 75	Sundries, . . .		23 35
Meat, . . . 96 32	Dry goods, . . . 16 00			
Fish, . . . 6 21	Papers, . . . 8 00			

No. 211.	LABORER, IN MILL.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$390
daughter, aged 16,		276
		<hr/> \$666

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children, twelve and sixteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, with good surroundings. The house is well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, tea.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$666
Rent, . . . \$66 00	Milk, . . . \$16 13	Papers, . . .		\$4 00
Fuel, . . . 42 00	Boots and shoes, . . . 18 00	Sundries, . . .		26 89
Groceries, . . . 332 60	Clothing, . . . 53 00			
Meat, . . . 80 33	Dry goods, . . . 27 00			

No. 212.	LABORER, IN MILL.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$395 20
daughter, aged 12,		184 75
		<hr/> \$579 95

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from nine months to twelve years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, situated in the worst part of the city. The house is out of repair, some of the rooms leak, and the drainage from the sink is choked up, causing a stench which is almost unbearable in wet weather. The house is barely furnished and the family scantily dressed. The mother and children look pale and unhealthy, and in fact, are so; for it cost more last year for sickness than it would to have paid the difference for a decent house. Family is in debt, and it costs more to live, from that cause, as they are nearly always behind with the store-bill. Another one of the children will be able to work this summer, so the family is in hopes of doing better. Three of the family attend church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, sometimes but not often, have eggs, and tea.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread, sometimes pie or pudding. Have the cheapest meat, or they would not be able to have it every day.

Supper. Bread, butter, cake and tea, sometimes toasted cheese instead of butter. The younger children have oat or Indian meal porridge for breakfast.

COST OF LIVING,				\$607 10
Rent, . . . \$66 00	Milk, . . . \$13 60	Physician and med-		
Fuel, . . . 39 00	Boots and shoes, . . . 22 00	icine, . . .		\$38 75
Groceries, . . . 319 75	Clothing, . . . 39 00	Sundries, . . .		18 00
Meat, . . . 42 00	Dry goods, . . . 9 00			

No. 213.	LABORER, IN MILL.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$424
son, aged 15,		286
son, aged 13,		200
		<hr/> \$910

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to fifteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good locality, with pleasant surroundings. The house is moderately well furnished, with one room carpeted. There was sickness in the family last summer, which consumed the few funds they had saved.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, cake, tea.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pie or pudding.
Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, pie, tea. Beans every Saturday night.

COST OF LIVING,			\$910
Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$13 20	Dry goods,	\$36 50
Fuel, 59 50	Milk, 31 42	Societies,	8 00
Groceries, . . . 371 10	Boots and shoes, . 41 80	Books and papers, .	9 00
Meat, 98 27	Clothing, 87 00	Sundries,	70 21

No. 214.	LABORER, IN MILL.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$402
daughter, aged 16,		312
		<hr/> \$714

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of twelve and sixteen years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated in a pleasant neighborhood, and with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished, and the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, gingerbread and tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles and pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$714
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$11 00	Dry goods,	\$19 80
Fuel, 45 00	Milk, 19 30	Papers,	10 00
Groceries, . . . 236 25	Boots and shoes, . 23 50	Religion,	10 00
Meat, 97 15	Clothing, 114 00	Sundries,	27 00

No. 215.	LABORER, IN MILL.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$370
daughter, aged 15,		249
		<hr/> \$619

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from eight to fifteen years of age; two to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with good and pleasant surroundings. House moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, sometimes eggs, or what was left from dinner, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, bread, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes cheese, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$619
Rent, \$66 00	Milk, \$11 26	Papers,	\$8 00
Fuel, 39 50	Boots and shoes, . 14 00	Sundries,	30 34
Groceries, . . . 308 50	Clothing, 37 50		
Meat, 86 90	Dry goods, 17 00		

No. 216.	LABORER, IN MILL.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$347
daughter, aged 17,		226
son, aged 13,		175
		<hr/> \$748

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from four to seventeen years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, and with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor is carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what was left from dinner, gingerbread and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread and pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$748
Rent, \$100 00	Fish, \$6 00	Dry goods, . . . \$16 80
Fuel, 46 75	Milk, 14 70	Papers, 6 00
Groceries, . . 359 87	Boots and shoes, . 19 50	Sundries, . . . 26 08
Meat, 94 30	Clothing, 58 00	

No. 217.	LABORER, IN MILL.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$360
daughter, aged 14,		208
son, aged 12,		128
		<hr/> \$696

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from five to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms with pleasant surroundings. The house is moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes soup and vegetables, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$676
Rent, \$48 00	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods, . . . \$27 00
Fuel, 43 00	Milk, 17 40	Papers, 4 00
Groceries, . . 319 54	Boots and shoes, . 13 00	Religion, 8 00
Meat, 96 36	Clothing, 49 00	Sundries, . . . 33 70

No. 218.	LABORER, IN MILL.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$420
daughter, aged 16,		334
		<hr/> \$754

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good locality, but the surroundings poor and unhealthy. The house is clean, but poorly furnished. The family is in good health, and dresses moderately well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, gingerbread and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables and pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, cake and tea. Have soup once per week.

COST OF LIVING,		\$754
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$11 80	Dry goods, . . . \$18 75
Fuel, 43 50	Milk, 27 50	Papers, 4 00
Groceries, . . 329 00	Boots and shoes, . 23 25	Sundries, . . . 47 50
Meat, 91 70	Clothing, 61 00	

No. 219.	LABORER, IN MILL.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$382
son, aged 10,		190
		<hr/> \$572

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from nine months to ten years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms in an eight-tenement block, with one door on the front and none on the back; the locality and surroundings unclean and disagreeable. The privy is within six feet of the building. The inside of the house is as dirty as the surroundings, and very poorly furnished. Family is poor.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Pork or salt fish, potatoes, bread and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes gingerbread, and tea. Fish for dinner, instead of meat, two days in the week.

COST OF LIVING,			\$572
Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$18 60	Dry goods,	\$11 50
Fuel, 29 50	Milk, 12 00	Sundries,	53 43
Groceries, . . . 273 25	Boots and shoes, . . 14 80		
Meat, 47 92	Clothing, 27 00		

No. 220.	LABORER, IN MILL.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$349
daughter, aged 16,		280
son, aged 12,		122
		<hr/> \$751

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from five to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in a good neighborhood, with agreeable surroundings. The house is well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat and warmed potatoes, gingerbread, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$736
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$9 70	Dry goods,	\$19 00
Fuel, 40 00	Milk, 23 15	Sundries,	15 00
Groceries, . . . 334 40	Boots and shoes, . . 26 50		
Meat, 87 25	Clothing, 56 00		

No. 221.	LABORER, IN MILL.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$448
daughter, aged 14,		226
son, aged 11,		162
		<hr/> \$836

CONDITION.—Family numbers 8, parents and 6 children from two to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, in a poor locality, with unclean and disagreeable surroundings. The house is poorly furnished, but neat, considering the locality. It is strange that people will live in such houses, when, for a few dollars more, they could be made comfortable; it is no saving, as it generally costs more for sickness, caused by living in such places, than extra rent would cost.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread and butter, meat or eggs, cake, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread, pie.
Supper. Bread and butter, and what was left from dinner, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$836
Rent, \$108 00	Fish, \$18 00	Dry goods,	\$23 50
Fuel, 47 00	Milk, 26 40	Sundries,	33 73
Groceries, . . . 376 37	Boots and shoes, . . 36 00		
Meat, 81 25	Clothing, 79 75		

No. 222.	LABORER, IN MILL.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$410
son, aged 12,		165
		<hr/> \$575

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to twelve years of age. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, poorly situated, and the surroundings disagreeable and unhealthy. House poorly furnished and dirty. The clothing of the family is of poor quality and scanty. Have money in the savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, gingerbread and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes fish, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$516
Rent, \$66 00	Fish, \$17 00	Dry goods,	\$23 80
Fuel, 33 20	Milk, 19 63	Sundries,	53 25
Groceries, . . 216 70	Boots and shoes, . 13 00		
Meat, 53 92	Clothing, 19 50		

No. 223.	LABORER, IN MILL.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$385
son, aged 12,		145
son, aged 10,		120
		<hr/> \$650

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one to twelve years of age; one child goes to school all the time, and the other two who work, attend the half-time school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms in a good locality, with neat surroundings. The house is moderately well furnished, but no carpets. Family dresses poorly, and looks pale and unhealthy, but neat. Tries to keep out of debt, but the father has to work all the time, as well as the children. Lost six days through sickness last year, and had to go without necessary clothing.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, sometimes fish, or the remains of the day before, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, bread, sometimes pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread, molasses, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$650
Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$13 50	Dry goods,	\$18 00
Fuel, 38 75	Milk, 14 80	Sundries,	24 58
Groceries, . . 300 00	Boots and shoes, . 22 75		
Meat, 54 62	Clothing, 79 00		

No. 224.	LABORER, IN MILL.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$345
son, aged 14,		140
son, aged 12,		138
		<hr/> \$623

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good locality. House is moderately well furnished. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what is left from dinner, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$623
Rent, \$48 00	Fish, \$14 00	Dry goods,	\$13 50
Fuel, 46 00	Milk, 19 66	Religion,	8 00
Groceries, . . 311 72	Boots and shoes, . 24 00	Papers,	4 00
Meat, 75 12	Clothing, 41 00	Sundries,	18 00

No. 225.	LABORER, IN MILL.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$370
son, aged 12,		142
		<hr/> \$512

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one and one-half to twelve years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms; the locality and surroundings are rather poor. The rooms are poorly furnished, and not neat. Family dresses well on Sunday, but during the week very carelessly.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat or fish, potatoes, sometimes soup, and bread.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$537	
Rent,	\$60 00	Fish,	\$12 00	Dry goods,	\$14 50
Fuel,	39 50	Milk,	11 80	Sundries,	40 24
Groceries,	260 96	Boots and shoes,	12 00		
Meat,	60 00	Clothing,	26 00		

No. 226.	LABORER, IN MILL.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$402
son, aged 15,		188
		<hr/> \$590

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms with good surroundings. The house is poorly furnished. Family dresses moderately well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, molasses coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$590	
Rent,	\$60 00	Fish,	\$9 00	Dry goods,	\$12 00
Fuel,	43 00	Milk,	18 00	Sundries,	27 80
Groceries,	312 70	Boots and shoes,	17 50		
Meat,	57 00	Clothing,	33 00		

No. 227.	LABORER, IN MILL.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$419
daughter, aged 17,		304
		<hr/> \$723

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from four to seventeen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, and with good surroundings. The house is moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, vegetables, and bread.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$723	
Rent,	\$84 00	Fish,	\$8 00	Dry goods,	\$20 80
Fuel,	43 00	Milk,	23 20	Papers,	6 00
Groceries,	361 00	Boots and shoes,	25 60	Societies,	5 00
Meat,	76 30	Clothing,	41 00	Sundries,	29 10

No. 228.	LABORER, IN MILL.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$432
son, aged 16,		277
son, aged 13,		84
		<hr/> \$793

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to sixteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, with good surroundings. The house is moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat and what was left from dinner, gingerbread, coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pickles, bread.

Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$793
Rent, \$100 00	Fish, \$10 00	Dry goods, \$21 00
Fuel, 46 50	Milk, 18 68	Papers, 7 50
Groceries, . . . 387 42	Boots and shoes, . . 29 00	Societies, 7 00
Meat, 98 74	Clothing, 58 00	Sundries, 9 16

No. 229.	LABORER, IN MILL.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$421
son, aged 15,		260
son, aged 12,		147
		<hr/> \$828

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from six to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a poor locality, with unclean and unhealthy surroundings. The house is moderately well furnished, but inconvenient and badly ventilated. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, gingerbread, coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread, pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$799
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$12 60	Dry goods, \$23 00
Fuel, 52 00	Milk, 18 32	Papers, 6 00
Groceries, . . . 369 96	Boots and shoes, . . 31 00	Sundries, 11 67
Meat, 88 45	Clothing, 66 00	

No. 230.	LABORER, IN MILL.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$396
daughter, aged 16,		300
		<hr/> \$696

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from seven to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated in a good neighborhood. The house is well furnished and sitting-room carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, gingerbread and tea.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, brown bread.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$661 70
Rent, \$100 00	Milk, \$27 60	Societies, \$8 00
Fuel, 49 75	Boots and shoes, . . 30 00	Papers, 6 00
Groceries, . . . 251 20	Clothing, 51 00	Sundries, 22 00
Meat, 95 40	Dry goods, 20 75	

No. 231.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,	\$400
daughter, aged 15,	237
		<hr/> \$637

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from seven to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. House is poorly furnished. Family dresses poorly.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, warmed potatoes, coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread.

Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$632 31	
Rent,	\$96 00	Fish,	\$9 00	Dry goods,	\$12 50
Fuel,	37 00	Milk,	13 36	Sundries,	11 23
Groceries,	352 47	Boots and shoes, . .	14 00		
Meat,	68 70	Clothing,	18 00		

No. 232.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$394
son, aged 13,		144
		<hr/> \$538

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in an unclean locality. The house is poorly furnished, the family dresses poorly and is in debt.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread, sometimes pork and cabbage.

Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,						\$570
Rent,	\$84 00	Fish,	\$7 28	Dry goods,	\$14 00	
Fuel,	29 40	Milk,	14 38	Sundries,	11 27	
Groceries, . .	312 87	Boots and shoes, .	12 50			
Meat,	66 30	Clothing,	20 00			

No. 233.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,	\$416
daughter, aged 16,	293
son, aged 13,	112
		<hr/> \$821

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from four to sixteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in a good neighborhood, with clean surroundings. The house is well furnished, and the family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, and coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage and bread.

Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$790 64	
Rent,	\$120 00	Fish,	\$13 84	Dry goods,	\$19 50
Fuel,	48 00	Milk,	27 30	Sundries,	9 58
Groceries,	387 29	Boots and shoes,	22 80		
Meat,	96 33	Clothing,	46 00		

No. 234.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$394
daughter, aged 16,		300
daughter, aged 14,		182
		<hr/> \$876

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from three to seventeen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated and with good surroundings. The house is moderately well furnished, and the family dresses well, and has money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork, potatoes and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea. Fish for dinner one day, and pork and cabbage one day per week.

COST OF LIVING,		\$852
Rent, . . . \$120 00	Fish, . . . \$14 83	Dry goods, . . \$23 00
Fuel, . . . 46 00	Milk, . . . 22 20	Sundries, . . . 18 31
Groceries, . . 430 00	Boots and shoes, . 21 00	
Meat, . . . 96 45	Clothing, . . . 60 00	

No. 235.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$375
son, aged 13,		137
son, aged 12,		137
		<hr/> \$649

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from eight to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms in a fair locality. House is poorly furnished and kept untidily. Family dresses moderately well, and would rather save money than enjoy the comforts of life.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt fish, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$626
Rent, . . . \$60 00	Fish, . . . \$13 20	Dry goods, . . \$11 50
Fuel, . . . 39 00	Milk, . . . 29 60	Sundries, . . . 26 00
Groceries, . . 329 90	Boots and shoes, . 19 00	
Meat, . . . 61 80	Clothing, . . . 36 00	

No. 236.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$375
son, aged 13,		160
son, aged 11,		120
		<hr/> \$655

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from five to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, situated in good neighborhood, with agreeable surroundings. The house is poorly furnished. Family dresses poorly, but saves money.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt fish and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes cabbage, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread.

COST OF LIVING,		\$555
Rent, . . . \$60 00	Fish, . . . \$24 00	Dry goods, . . \$9 00
Fuel, . . . 37 50	Milk, . . . 16 40	Religion, . . . 10 00
Groceries, . . 219 98	Boots and shoes, . 13 60	Sundries, . . . 52 22
Meat, . . . 81 30	Clothing, . . . 31 00	

No. 237.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$386
daughter, aged 14,		240
		<hr/> \$626

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, with pleasant surroundings. House moderately well furnished. Family dresses well on Sunday, but very carelessly during the week. Cannot save money.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what was left from dinner, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread, sometimes pie; have boiled dinner one day per week.
Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes fish, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$626
Rent, \$60 00	Fish, \$14 60	Dry goods,	\$21 75	
Fuel, 31 50	Milk, 23 42	Sundries,	40 41	
Groceries, . . . 259 72	Boots and shoes, . . 21 40			
Meat, 93 20	Clothing, 60 00			

No. 238.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$404
daughter, aged 16,		250
son, aged 13,		170
		<hr/> \$824

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from two to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, well situated, and with good surroundings. The house is moderately well furnished, and the family dresses well and seems rugged and healthy.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, gingerbread and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread, butter, and sometimes pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$779
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$8 40	Dry goods,	\$22 90	
Fuel, 53 70	Milk, 21 84	Sundries,	30 86	
Groceries, . . . 342 49	Boots and shoes, . . 28 00	Papers,	4 00	
Meat, 104 31	Clothing, 90 50			

No. 239.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$450
son, aged 13,		158
		<hr/> \$608

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good locality. House is miserably furnished, but neat. Family dresses poorly, but attends church. Finds it hard to make both ends meet.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Salt fish or corned meat, bread, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, sometimes cabbage, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes potatoes or the remains of dinner, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$608
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$14 20	Dry goods,	\$18 00	
Fuel, 29 50	Milk, 16 30	Sundries,	44 81	
Groceries, . . . 287 70	Boots and shoes, . . 14 60			
Meat, 49 89	Clothing, 37 00			

No. 240.	LABORER, IN MILL.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$409
son, aged 13,		154
son, aged 11,		150
		<hr/> \$713

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from eight months to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a block of ten tenements, with extremely dirty surroundings. The yard is covered with refuse, and one of the privies with filth from the vault. The house is poorly furnished and dirty. Family dresses poorly. Has money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork, warmed potatoes, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, molasses, sometimes gingerbread, and tea. The meat is principally corned meat, and of the cheapest quality that can be bought. Examined it before it was cooked and was told it was a fair sample.

COST OF LIVING,		\$637
Rent, \$90 00	Fish, \$15 26	Dry goods, . . . \$12 00
Fuel, 31 00	Milk, 17 90	Sundries, 86 69
Groceries, . . . 281 89	Boots and shoes, . 16 00	
Meat, 50 76	Clothing, 35 50	

No. 241.	LABORER, IN MILL.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$375
son, aged 12,		160
son, aged 10,		148
		<hr/> \$683

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one to twelve years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a poor locality, with filthy surroundings. There is no drain, and the foul water from the sink runs from the sides of the building into the yard and remains there, either to be absorbed by the ground or to evaporate, causing a strong smell throughout the house. The apartments have very little furniture, and of the poorest quality.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, salt pork, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat or fish, potatoes, cabbage.
Supper. Bread, butter, salt fish and tea. Have boiled dinner twice a week, so can use cheap meat.

COST OF LIVING,		\$683
Rent, \$100 00	Fish, \$18 00	Dry goods, . . . \$16 00
Fuel, 31 50	Milk, 26 09	Sundries, 41 36
Groceries, . . . 329 60	Boots and shoes, . 23 75	
Meat, 64 70	Clothing, 32 00	

No. 242.	LABORER, IN MILL.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$459
son, aged 12,		168
		<hr/> \$627

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one to twelve years of age. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a very disagreeable locality. The house is so damp that green mould collects on the building a foot from the ground. The sink-pipes are outside of the building and the water runs all over the yard. Privies exposed to the street, and are out of repair; there is a close, putrid odor all over the house, which is really obnoxious to the tenants. House is also poorly furnished. Family saves money, but dresses miserably.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, salt pork or fish, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, bread.
Supper. Bread and butter, sometimes salt fish, tea. The meat this family uses is the cheapest and the poorest in the market, and is scarcely fit for food.

COST OF LIVING,		\$559
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$18 40	Dry goods, . . . \$12 00
Fuel, 36 75	Milk, 21 85	Sundries, 21 90
Groceries, . . . 259 50	Boots and shoes, . 11 60	
Meat, 66 00	Clothing, 29 00	

No. 243.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$316
son, aged 13,		111
daughter, aged 11,		110
		<hr/> \$537

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to thirteen years of age. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, with poor surroundings, and in a bad locality. House is out of repair and unclean, and is poorly furnished. Family is ill-dressed and in debt.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes and bread.

Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$593 34
Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$11 20	Dry goods,			\$10 28
Fuel, 31 50	Milk, 13 60	Sundries,			10 30
Groceries, . . . 361 37	Boots and shoes, . . . 9 00				
Meat, 42 19	Clothing, 20 50				

No. 244.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$432
son, aged 12,		132
		<hr/> \$564

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to twelve years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms. The house and surroundings are untidy and unhealthy, the yard small and covered with garbage and drainings from the sink, and the family are poorly dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes and bread.

Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$589
Rent, \$78 00	Fish, \$13 60	Dry goods,			\$18 00
Fuel, 42 00	Milk, 25 82	Sundries,			20 11
Groceries, . . . 231 74	Boots and shoes, . . . 14 70				
Meat, 68 23	Clothing, 26 80				

No. 245.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$400
son, aged 14,		192
son, aged 12,		116
		<hr/> \$708

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from six to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a poor and dirty locality. The apartments are miserably furnished and kept unclean. Family poorly dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes. Salt pork and cabbage two days per week.

Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$708
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$14 00	Dry goods,			\$12 60
Fuel, 49 00	Milk, 27 30	Sundries,			32 24
Groceries, . . . 368 09	Boots and shoes, . . . 18 50				
Meat, 84 27	Clothing, 30 00				

No. 246.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$340
son, aged 13,		176
		<hr/> \$516

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, with good surroundings. House is poorly furnished and kept unclean, so much so that a disagreeable odor penetrates the whole house. Family dresses miserably.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, cabbage and salt pork one day per week, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$551
Rent, \$48 00	Fish, \$7 00	Dry goods, . . . \$9 00
Fuel, 37 00	Milk, 12 20	Sundries, . . . 16 00
Groceries, . . 339 66	Boots and shoes, . 11 00	
Meat, 51 14	Clothing, 20 00	

No. 247.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$352
son, aged 14,		200
		<hr/> \$552

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from four to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. House poorly furnished. Family ill-dressed, but are saving money; have several hundred dollars in the savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, coffee sweetened with molasses.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes and bread,
Supper. Bread, butter and tea. The food of this family is the poorest and cheapest in the market.

COST OF LIVING,		\$512
Rent, \$42 00	Fish, \$9 00	Dry goods, . . . \$12 00
Fuel, 30 00	Milk, 13 20	Sundries, . . . 38 94
Groceries, . . 291 49	Boots and shoes, . 9 00	
Meat, 48 37	Clothing, 18 00	

No. 248.	LABORER, IN MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$401 70
daughter, aged 14,		250 00
son, aged 12,		180 00
		<hr/> \$831 70

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from five to fourteen years of age; two go to school. If the father continues in health, he proposes to keep one of his children in school, until he or she is able to do something better than working in a mill for a living. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, very disagreeably situated, belonging to the corporation. Very few of the houses belonging to the corporation are kept, either inside or outside, as they should be, being mostly surrounded by the refuse thrown from the houses, left to decay in the streets. This family have made attempts to keep their house clean, but find it very discouraging in such a neighborhood. An apology for a carpet is on one floor, but it only serves to give the other rooms a more bare and cheerless appearance. The parents and children have good clothes for Sundays, but go to their work shabbily dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, pie and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage, bread, butter and pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or fish, gingerbread and tea. Have fish for dinner once a week, and have beans occasionally.

COST OF LIVING,		\$764 20
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$18 00	Dry goods, . . . \$19 20
Fuel, 48 75	Milk, 29 60	Sundries, . . . 36 00
Groceries, . . 306 50	Boots and shoes, . 36 25	Religion, . . . 20 00
Meat, 71 90	Clothing, 106 00	

No. 249.	LABORER, IN BLANKET-MILL.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$360
son, aged 13,		146
		<hr/> \$506

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one and a half to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with unpleasant surroundings. The house is poorly furnished, and has an untidy appearance. Family dresses poorly, and is in debt.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, molasses and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat or fish, potatoes, sometimes cabbage, bread.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$523
Rent,	\$72 00	Fish,	\$6 50	Dry goods,	\$18 00
Fuel,	26 40	Milk,	23 92	Sundries,	47 43
Groceries,	239 15	Boots and shoes,	12 00		
Meat,	47 60	Clothing,	30 00		

No. 250.	LABORER, IN PAPER-MILLS.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$361
son, aged 15,		288
son, aged 12,		130
		<hr/> \$779

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one to fifteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a healthy neighborhood, with good surroundings. House is well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, fish or meat, tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat or fish, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread, pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes cheese, tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$779
Rent,	\$96 00	Fish,	\$14 00	Dry goods,	\$20 70
Fuel,	50 00	Milk,	27 80	Sundries,	32 80
Groceries,	341 90	Boots and shoes,	22 60		
Meat,	89 20	Clothing,	84 00		

No. 251.	LABORER, IN PRINT-WORKS.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$362
son, aged 12,		149
		<hr/> \$511

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to twelve years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a miserable locality, with disagreeable surroundings. The apartments are poorly furnished and kept uncleanly. Family ill-dressed. Has money in savings bank, and increases it by savings.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, meat or fish, potatoes, sometimes cabbage.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$476
Rent,	\$60 00	Meat,	\$48 20	Clothing,	\$26 30
Fuel,	26 30	Fish,	13 00	Dry goods,	10 50
Groceries,	247 80	Boots and shoes,	9 00	Sundries,	34 90

Overseers.	MILL OPERATIVES.	4 Families.
No. 252.	OVERSEER, IN MILL.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$1,000
son, aged 19,		520
daughter, aged 16,		300
		<hr/> \$1,820

CONDITION.—Family numbers 9, parents and 6 children from two to nineteen years of age, and servant; three of the children go to school. Occupy a tenement of 7 rooms, with good cellar and wood-shed. The parlor, dining and bedrooms are carpeted, and the kitchen floor is covered with an oil-cloth. Have a piano, sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church. Adults usually have a vacation in summer, but are unable to give the expenses, as they generally return visits paid them. Should have to curtail expenses if children did not work, but believe it to be for their future interests to do so.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or fried ham, potatoes, cake or pie, tea and coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, pudding and pie, fish once a week.

Supper. Bread, butter, or toast, with cold meat and potatoes or fish, sometimes sausages, pie and cake, tea or milk. Baked beans two meals per week.

COST OF LIVING,				\$1,544 20
Rent, \$168 00	Milk, \$30 00	Religion,		\$20 00
Fuel, 80 00	Boots and shoes, . . 85 00	Papers,		9 00
Groceries, . . . 456 80	Clothing, 270 00	Servant,		182 00
Meat, 163 40	Dry goods, 13 00	Sundries,		25 00
Fish, 13 00	Societies, 14 00			

No. 253.	OVERSEER, IN MILL.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$940

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of five and eight years of age; both go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, in a good locality, with unpleasant surroundings. The house is well furnished, and every room except kitchen is carpeted. Have a sewing-machine and piano. Family dresses well and attends church. Have money saved and hope to increase it every year.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuits, butter, fresh meat of some kind, cake, pie, tea.

Dinner. Bread and butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding or pie, cake, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, sauce, sometimes fruit, cheese, cake. Beans Saturday night and Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,				\$833
Rent, \$150 00	Milk, \$27 00	Books and papers, . .		\$13 00
Fuel, 49 00	Boots and shoes, . . 23 50	Religion,		20 00
Groceries, . . . 239 80	Clothing, 96 00	Sundries,		60 00
Meat, 99 70	Dry goods, 32 00			
Fish, 15 00	Societies, 8 00			

No. 254.	OVERSEER, IN MILL.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$1,000

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and ten years of age; both go to school. Occupy a tenement of 7 rooms, very pleasantly situated, with good and healthy surroundings, situated near the mill. House is well furnished and rooms carpeted. Have a sewing-machine and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, fresh meat or eggs, pie, cake, tea, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat of some kind, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, fresh or canned fruit, pudding, pie, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cold meat, cheese or sauce, cake, pie, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$874
Rent, \$144 00	Fish, \$14 00	Dry goods,		\$29 80
Fuel, 36 50	Milk, 31 22	Papers,		12 00
Groceries, . . . 304 80	Boots and shoes, . . 36 50	Religion,		20 00
Meat, 87 60	Clothing, 100 00	Sundries,		57 53

No. 255.	OVERSEER, IN MILL.		American.
EARNINGS of father, \$1,000			
CONDITION. —Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and twelve years of age; both attend school. Occupy a convenient tenement of 6 rooms, in a brick block; the street and alley-way are clean and the yard-room is good, but a little crowded. The house is well furnished and the rooms carpeted. Have sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and attends church. Have money in savings bank.			
FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i> Hot biscuit, butter, white and brown bread, steak or eggs, cake, pie, tea and coffee.			
<i>Dinner.</i> Bread, butter, meat of some kind, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, fruit in season, pie or pudding, tea.			
<i>Supper.</i> Bread, butter, sauce or cheese, salad in season, occasionally fish or cold meat, tea. Beans on Saturday.			
COST OF LIVING, \$58 87			
Rent, \$120 00	Milk, \$26 80	Religion,	\$25 00
Fuel, 48 50	Boots and shoes, . . 42 20	Books and papers, . .	14 00
Groceries, . . . 253 75	Clothing, 115 00	Sundries,	82 00
Meat, 89 37	Dry goods, 21 00		
Fish, 14 25	Societies, 7 00		

Unskilled. OUT-DOOR EMPLOYMENTS. 108 Families.

No. 256.	FISHERMAN.			American.	
EARNINGS of father,	.	.	.	\$687	
CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to nine years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, pleasantly situated and with good surroundings. The house is well furnished and two rooms carpeted. Family dresses well and is strong and healthy. The father cannot save money, but can keep the family comfortably so long as as he is able to work. He has a life-insurance.					
FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, fish or cold meat, sometimes boiled eggs, cake and coffee.				
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat or fish, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding and tea.				
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese or sauce; sometimes fruit, either fresh or canned, tea. Brown bread and beans on Sunday.				
COST OF LIVING,	.	.	.	\$687	
Rent,	\$115 00	Fish,	\$23 75	Dry goods,	\$25 00
Fuel,	49 25	Milk,	28 40	Societies,	8 00
Groceries,	223 60	Boots and shoes,	37 55	Sundries,	34 45
Meat,	43 00	Clothing,	99 00		

No. 257.	FISHERMAN.		American.
EARNINGS of father,			\$516
son, aged 15,			248
			\$764

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to fifteen years of age; one goes to school all of the time, and the eldest about four months in each year. Own a house (6 rooms), pleasantly situated, with a small garden attached, used principally for flowers. Family dresses well and attends church. The house is well furnished, and is well taken care of, and has an air of comfort and respectability not too common in the homes of working-people.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, what was left from dinner warmed over, pie or cake, sometimes griddle-cakes, and tea.		
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat or fish, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie and tea.		
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, fish or cold meat, sauce or cheese, cake and tea. Brown bread and baked beans Saturday nights.		
COST OF LIVING,			\$610 40
Fuel, \$56 75	Milk, \$29 30	Religion,	\$20 00
Groceries, . . . 207 75	Boots and shoes, . . 43 60	Sundries,	41 00
Meat, 42 25	Clothing, 119 00		
Fish, 19 00	Dry goods, 31 75		

No. 258.

FISHERMAN.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$693

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of four and eight years of age; one goes to school. Own a house (6 rooms) and garden, free from any incumbrance, situated in a nice neighborhood. The house is well furnished, and the parlor and bedrooms carpeted. Have sewing and wringing machines. It does not cost this family so much to live as some, for the reason that they buy their goods for cash, considering it a saving of 15 per cent. The father has about three months' rest during the year, which time he takes to make his family comfortable. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, brown bread, butter, meat or fish, pie, cake and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat or fish, potatoes, vegetables, pudding or pie, cheese, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, cheese, cake or doughnuts, tea. Baked beans on Sunday.

COST OF LIVING, \$550 45

Fuel, \$53 75	Milk, \$24 60	Religion, . . . \$14 00
Groceries, . . 189 60	Boots and shoes, . 39 00	Societies, . . . 6 00
Meat, 37 00	Clothing, . . . 112 50	Sundries, . . . 32 00
Fish, 20 00	Dry goods, . . . 22 00	

No. 259.

FISHERMAN.

Irish.

EARNINGS of father, \$531

son, aged 16, 336

\$867

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, well situated in a healthy neighborhood. The rooms are well furnished and clean; the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church. Has money in the savings bank. The work is hard and dangerous; worked about eight months last year. The children were born in Massachusetts.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, eggs or fish, fried potatoes, cake and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie, sometimes soup.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or meat, if any left from dinner, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$770 30

Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$25 00	Dry goods, . . . \$27 50
Fuel, 54 50	Milk, 23 35	Religion, 24 00
Groceries, . . 236 75	Boots and shoes, . 45 20	Sundries, 42 00
Meat, 56 00	Clothing, . . . 110 00	

No. 260.

LABORER, FOR BUILDERS.

E. Canadian.

EARNINGS of father, \$449

son, aged 13, 138

\$587

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to thirteen years of age. Have an upper tenement of four rooms in the suburbs, with fair surroundings. House poorly furnished. Family dresses moderately well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, bread.

Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$570

Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$8 90	Dry goods, . . . \$13 00
Fuel, 31 00	Milk, 24 60	Sundries, 13 84
Groceries, . . 221 76	Boots and shoes, . 15 00	
Meat, 83 40	Clothing, . . . 38 50	

No. 261.	LABORER, FOR BUILDERS.		German.
EARNINGS of father,			\$418
at other work,			125
			<hr/> \$543

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of three and six years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 3 rooms, in a ten-tenement block, with the surroundings unclean and unhealthy. House poorly furnished. Family dresses moderately well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$533
Rent, . . . \$96 00	Fish, . . . \$9 30	Dry goods, . . .	\$8 00
Fuel, . . . 36 00	Milk, . . . 10 80	Sundries, . . .	9 30
Groceries, . . 247 93	Boots and shoes, . 12 50		
Meat, . . . 69 57	Clothing, . . . 33 60		

No. 262.	LABORER, FOR BUILDERS.		German.
EARNINGS of father,			\$519
son, aged 16,			237
			<hr/> \$756

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to sixteen years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in the suburbs, with fair surroundings. House moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, gingerbread, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes fish, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$746
Rent, . . . \$132 00	Fish, . . . \$6 00	Dry goods, . . .	\$19 75
Fuel, . . . 41 75	Milk, . . . 26 90	Sundries, . . .	11 82
Groceries, . . 338 66	Boots and shoes, . 23 75		
Meat, . . . 89 37	Clothing, . . . 56 00		

No. 263.	LABORER, FOR BUILDERS.		Irish.
EARNINGS of father,			\$460
daughter, aged 16,			219
son, aged 13,			150
			<hr/> \$829

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from seven to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished, and one carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, sometimes pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$514
Rent, . . . \$168 00	Fish, . . . \$10 29	Dry goods, . . .	\$18 00
Fuel, . . . 44 50	Milk, . . . 30 20	Papers, . . .	6 00
Groceries, . . 344 29	Boots and shoes, . 31 50	Sundries, . . .	13 05
Meat, . . . 97 47	Clothing, . . . 50 70		

No. 264.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$469
daughter, aged 15,		196
son, aged 14,		103
		<hr/> \$768

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from eight to fifteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good locality. The house is well furnished, the parlor carpeted, and the family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what was left from dinner, and coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread and pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$768
Rent, \$132 00	Fish, \$5 24	Dry goods, . . . \$18 00
Fuel, 49 00	Milk, 21 30	Papers, 6 00
Groceries, . . . 349 87	Boots and shoes, . 15 00	Sundries, 28 19
Meat, 98 40	Clothing, 45 00	

No. 265.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$460
daughter, aged 13,		149
		<hr/> \$609

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a very poor and disagreeable locality. House poorly furnished, inconvenient and not clean. The family is poorly dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes and bread.

Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes fish, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$627
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$9 00	Dry goods, . . . \$14 00
Fuel, 46 00	Milk, 19 70	Sundries, 31 42
Groceries, . . . 299 40	Boots and shoes, . 20 00	
Meat, 85 48	Clothing, 30 00	

No. 266.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$460
daughter, aged 16,		239
daughter, aged 13,		186
		<hr/> \$885

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from seven to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, with clean, healthy surroundings. The house is well furnished, the parlor carpeted, and they own a sewing-machine. The family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what was left from dinner, and coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread and pie or pudding.

Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$885
Rent, \$132 00	Fish, \$8 00	Dry goods, . . . \$29 00
Fuel, 59 00	Milk, 30 46	Papers, 7 50
Groceries, . . . 376 94	Boots and shoes, . 33 80	Religion, 16 00
Meat, 110 60	Clothing, 64 00	Sundries, 17 70

No. 267.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$417
daughter, aged 16,		300
son, aged 14,		208
		<hr/> \$925

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from four to sixteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, in a healthy locality, and with pleasant surroundings. The house is well furnished, the parlor is carpeted, and they own a sewing-machine. The family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat or eggs, doughnuts or cake, and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, bread, pie or pudding, and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese or cold meat, gingerbread and tea. Baked beans Saturday nights.

COST OF LIVING,			\$885 28
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$14 28	Dry goods,	\$31 80
Fuel, 47 50	Milk, 29 10	Sundries,	33 50
Groceries, . . . 381 90	Boots and shoes, . . 28 60	Papers,	3 00
Meat, 111 60	Clothing, 76 00	Societies,	8 00

No. 268.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$448
daughter, aged 16,		368
son, aged 14,		190
		<hr/> \$1,006

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from eight to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, very pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, with good surroundings. The house is well furnished, the parlor is carpeted, they have a sewing-machine, and the family is well dressed. The father was in debt for several years and has had a hard struggle to support his family; but, with the assistance of his children, can now save some money.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, eggs or meat, sometimes warmed potatoes, gingerbread and tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, bread, butter, pie or pudding, and tea. They have soup once a week.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce, cheese or fish, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$946
Rent, \$150 00	Fish, \$8 30	Dry goods,	\$22 00
Fuel, 60 50	Milk, 29 76	Sundries,	43 93
Groceries, . . . 340 15	Boots and shoes, . . 33 50	Books and papers, . .	10 00
Meat, 119 86	Clothing, 120 00	Societies,	8 00

No. 269.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$400
son, aged 15,		281
daughter, aged 13,		167
		<hr/> \$848

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from seven to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, neighborhood good, and surroundings healthy. The house is well furnished, the parlor carpeted, and the family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, warmed potatoes and tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread and pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$848
Rent, \$120 00	Milk, \$27 62	Sundries,	\$13 36
Fuel, 51 00	Boots and shoes, . . 26 50	Papers,	6 00
Groceries, . . . 420 13	Clothing, 57 00		
Meat, 108 39	Dry goods, 18 00		

No. 270.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>F. Canadian.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$418
son, aged 12,		165
		<hr/> \$583

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from four to twelve years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms in a very poor locality, where the surroundings are disagreeable and unhealthy. The house is poorly furnished, and the family are meanly dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, gingerbread and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, salt fish or corned meat and tea. They have soup one day per week.

COST OF LIVING,		\$583
Rent, \$90 00	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods, . . . \$12 00
Fuel, 49 75	Milk, 29 50	Sundries, 36 86
Groceries, . . 239 29	Boots and shoes, . 16 00	
Meat, 71 60	Clothing, 26 00	

No. 271.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>F. Canadian.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$361
daughter, aged 17,		302
son, aged 15,		220
		<hr/> \$883

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from four to seventeen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms in a pleasant locality, with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD. *Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or fish, doughnuts and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$883
Rent, \$200 00	Fish, \$9 00	Dry goods, . . . \$29 00
Fuel, 56 00	Milk, 14 20	Sundries, 29 59
Groceries, . . 369 21	Boots and shoes, . 28 60	
Meat, 82 40	Clothing, 65 00	

No. 272.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>F. Canadian.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$439
son, aged 12,		144
		<hr/> \$583

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of seven and twelve years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, on third story, with poor and unhealthy surroundings. The apartments are moderately well furnished and kept clean. Family dresses quite fairly.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat or fish, potatoes, sometimes pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$641 54
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$6 39	Dry goods, . . . \$25 60
Fuel, 38 45	Milk, 12 98	Sundries, 8 74
Groceries, . . 301 23	Boots and shoes, . 19 75	
Meat, 86 40	Clothing, 46 00	

No. 273.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>F. Canadian.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$360
daughter, aged 16,		247
son, aged 13,		139
		<hr/> \$746

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from six to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, with dirty and disagreeable surroundings. The apartments are moderately well furnished, and kept clean. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes cheese, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$734 26
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$8 00	Dry goods, . . . \$22 80
Fuel, 49 60	Milk, 13 32	Papers, 4 00
Groceries, . . . 361 42	Boots and shoes, . 18 00	Sundries, 11 00
Meat, 78 62	Clothing, 47 50	

No. 274.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>F. Canadian.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$418
son, aged 12,		128
		<hr/> \$546

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to twelve years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 3 rooms, in a poor locality. Sanitary arrangements are disgraceful; sink water running in the yard; privies over-running with filth. The house is poorly furnished and dirty; in fact, it is impossible to keep it clean. Family dresses moderately well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt fish or fried potatoes, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, bread, and sometimes soup.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$546
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$11 24	Dry goods, . . . \$18 50
Fuel, 31 25	Milk, 13 35	Sundries, 39 00
Groceries, . . . 243 96	Boots and shoes, . 18 50	
Meat, 63 20	Clothing, 35 00	

No. 275.	LABORER, OUT DOOR.	<i>F. Canadian.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$433
son, aged 12,		161
		<hr/> \$594

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to twelve years of age. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a miserable and dirty locality. The apartments are clean, but poorly furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what was left from dinner, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat or fish, potatoes.
Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes gingerbread, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$594
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$6 00	Dry goods, . . . \$23 50
Fuel, 34 28	Milk, 12 86	Sundries, 15 02
Groceries, . . . 287 60	Boots and shoes, . 19 25	
Meat, 51 49	Clothing, 48 00	

No. 276.

LABORER, OUT-DOOR.

F. Canadian.

EARNINGS of father,	\$392
daughter, aged 17,	271
son, aged 14,	188
	<hr/> \$851

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from eleven to seventeen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good locality, with clean and healthy surroundings. The apartments are tastefully furnished and parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat, warmed potatoes, gingerbread, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, fish or sauce, tea.

COST OF LIVING,										\$832 82
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$6 70	Dry goods, \$26 30								
Fuel, 50 00	Milk, 19 21	Papers, 7 00								
Groceries, . . . 369 39	Boots and shoes, . . 30 00	Religion, 16 00								
Meat, 90 22	Clothing, 68 50	Sundries, 29 50								

No. 277.

LABORER, OUT-DOOR.

F. Canadian.

EARNINGS of father,	\$360
daughter, aged 17,	240
son, aged 14,	172
	<hr/> \$772

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to seventeen years of age. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, in a pleasant neighborhood, with good surroundings. The apartments are well and tastefully furnished, also have parlor carpeted. Own a piano and a sewing-machine.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, cold corned beef or ham, eggs, cake, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, occasionally soup, meat or fish, potatoes, vegetables, pie or pudding.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, salads, sauce, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$752	
Rent,	\$200 00	Fish,	\$12 00	Dry goods,	\$15 00
Fuel,	41 80	Milk,	13 72	Papers,	3 00
Groceries,	281 70	Boots and shoes,	22 60	Sundries,	18 28
Meat,	71 40	Clothing,	72 50		

No. 278.

LABORER, OUT-DOOR.

F. Canadian.

EARNINGS of father,	\$406
daughter, aged 14,	199
son, aged 13,	87
	<hr/> \$692

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from nine to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, about a mile from work, in a good locality, with pleasant surroundings. The apartments are clean and moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, gingerbread, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, meat, potatoes, sometimes pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$692
Rent, \$100 00	Fish,	\$13 29	Dry goods,	\$18 00
Fuel, 37 25	Milk,	23 74	Sundries,	8 64
Groceries, . . . 349 63	Boots and shoes, .	23 60		
Meat, 65 55	Clothing,	47 30		

No. 279.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$386
daughter, aged 17,		310
son, aged 14,		180
		<hr/> \$876

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from two to seventeen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, in a good locality, with pleasant surroundings. The house is well furnished, with one room carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat or fish, cake, pie and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, butter, pie and tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sauce, sometimes salad, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$876
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$11 20	Dry goods,	\$41 00
Fuel, 51 00	Milk, 25 40	Papers,	4 00
Groceries, . . . 401 11	Boots and shoes, . . 33 00	Religion,	12 00
Meat, 78 90	Clothing, 79 50	Sundries,	18 89

No. 280.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$402
daughter, aged 17,		270
		<hr/> \$672

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from ten to seventeen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. House furnished moderately well. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, cake and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread and pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$663 82
Rent, \$100 00	Fish, \$8 00	Dry goods,	\$14 00
Fuel, 51 00	Milk, 15 60	Papers,	6 00
Groceries, . . . 283 82	Boots and shoes, . . 21 00	Sundries,	21 00
Meat, 80 90	Clothing, 62 50		

No. 281.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	F. Canadian.
EARNINGS of father,		\$380
son, aged 11,		130
		<hr/> \$510

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to eleven years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with fair surroundings. House is poorly furnished. Family dresses poorly.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes and bread.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes cold meat, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$539
Rent, \$48 00	Fish, \$6 00	Dry goods,	\$10 00
Fuel, 30 50	Milk, 21 00	Sundries,	20 00
Groceries, . . . 306 80	Boots and shoes, . . 16 70		
Meat, 60 00	Clothing, 20 00		

No. 232.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$395
daughter, aged 16,		300
son, aged 14,		199
		<hr/> \$894

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from eight to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, with good and healthy surroundings, and small garden attached. House is well furnished and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, gingerbread and coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pie and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or fish, tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$855 88
Rent, \$100 00	Fish, \$8 21	Dry goods,			\$16 50
Fuel, 53 80	Milk, 29 22	Papers,			11 00
Groceries, . . . 387 92	Boots and shoes, . 34 20	Societies,			8 00
Meat, 99 03	Clothing, 79 00	Sundries,			29 00

No. 233.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$460
son, aged 13,		150
		<hr/> \$610

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of four rooms, inconvenient and with poor and unpleasant surroundings. The sanitary arrangements are imperfect, as the sink-water runs into the yard and creates quite an offensive odor on warm days. House is furnished moderately well and is quite clean. Family dresses poorly.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread.

Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes cheese, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$595
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$8 00	Dry goods,			\$24 00
Fuel, 32 00	Milk, 12 20	Papers,			4 00
Groceries, . . . 248 49	Boots and shoes, . 17 30	Sundries,			55 68
Meat, 48 33	Clothing, 49 00				

No. 234.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$448
son, aged 13,		180
		<hr/> \$628

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with fair surroundings, which might be improved, with a little expense. House is furnished moderately well. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, remains from dinner, gingerbread and tea.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pie and bread.

Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$613
Rent, \$60 00	Fish, \$13 04	Dry goods,			\$40 00
Fuel, 40 00	Milk, 18 27	Papers,			8 00
Groceries, . . . 203 94	Boots and shoes, . 23 40	Sundries,			45 00
Meat, 79 60	Clothing, 81 75				

No. 285.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$430
daughter, aged 15,		300
son, aged 13,		136
		<hr/> \$866

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from eight to fifteen years of age. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, with pleasant and healthy surroundings. The house is well furnished, the parlor is carpeted, and they have a sewing-machine. The family dresses well and appears comfortable.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake and tea.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, butter and pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$826
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$14 00	Dry goods,	\$31 50
Fuel, 53 00	Milk, 23 06	Sundries,	43 83
Groceries, . . . 283 18	Boots and shoes, . 30 80	Books and papers, .	9 00
Meat, 113 63	Clothing, 93 00	Societies,	6 00

No. 286.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$420
son, aged 17,		320
son, aged 14,		198
		<hr/> \$938

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from four to seventeen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, situated in a good neighborhood, with pleasant and agreeable surroundings. The house is well furnished and has a small flower-garden attached, which is kept in good order. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or gingerbread, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pickles, bread, pic.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or fruit, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$915 31
Rent, \$180 00	Fish, \$6 00	Dry goods,	\$20 00
Fuel, 47 00	Milk, 17 30	Papers,	8 00
Groceries, . . . 418 60	Boots and shoes, . 30 90	Societies,	6 00
Meat, 106 57	Clothing, 62 50	Sundries,	12 44

No. 287.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$419
son, aged 17,		300
son, aged 15,		199
		<hr/> \$918

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from six to seventeen years of age; three go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated. The house is well furnished; the parlor is carpeted. They have an organ and a sewing-machine. The family is very intelligent, and dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, pickles, sometimes vegetables, bread, butter and pic.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$893 06
Rent, \$180 00	Fish, \$7 60	Dry goods,	\$19 50
Fuel, 57 00	Milk, 14 22	Sundries,	14 00
Groceries, . . . 383 21	Boots and shoes, . 21 70	Papers,	8 00
Meat, 101 83	Clothing, 80 00	Societies,	6 00

No. 288.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$384
son, aged 12,		167
		<hr/> \$551

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to twelve years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a low neighborhood, with very disagreeable surroundings. The house is poorly furnished. Family is ill-dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread, cabbage and salt pork twice a week.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$531 87
Rent, \$66 00	Fish, \$10 00	Dry goods,	\$18 00	
Fuel, 43 00	Milk, 15 30	Sundries,	13 00	
Groceries, . . . 286 97	Boots and shoes, . . 16 00			
Meat, 41 60	Clothing, 22 00			

No. 289.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$422
daughter, aged 17,		240
		<hr/> \$662

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two years and a half to seventeen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with fair surroundings. House is moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold corned meat or fish, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage, bread, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$662
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$6 00	Dry goods,	\$17 50	
Fuel, 39 00	Milk, 13 90	Papers,	4 00	
Groceries, . . . 336 09	Boots and shoes, . . 24 00	Sundries,	32 77	
Meat, 68 24	Clothing, 48 50			

No. 290.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$440
son, aged 12,		120
		<hr/> \$560

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to twelve years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with unpleasant surroundings. The house is poorly furnished, but clean. Family is ill-dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea. Have cabbage and pork once a week.

COST OF LIVING,				\$560
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$14 14	Dry goods,	\$24 00	
Fuel, 33 25	Milk, 13 60	Sundries,	39 75	
Groceries, . . . 261 31	Boots and shoes, . . 16 00			
Meat, 43 95	Clothing, 37 00			

No. 291.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$332
son, aged 14,		159
son, aged 11,		96
		<hr/> \$537

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to fourteen years of age. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated. The house is poorly furnished, and the family is poorly dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes pork and cabbage, and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$571 98
Rent, \$78 00	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods, \$16 00
Fuel, 37 90	Milk, 15 42	Sundries, 16 30
Groceries, 279 76	Boots and shoes, 18 00	
Meat, 58 60	Clothing, 40 00	

No. 292.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$398
son, aged 15,		220
son, aged 14,		140
		<hr/> \$758

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from six to fifteen years of age; three go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, with agreeable surroundings. The house is well furnished, and the family well dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread and butter, what was left from dinner, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, and pie.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$748
Rent, \$66 00	Fish, \$10 80	Dry goods, \$20 00
Fuel, 50 00	Milk, 14 70	Sundries, 28 00
Groceries, 354 60	Boots and shoes, 26 00	Papers, 6 00
Meat, 97 00	Clothing, 60 00	Religion, 14 00

No. 293.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$400
daughter, aged 17,		300
son, aged 14,		175
		<hr/> \$875

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from four to seventeen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, in a good locality. House is moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat and potatoes, tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, cabbage three times a week, sometimes pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cold corned meat or fish, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$838
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$9 00	Dry goods, \$36 00
Fuel, 40 75	Milk, 19 20	Papers, 6 00
Groceries, 416 80	Boots and shoes, 26 00	Sundries, 30 00
Meat, 109 25	Clothing, 73 00	

No. 294.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$414
son, aged 14,		168
son, aged 12,		94
		<hr/> \$674

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. The apartments are poorly furnished and dirty. Family dresses poorly.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, meat or fish, potatoes.

Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$674

Rent, . . . \$120 00	Fish, . . . \$12 82	Dry goods, . . \$11 60
Fuel, . . . 38 40	Milk, . . . 19 46	Sundries, . . 23 75
Groceries, . . 339 19	Boots and shoes, . 13 00	
Meat, . . . 71 28	Clothing, . . . 24 50	

No. 295.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$358
daughter, aged 16,		300
son, aged 14,		226
		<hr/> \$884

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one and one-half to sixteen years of age. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, with good surroundings; but the yard is partially covered with refuse from the houses. House moderately well furnished, but many necessities wanting. Has money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, cabbage and bread.

Supper. Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, and gingerbread.

COST OF LIVING, \$777

Rent, . . . \$100 00	Fish, . . . \$17 20	Dry goods, . . \$19 00
Fuel, . . . 42 00	Milk, . . . 18 92	Sundries, . . 74 83
Groceries, . . 352 90	Boots and shoes, . 26 40	
Meat, . . . 76 00	Clothing, . . . 49 75	

No. 296.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$329
son, aged 14,		192
		<hr/> \$521

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated. The house is not well furnished, and is not kept clean. The family is poorly dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork and coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage and bread.

Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$555

Rent, . . . \$84 00	Fish, . . . \$9 00	Dry goods, . . \$12 00
Fuel, . . . 29 00	Milk, . . . 10 48	Sundries, . . 10 62
Groceries, . . 309 63	Boots and shoes, . 15 12	
Meat, . . . 47 20	Clothing, . . . 28 00	

No. 297.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$418
daughter, aged 16,		296
son, aged 14,		183
		<hr/> \$897

CONDITION.—Family numbers 8, parents and 6 children from two to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in a fair locality. House is moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, the remains of dinner, and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat or fish, potatoes, cabbage, bread, sometimes pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes fish, tea.

COST OF LIVING,						\$897
Rent,	\$96 00	Fish,	\$14 00	Dry goods,		\$32 00
Fuel,	51 60	Milk,	28 48	Papers,		4 00
Groceries,	423 39	Boots and shoes,	36 80	Religion,		12 00
Meat,	116 57	Clothing,	59 50	Sundries,		22 66

No. 298.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$436
son, aged 14,		200
son, aged 13,		170
		<hr/> \$806

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two years and a half to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a very inconvenient house of 4 rooms, in poor condition, with fair surroundings. The apartments are moderately well furnished and kept clean. Family dresses well, but plainly.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, gingerbread, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, meat, fish, potatoes, cabbage.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes fish, tea.

COST OF LIVING,						\$775 17
Rent,	\$96 00	Fish,	\$13 20	Dry goods,		\$25 40
Fuel,	48 50	Milk,	26 50	Sundries,		22 00
Groceries,	372 88	Boots and shoes,	13 00			
Meat,	96 09	Clothing,	51 60			

No. 299.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$421
son, aged 16,		316
son, aged 14,		195
		<hr/> \$932

CONDITION.—Family numbers 8, parents and 6 children from five to sixteen years of age; three go to school. Have a tenement of 6 rooms, well situated, and with good surroundings. House is well furnished, and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, and what was left from dinner, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, cabbage, bread and pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes fish, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,						\$942
Rent,	\$200 00	Fish,	\$9 00	Dry goods,		\$21 00
Fuel,	51 75	Milk,	18 25	Papers,		8 00
Groceries,	403 37	Boots and shoes,	37 00	Sundries,		16 11
Meat,	101 52	Clothing,	76 00			

No. 300.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$408
son, aged 14,		200
		<hr/> \$608

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children, nine and fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, which is well situated. The house is moderately well furnished; the family is decently dressed and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what was left from dinner, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, salt fish and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$608
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$13 80	Dry goods,	\$19 00	
Fuel, 43 00	Milk, 14 36	Sundries,	20 30	
Groceries, . . . 271 33	Boots and shoes, . . 29 00	Religion,	10 00	
Meat, 54 21	Clothing, 32 00			

No. 301.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$371
son, aged 16,		290
son, aged 14,		180
		<hr/> \$441

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from two to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, well situated, with clean and pleasant surroundings. House is well furnished, and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, potatoes, tea.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage, bread, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes cheese, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$327 46
Rent, \$132 00	Fish, \$10 60	Dry goods,	\$23 00	
Fuel, 53 00	Milk, 13 30	Papers,	6 00	
Groceries, . . . 359 92	Boots and shoes, . . 36 00	Sundries,	16 50	
Meat, 91 14	Clothing, 81 00			

No. 302.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$442

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to nine years of age; two go to school. Father never attended school, and thinks his children will have sufficient schooling before they reach their tenth year; thinks no advantage will be gained from longer attendance at school; so children will be put to work as soon as able. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a very poor locality, surrounded by poverty. Father worked ten months of last year at wages ranging from \$1.25 to \$2 per day. Rents a small piece of land and raises potatoes and cabbages; also keeps a pig, and occasionally sells some pork.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, fresh meat, ham or fish, potatoes, cabbage, sometimes turnips or other vegetables, and water.
Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes fish or pork, pie or gingerbread. Baked beans, pork and cabbage, each once a week.

COST OF LIVING,				\$432
Rent, \$100 00	Meat, \$36 00	Clothing, boots and		
Fuel, 30 50	Fish, 16 00	shoes,	\$35 00	
Groceries, . . . 180 75	Milk, 24 00	Sundries,	9 75	

No. 303.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$515
son, aged 18,		416
daughter, aged 17,		320
son, aged 14,		286
		<hr/> \$1,537

CONDITION.—Family numbers 8, parents and 6 children from eight to eighteen years of age; three go to school. Have a good tenement of 6 rooms in a pleasant and healthy locality, with good yard and small flower garden. The house is well furnished, and every room but the kitchen carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. This family is respectable and intelligent; has a pleasant home, and dresses well. Attends church regularly. Has had no sickness for five years, and never had much. The children were all born in Massachusetts. The father worked eleven months for wages from \$1.25 to \$2 per day. The three elder children worked a little over eight months. This family has never done so well as this last year, although trade was dull in the shops. Saved over \$200. Has money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, eggs or meat, sometimes toast and sausage, cake or pie, and tea.

Dinner. Bread, butter, fresh meat or fish, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding, pie and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, cold meat from dinner, cake, pie and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$1,308 25

Rent, \$225 00	Milk, \$29 60	Books and papers, . . \$12 00
Fuel, 68 00	Boots and shoes, . . 42 00	Furniture, carpets, . 120 00
Groceries, . . . 476 90	Clothing, 145 00	Sundries, 18 00
Meat, 84 00	Dry goods, 36 75	
Fish, 21 00	Religion, 30 00	

No. 304.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$551 84

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children under ten years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, which are kept neat and clean, but only one is carpeted. Family dresses well and comfortably, and attends church regularly. The mother owns a sewing-machine, bought before they had such a large family, with which she makes all her own and children's clothes, besides doing work enough for other people to buy material for her family's garments; but with all her work, they find it difficult to pay the bills. The father lost a little over a week through sickness, last year; has a little money in savings bank, but has not increased it any for five years; believes in keeping family well, as good food and clothing are cheaper than medicine.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, eggs or ham, potatoes, coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, and other vegetables, sometimes fish, sometimes beef or mutton soup, but only one kind of meat at a time, pudding or pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, cake or gingerbread, sometimes cheese instead of butter. Have baked beans and brown bread once a week.

COST OF LIVING, \$547 03

Rent, \$96 00	Meat and fish, . . \$60 48	Clothing, \$20 00
Fuel, 48 00	Milk, 27 20	Dry goods, 9 00
Groceries, . . . 256 45	Boots and shoes, . . 19 90	Sundries, 10 00

No. 305.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$408
daughter, aged 13,		183
son, aged 12,		150
son, aged 10,		150
		<hr/> \$891

CONDITION.—Family numbers 8, parents and 6 children from two to thirteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a large block; the block is situated in a back-alley, and a very disagreeable odor pervades the whole locality. Family dresses poorly, but warmly, and attends church. The father, by paying in instalments, has become owner of two house-lots, upon which he raises potatoes and cabbages; also keeps a pig.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, potatoes and tea.

Dinner. Bread, meat, fish three days per week, and pork or ham the rest, potatoes, cabbage once or twice a week.

Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes cheese, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$727 70
Rent, \$108 00	Fish, \$24 00	Dry goods,		\$6 00
Fuel, 50 50	Milk, 27 20	Papers,		2 00
Groceries, . . . 360 00	Boots and shoes, . . 26 60	Sundries,		11 80
Meat, 49 60	Clothing, 62 00			

No. 306.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$351

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to seven years of age. Have a tenement of 3 rooms in a large tenement block, in which is an average of two and a half persons to each room; it is situated in a very unhealthy neighborhood. The father works only about nine months in the year, and the mother goes out washing. A part of the fuel is picked from the streets by the children, who do not attend school. This family is a little over \$50 in debt. It took more than the mother could earn to buy the clothes, and as there was some sickness, it ran them in debt a little for physician and medicine. Family dresses poorly.

FOOD.—As to how they live, they could not tell, as it varied according to their means. They have meat only two days per week.

COST OF LIVING,				\$362 90
Rent, \$66 00	Milk,			\$13 60
Fuel, 23 00	Fish,			18 00
Groceries, . . . 201 80	Boots and shoes,			14 25
Meat, 24 25	Poll tax,			2 00

No. 307.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$418
son, aged 12,		148
son, aged 11,		119
		<hr/> \$685

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to twelve years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms in a poor locality, with unclean and unhealthy surroundings. The apartments are scantily furnished and dirty. Family dresses poorly. Has money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, sometimes cabbage.

Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$654
Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$13 90	Dry goods,		\$13 25
Fuel, 38 00	Milk, 27 42	Sundries,		13 38
Groceries, . . . 354 29	Boots and shoes,			20 00
Meat, 67 26	Clothing, 22 50			

No. 308.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$400
son, aged 14,		227
		<hr/> \$627

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from nine months to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. They live in a bad locality and unhealthy neighborhood. It is no matter for surprise that the expenses for doctor and medicine last year equalled the extra money they would have had to pay for rent in a better neighborhood. The house is very scantily furnished (5 rooms), the family dresses poorly, and is often ill.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes and coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$697 57
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$6 60	Dry goods, . . .	\$14 75	
Fuel, 49 00	Milk, 22 20	Sundries, including		
Groceries, . . 347 87	Boots and shoes, . 21 00	doctor's bill, .	48 00	
Meat, 40 25	Clothing, 28 50			

No. 309.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$383
Other work,		112
		<hr/> \$495

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to eight years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 3 rooms, with very disagreeable surroundings. The drainings from the sink remain in the yard and create a putrid odor, impregnating the house and rendering the air the family breathes quite sickening. The house is very poorly furnished, and the family do not dress well. Much of the fuel used is gathered from the streets by the children. The father has earned \$112 by doing work for others after his day's work was done.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, warmed potatoes and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$514
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$6 00	Dry goods, . . .	\$9 60	
Fuel, 16 00	Milk, 14 23	Sundries, . . .	11 86	
Groceries, . . 301 76	Boots and shoes, . 12 00			
Meat, 48 50	Clothing, 22 90			

No. 310.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$361
son, aged 15,		200
		<hr/> \$561

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from eight to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in a poor neighborhood, with unpleasant surroundings. House poorly furnished and family ill-dressed. Has money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes and coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$532 22
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$9 00	Dry goods, . . .	\$12 00	
Fuel, 32 00	Milk, 15 32	Sundries, . . .	13 00	
Groceries, . . 244 30	Boots and shoes, . 18 00			
Meat, 41 60	Clothing, 27 90			

No. 311.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$380
son, aged 13,		160
		<hr/> \$540

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from nine months to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, poorly situated, with dirty yard and in a dirty street. The water-closet and sink-pipes are out of order and running over, the house needs shingles and clapboards, the window-glass is broken and replaced by old rags; the rooms are poorly furnished, and it is impossible to keep them clean in their present condition. The family is meanly dressed, but save money. The father raises his potatoes, cabbages and pork, and has some to sell, the proceeds of which he puts into the bank. Most of the fuel used in the family is picked up in the streets by the children.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage, bread and sometimes pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, what is left from dinner, and tea. The meat they eat is from the cheapest pieces, and used mostly for boiling with cabbage. They have fish for dinner one day per week.

COST OF LIVING,				\$515
Rent, \$120 00	Meat, \$44 00	Clothing,		\$35 00
Fuel, 18 00	Fish, 9 00	Dry goods,		17 00
Groceries, . . . 223 60	Boots and shoes, . . 13 00	Sundries,		30 40

No. 312.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$460
son, aged 14,		210
		<hr/> \$670

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, near the water, in a narrow street, with unclean and disagreeable surroundings and little yard-room. The house is old and somewhat dilapidated, but clean inside and moderately well furnished. Family dresses comfortably, and seems very happy for people in their circumstances. They have a garden and raise all the vegetables they use, which saves considerable in the course of the year.

FOOD. *Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, potatoes, coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage, bread, pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, the remains of dinner, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$648
Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$13 20	Dry goods,		\$17 00
Fuel, 38 00	Milk, 27 40	Sundries,		23 75
Groceries, . . . 296 75	Boots and shoes, . . 29 75			
Meat, 69 90	Clothing, 48 25			

No. 313.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$424
son, aged 15,		200
son, aged 14,		140
		<hr/> \$764

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from two to seventeen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good locality, with fair surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well, and has money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, tea.

Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, vegetables.

Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes fish, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$738
Rent, \$100 00	Fish, \$9 00	Dry goods,		\$19 30
Fuel, 50 50	Milk, 15 30	Papers,		6 00
Groceries, . . . 329 19	Boots and shoes, . . 30 00	Religion,		12 00
Meat, 92 24	Clothing, 54 25	Sundries,		20 22

No. 314.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$416
daughter, aged 16,		223
		<hr/> \$639

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, well situated in a good neighborhood, and with good surroundings. House moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork, potatoes and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$639
Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$7 75	Dry goods,		\$14 00	
Fuel, 41 00	Milk, 27 62	Sundries,		27 10	
Groceries, . . . 313 94	Boots and shoes, . .			23 50	
Meat, 57 09	Clothing, 41 00				

No. 315.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$396
son, aged 14,		160
		<hr/> \$556

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms; the locality and surroundings are very good, but the house is unclean and poorly furnished. The family dresses poorly.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork and coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes and bread. Cabbage and salt pork for dinner two days per week.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$556
Rent, \$60 00	Fish, \$11 20	Dry goods,		\$12 00	
Fuel, 35 00	Milk, 17 80	Sundries,		21 72	
Groceries, . . . 289 41	Boots and shoes, . .			17 50	
Meat, 60 37	Clothing, 31 00				

No. 316.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$420
other work,		80
		<hr/> \$500

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to ten years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. House is poorly furnished. Family dresses coarsely, but comfortably. The father earned \$80 more than his regular wages by sawing wood and doing other extra work.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt fish, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes cabbage, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$500
Rent, \$66 00	Fish, \$14 00	Dry goods,		\$3 00	
Fuel, 27 50	Milk, 12 60	Sundries,		24 34	
Groceries, . . . 264 89	Boots and shoes, . .			14 00	
Meat, 47 92	Clothing, 20 75				

No. 317.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$448
son, aged 13,		174
		<hr/> \$622

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a poor neighborhood, with unpleasant surroundings. The apartments are poorly furnished. Family dresses miserably.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat or fish, potatoes.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$622
Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$6 40	Dry goods, . . . \$15 00
Fuel, 33 60	Milk, 16 82	Sundries, 17 06
Groceries, . . 349 36	Boots and shoes, . 14 00	
Meat, 62 76	Clothing, 23 00	

No. 318.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$392
son, aged 15,		190
son, aged 13,		142
		<hr/> \$724

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from five to fifteen years of age; three go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms; the locality and its surroundings are fair. House moderately well furnished. Family dresses plainly.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what was left from dinner, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, sometimes cabbage, and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$724
Rent, \$100 00	Fish, \$9 00	Dry goods, . . . \$21 00
Fuel, 37 00	Milk, 15 22	Papers, 5 00
Groceries, . . 379 19	Boots and shoes, . 17 00	Sundries, 20 17
Meat, 73 42	Clothing, 42 00	

No. 319.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$429
son, aged 14,		123
		<hr/> \$552

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to fourteen years of age. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. The house is poorly furnished, and the family meanly dressed, but they have money in savings bank.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$536
Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$7 00	Dry goods, . . . \$12 00
Fuel, 30 00	Milk, 19 60	Sundries, 36 71
Groceries, . . 273 49	Boots and shoes, . 13 00	
Meat, 41 20	Clothing, 19 00	

No. 320.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$403
son, aged 13,		160
son, aged 12,		160
		<hr/> \$723

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a poor locality. House is unclean and miserably furnished. Family is ill-dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread butter, the remains of dinner, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$723
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$12 80	Dry goods,	\$20 00
Fuel, 46 00	Milk, 21 40	Sundries,	20 06
Groceries, . . . 386 90	Boots and shoes, . . 22 30		
Meat, 66 54	Clothing, 31 00		

No. 321.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$426
son, aged 14,		210
		<hr/> \$636

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in a good neighborhood, with clean and healthy surroundings. The apartments are moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat or fish, potatoes.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$636
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$8 60	Dry goods,	\$17 00
Fuel, 40 75	Milk, 13 21	Sundries,	22 32
Groceries, . . . 329 43	Boots and shoes, . . 18 40		
Meat, 47 29	Clothing, 43 00		

No. 322.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$369
son, aged 16,		244
son, aged 13,		181
		<hr/> \$794

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from four to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, in a poor neighborhood, with the surroundings unpleasant; the yard is filthy with sink-water and refuse. The house is poorly furnished and dirty. Family dresses shabbily. Has money in savings bank, and adds to it every year.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$732
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods,	\$15 00
Fuel, 44 50	Milk, 26 40	Sundries,	23 86
Groceries, . . . 374 20	Boots and shoes, . . 24 00		
Meat, 97 04	Clothing, 43 00		

No. 323.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$424
son, aged 12,		150
		<hr/> \$574

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to twelve years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 3 rooms, in an undesirable neighborhood. The house is poorly furnished, but is kept as neatly as possible in such surroundings. The family is in very poor circumstances, and dresses meanly.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes cabbage, and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$601 95
Rent, \$60 00	Fish,	\$7 42	Dry goods,	\$13 70
Fuel, 49 00	Milk,	10 26	Sundries,	23 00
Groceries, . . . 329 80	Boots and shoes, . .	17 00		
Meat, 63 27	Clothing,	28 50		

No. 324.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$460
son, aged 14,		210
		<hr/> \$670

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, with clean and pleasant surroundings. House is moderately well furnished. Family dresses poorly.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, cabbage, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$704
Rent, \$100 00	Fish,	\$6 36	Dry goods,	\$12 00
Fuel, 44 00	Milk,	13 49	Sundries,	18 10
Groceries, . . . 381 60	Boots and shoes, . .	19 25		
Meat, 86 20	Clothing,	23 00		

No. 325.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$463
son, aged 13,		186
		<hr/> \$649

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children, from four to sixteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. The apartments are moderately well furnished. Family dresses quite well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat or fish, potatoes.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea. Pork and cabbage one day per week.

COST OF LIVING,				\$649
Rent, \$96 00	Fish,	\$8 61	Dry goods,	\$12 00
Fuel, 46 00	Milk,	15 80	Sundries,	27 35
Groceries, . . . 312 19	Boots and shoes, . .	16 50		
Meat, 73 30	Clothing,	41 25		

No. 326.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$386
son, aged 13,		144
		<hr/> \$530

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from four to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, poorly situated; the neighborhood and surroundings are disagreeable and dirty. House out of repair and badly furnished. Family dresses poorly and cannot pay the bills.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$548 69
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$10 00	Dry goods, . . .		\$12 00	
Fuel, 42 00	Milk, 12 40	Sundries, . . .		13 00	
Groceries, . . 277 21	Boots and shoes, . 16 75				
Meat, 42 83	Clothing, . . . 26 50				

No. 327.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$450
son, aged 14,		260
		<hr/> \$710

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated. The house is fairly furnished and the family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, gingerbread and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread and butter.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or fish, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$710
Rent, \$72 00	Fish, \$14 50	Dry goods, . . .		\$21 00	
Fuel, 45 00	Milk, 31 07	Sundries, . . .		37 00	
Groceries, . . 254 63	Boots and shoes, . 30 00	Papers, . . .		5 00	
Meat, 104 30	Clothing, . . . 65 50				

No. 328.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$348
daughter, aged 17,		260
son, aged 14,		150
		<hr/> \$758

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to seventeen years of age; one only goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a pleasant locality, with good surroundings. House is fairly furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$758
Rent, \$66 00	Fish, \$6 80	Dry goods, . . .		\$39 00	
Fuel, 49 00	Milk, 23 42	Papers, . . .		4 00	
Groceries, . . 368 19	Boots and shoes, . 26 00	Religion, . . .		10 00	
Meat, 101 74	Clothing, . . . 48 00	Sundries, . . .		19 85	

No. 329.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$490
son, aged 15,		300
		<hr/> \$790

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to fifteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, situated in a miserable neighborhood, where the sink-water and other refuse cover a large portion of the yard; at the time when visited, this water was over three inches deep and covered with green slime, causing a very disagreeable odor through every room in the house. Family dresses poorly, but saves money, and has several hundred dollars in savings bank.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, corned meat or fish, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, meat or fish, potatoes, cabbage.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, tea. Have boiled pork and cabbage for dinner two days per week.

COST OF LIVING,				\$739
Rent, \$144 00	Fish, \$17 41	Dry goods,	\$15 00	
Fuel, 23 75	Milk, 26 00	Sundries,	56 57	
Groceries, . . . 316 89	Boots and shoes, . . 31 00			
Meat, 74 38	Clothing, 29 00			

No. 330.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$460
son, aged 14,		220
		<hr/> \$680

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms in a poor neighborhood, and the surroundings disagreeable. House poorly furnished and dirty. Family ill-dressed.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, potatoes and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat, potatoes, sometimes cabbage, bread.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$701
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$11 40	Dry goods,	\$10 00	
Fuel, 49 75	Milk, 23 62	Sundries,	15 19	
Groceries, . . . 358 50	Boots and shoes, . . 14 65			
Meat, 67 89	Clothing, 30 00			

No. 331.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$396
son, aged 15,		269
		<hr/> \$665

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to fifteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in a disagreeable and untidy neighborhood. The house is meanly furnished, and the family poorly dressed.

FOOD. — <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Meat or fish, potatoes and bread.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$665
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$12 66	Dry goods,	\$15 00	
Fuel, 37 75	Milk, 11 23	Sundries,	20 10	
Groceries, . . . 364 29	Boots and shoes, . . 16 00			
Meat, 43 32	Clothing, 24 60			

No. 332.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$372
son, aged 13,		181
		<hr/> \$553

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from four to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a poor locality, with dirty surroundings. House is miserably furnished. Family is ill-dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$553
Rent, \$144 00	Fish,	\$8 48	Dry goods,	\$12 00	
Fuel, 28 60	Milk,	13 60	Sundries,	14 19	
Groceries, . . . 246 73	Boots and shoes, . .	18 00			
Meat, 43 20	Clothing,	24 20			

No. 333.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$400
son, aged 15,		300
son, aged 13,		208
		<hr/> \$908

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a poor and unpleasant neighborhood. The apartments are well furnished and sitting-room carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, corned meat or fish, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes, cabbage, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$900
Rent, \$200 00	Fish,	\$9 33	Dry goods,	\$12 00	
Fuel, 50 00	Milk,	21 20	Papers,	6 00	
Groceries, . . . 390 19	Boots and shoes, . .	23 75	Religion,	14 00	
Meat, 96 23	Clothing,	61 00	Sundries,	16 30	

No. 334.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$420

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of one and four years of age. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, in a poor locality, and the surroundings disagreeable. The rooms are poorly furnished, but clean. Family dresses poorly; has to be economical to pay the bills.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea. Have boiled pork and cabbage one day per week.

COST OF LIVING,					\$420
Rent, \$60 00	Fish,	\$6 00	Dry goods,	\$12 00	
Fuel, 29 40	Milk,	12 55	Sundries,	31 00	
Groceries, . . . 183 30	Boots and shoes, . .	15 50			
Meat, 40 25	Clothing,	30 00			

No. 335.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$344
son, aged 13,		181
		<hr/> \$525

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, which is poorly situated. The rooms are scantily furnished, and so dirty that the air of the house is very impure and unhealthy. The family dresses poorly and is in debt.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$525
Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$8 70	Dry goods, . . \$18 00
Fuel, 33 50	Milk, 13 92	Sundries, . . . 17 72
Groceries, . . 267 39	Boots and shoes, . 14 75	
Meat, 38 42	Clothing, 28 60	

No. 336.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$465
son, aged 12,		132
		<hr/> \$597

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to twelve years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms in an unpleasant locality, with dirty surroundings. The yard is covered with sink-drainings and refuse from the houses. The rooms are poorly furnished and unclean. Family is ill-dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$597
Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$9 40	Dry goods, . . \$9 00
Fuel, 33 00	Milk, 18 68	Sundries, . . . 7 23
Groceries, . . 342 16	Boots and shoes, . 15 00	
Meat, 60 98	Clothing, 17 50	

No. 337.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$460
son, aged 13,		148
		<hr/> \$608

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a poor locality, with unpleasant surroundings. The apartments are poorly furnished and unclean. Family dresses miserably. Children gather the greater part of the fuel on the streets.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat, potatoes. Pork and cabbage two days per week.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$626
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$10 60	Dry goods, . . \$9 50
Fuel, 21 40	Milk, 25 24	Sundries, . . . 17 47
Groceries, . . 353 89	Boots and shoes, . 12 00	
Meat, 58 30	Clothing, 21 60	

No. 333.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$406
daughter, aged 16,		210
son, aged 14,		196
		<hr/> \$812

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from six to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, in a fair locality. House moderately well furnished and clean. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, and what was left from dinner, coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage and bread.

Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$812
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$12 54	Dry goods,	\$27 66	
Fuel, 47 00	Milk, 23 32	Sundries,	26 03	
Groceries, . . . 383 56	Boots and shoes, . . 22 00			
Meat, 98 39	Clothing, 51 50			

No. 339.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$425
son, aged 13,		120
son, aged 12,		130
		<hr/> \$675

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from nine months to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good locality. House is poorly furnished. Family dresses moderately well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork or fish, coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage and bread.

Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$643
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$13 00	Dry goods,	\$13 50	
Fuel, 34 25	Milk, 18 20	Sundries,	28 05	
Groceries, . . . 329 85	Boots and shoes, . . 14 75			
Meat, 73 40	Clothing, 22 00			

No. 340.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$429 50
daughter, aged 14,		186 00
		<hr/> \$615 50

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from five to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. The apartments are moderately well furnished. Family dresses well on Sunday.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, meat or fish, potatoes, cabbage.

Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$615 50
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$6 80	Dry goods,	\$12 30	
Fuel, 36 00	Milk, 12 40	Religion,	10 00	
Groceries, . . . 298 42	Boots and shoes, . . 15 00	Sundries,	25 49	
Meat, 46 29	Clothing, 32 80			

No. 341.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$447
son, aged 12,		135
		<hr/> \$582

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to twelve years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms; the surroundings would be good, but they are very untidily kept; all the refuse from the house is thrown into the yard, besides the sink-drainings. House meanly furnished and dirty. Family dresses poorly, but saves money.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter and coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes; cabbage and salt pork two days per week.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$563
Rent, \$84 00	Fish, \$7 28	Dry goods, . . . \$11 25
Fuel, 19 25	Milk, 16 80	Sundries, 6 18
Groceries, . . . 329 20	Boots and shoes, . . 12 00	
Meat, 46 54	Clothing, 30 50	

No. 342.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$449
son, aged 13,		138
		<hr/> \$587

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good locality. House is moderately well furnished. Family dresses fairly.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, cabbage and pork once a week, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$587
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$5 43	Dry goods, . . . \$20 00
Fuel, 38 50	Milk, 10 68	Sundries, 23 29
Groceries, . . . 289 40	Boots and shoes, . . 19 00	
Meat, 56 10	Clothing, 28 60	

No. 343.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$408
son, aged 15,		200
		<hr/> \$608

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to fifteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in 4 rooms in an overcrowded tenement-block in a disagreeable and unhealthy neighborhood; they have but very little yard-room, and that little is covered with filth and garbage. The apartments are poorly furnished, and unclean. Family dresses miserably.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, meat, sometimes salt pork and cabbage, potatoes.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$608
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$14 00	Dry goods, . . . \$10 50
Fuel, 33 00	Milk, 17 56	Sundries, 14 24
Groceries, . . . 289 91	Boots and shoes, . . 14 00	
Meat, 63 79	Clothing, 31 00	

No. 344.	LABORER, OUT-DOOR.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$391
son, aged 16,		244
		<hr/> \$635

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from eight months to sixteen years of age; one goes to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, in a poor neighborhood and with poor surroundings. House miserably furnished. Family dresses poorly and is in debt.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread; cabbage and salt pork one day per week.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$659
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$14 00	Dry goods,	\$12 00	
Fuel, 30 50	Milk, 21 60	Sundries,	21 51	
Groceries, . . . 334 29	Boots and shoes, . . . 15 30			
Meat, 66 80	Clothing, 23 00			

No. 345.	LABORER, IN SHIP-YARD.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father, in shop,		\$308
father, on wharf,		97
son, aged 13,		200
		<hr/> \$605

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from two to thirteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, in a poor locality, with unpleasant surroundings, situated in a narrow street. The rear of the house is very disagreeable, as the sink-water runs through the yard; there are, besides, coal and other ashes heaped up; in fact, there is nothing neat about the premises. The inside of the house is nearly as disagreeable as the outside, for the floors are bare and the furniture scanty. Family attends church; dresses well on Sunday, but poorly during the week.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes, salt fish or salt pork, and coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, cabbage, bread, sometimes pie. Boiled cabbage and pork once per week, and fish one day.
Supper. Bread, butter, what is left from dinner, gingerbread and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$605 70
Rent, \$66 00	Fish, \$12 00	Dry goods,	\$12 00	
Fuel, 36 50	Milk, 17 00	Sundries,	21 00	
Groceries, . . . 286 95	Boots and shoes, . . . 29 00			
Meat, 49 50	Clothing, 74 75			

No. 346.	LABORER, ON STREETS.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$436
wife,		200
		<hr/> \$636

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to thirteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 3 rooms, in a poor locality. The house is meanly furnished and dirty. The mother goes out cleaning and washing; therefore has no time to keep her own house clean. Family dresses poorly.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter and coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$661 49
Rent, \$126 00	Fish, \$4 29	Dry goods,	\$14 00	
Fuel, 30 25	Milk, 17 20	Sundries,	9 30	
Groceries, . . . 376 23	Boots and shoes, . . . 12 00			
Meat, 50 40	Clothing, 21 80			

No. 347.	LABORER, ON STREETS.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$458
son, aged 14,		209
		<hr/> \$667

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 3 rooms, in a poor neighborhood. The house is out of repair and the roof leaks; windows are broken, and plastering falls from the ceiling. The house throughout is very poorly furnished. Family dresses moderately well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread and butter, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$667
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$10 37	Dry goods,	\$17 76	
Fuel, 40 22	Milk, 20 00	Sundries,	10 35	
Groceries, . . . 327 90	Boots and shoes, . . 19 00			
Meat, 72 80	Clothing, 28 60			

No. 348.	LABORER, ON STREET.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$446
son, aged 13,		169
		<hr/> \$615

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to thirteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 3 rooms, in the second story of a large block; the locality is very poor. The apartments are poorly furnished and in bad condition. Family dresses miserably.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, sometimes cabbage.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$615
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$10 39	Dry goods,	\$10 60	
Fuel, 33 00	Milk, 14 00	Sundries,	17 00	
Groceries, . . . 347 89	Boots and shoes, . . 11 50			
Meat, 48 62	Clothing, 26 00			

No. 349.	LABORER, ON WHARF.	<i>F. Canadian.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$430
at jobbing,		80
		<hr/> \$510

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one to nine years of age. Have a tenement of 3 rooms in the third story of a twelve-tenement block; the rooms are small and out of repair; also poorly furnished. Family dresses miserably and looks haggard.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter and coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes and bread.
Supper. Bread, molasses and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$555 38
Rent, \$108 00	Meat, \$40 60	Clothing,	\$20 50	
Fuel, 22 00	Fish, 6 84	Dry goods,	9 94	
Groceries, . . . 323 33	Boots and shoes, . . 11 00	Sundries,	8 12	

No. 350.	LABORER, ON WHARF.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$308
wife,		120
		<hr/> \$428

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to nine years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 3 rooms, in a very poor locality. The yard is covered with refuse and sink-drainings, and is really disgusting. House is poorly furnished; one table, three chairs and a stove comprise the furniture in the living-room. The walls are black with smoke, and look as though they had not been whitewashed for ten years. Family is ill-dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, and sometimes butter, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish three times a week, potatoes, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$428
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$4 80	Dry goods,	\$8 40
Fuel, 19 30	Milk, 6 00	Sundries,	7 20
Groceries, 211 30	Boots and shoes,		7 50
Meat, 31 50	Clothing, 12 00		

No. 351.	LABORER, ON WHARF.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$221
wife,		110
		<hr/> \$331

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to ten years of age. Live in 3 rooms in a tenement-block, with miserable surroundings. The apartments are poorly furnished, and inconvenient. Family ill-dressed. The mother goes out washing, and the father worked but very little last year; would have starved if they had not received assistance; most of their clothing was given to them. The fuel used by this family is picked from the streets by the children.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, coffee sweetened with molasses.
Dinner. Bread, meat twice per week, potatoes.
Supper. Bread, sometimes butter, coffee.

COST OF LIVING,			\$331
Rent, \$96 00	Fish,		\$4 40
Groceries, 199 53	Sundries,		9 67
Meat, 21 40			

No. 352.	LABORER, ON WHARF.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$422
son, aged 16,		248
		<hr/> \$670

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from five to sixteen years of age; three go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, and with good surroundings. House well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, gingerbread and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, cabbage and plc.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or fish, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$670
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$9 00	Dry goods,	\$14 50
Fuel, 38 00	Milk, 12 60	Papers,	3 00
Groceries, 293 93	Boots and shoes,	Sundries,	21 37
Meat, 72 60	Clothing, 55 00		

No. 353.

LABORER, ON WHARF.

Irish.

EARNINGS of father, \$543

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from one to three years of age. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with naturally good surroundings; but too much dirt is allowed to accumulate, both in and around the houses, which renders them very undesirable, and the consequence is, that they are occupied by the lowest class. House is poorly furnished and dirty. Family is ill-dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Pork or fish, potatoes, bread, coffee.*Dinner.* Meat or fish, potatoes; cabbage, twice a week, boiled with salt pork, bread.*Supper.* Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$548

Rent, . . . \$120 00	Fish, . . . \$16 80	Dry goods, . . \$12 00
Fuel, . . . 19 00	Milk, . . . 12 40	Sundries, . . 36 05
Groceries, . . 241 60	Boots and shoes, . 12 00	
Meat, . . . 49 40	Clothing, . . 28 75	

No. 354.

QUARRYMAN.

Irish.

EARNINGS of father, \$556

son, aged 16, 206

\$762

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good locality, with pleasant surroundings. The apartments are well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what was left from dinner, coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, meat or fish, potatoes, sometimes vegetables.*Supper.* Bread, butter, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$754 51

Rent, . . . \$120 00	Fish, . . . \$8 72	Dry goods, . . \$14 00
Fuel, . . . 44 30	Milk, . . . 14 20	Papers, . . 6 00
Groceries, . . 377 40	Boots and shoes, . 22 50	Sundries, . . 18 00
Meat, . . . 83 39	Clothing, . . 46 00	

No. 355.

QUARRYMAN.

Irish.

EARNINGS of father, \$540

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from five to twelve years of age; all go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. House meanly furnished. Family dresses poorly.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter and coffee.*Dinner.* Meat or fish, potatoes and bread.*Supper.* Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$540

Rent, . . . \$96 00	Fish, . . . \$6 16	Dry goods, . . \$8 50
Fuel, . . . 33 60	Milk, . . . 26 36	Sundries, . . 12 31
Groceries, . . 261 47	Boots and shoes, . 12 00	
Meat, . . . 49 30	Clothing, . . 34 30	

No. 356.

SHOREMAN.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$678

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to eight years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good and healthy locality. The house is well furnished, and parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Parents and children dress well and respectably, but cannot save money, as it takes all the father earns to keep the family.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, butter, cold meat or eggs, cake, tea.*Dinner.* Meat or fish, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, bread, butter, pie or pudding, tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, graham bread, cheese, sauce and cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$669 45

Rent, . . . \$112 00 Fish, . . . \$13 00 Dry goods, . . . \$19 00

Fuel, . . . 42 70 Milk, . . . 15 22 Sundries, . . . 25 00

Groceries, . . . 269 73 Boots and shoes, . . . 37 95

Meat, . . . 61 85 Clothing, . . . 73 00

No. 357.

SHOREMAN.

Irish.

EARNINGS of father, \$648

son, aged 14, 210

\$858

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one to sixteen years of age; two go to school, and the eldest, a girl, attends school and performs the greater part of the housework. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms, well situated, in a good and healthy neighborhood. Family dresses well and attends church; the children are very intelligent. The father has some money in savings bank, but prefers to see family comfortable and the children educated rather than save money. Could not support family without aid of the son.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, warmed potatoes, gingerbread, coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie or pudding.*Supper.* Bread, butter, fish or cheese, cake, pie, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$838 50

Rent, . . . \$120 00 Fish, . . . \$23 75 Dry goods, . . . \$21 60

Fuel, . . . 47 75 Milk, . . . 26 40 Religion, . . . 16 00

Groceries, . . . 362 50 Boots and shoes, . . . 31 90 Books and papers, . . . 7 50

Meat, . . . 63 60 Clothing, . . . 97 50 Sundries, . . . 20 00

No. 358.

TEAMSTER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$725

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and fourteen years of age; both go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in a good neighborhood, and with clean surroundings. The rooms are well furnished, and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, and what was left from dinner, coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, pie.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cheese or fish, and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$725

Rent, . . . \$180 00 Fish, . . . \$6 92 Dry goods, . . . \$29 60

Fuel, . . . 34 25 Milk, . . . 16 20 Papers, . . . 10 00

Groceries, . . . 290 89 Boots and shoes, . . . 20 00 Sundries, . . . 19 94

Meat, . . . 75 40 Clothing, . . . 41 80

No. 359.	TEAMSTER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$616
son, aged 14,		186
		<hr/> \$802

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, in a poor locality, with unpleasant surroundings; sanitary arrangements are imperfect. There are no proper means to carry off the sink-water, and it has to run into the yard; the privy is too near the house and is exposed to the street. House is clean and moderately well furnished, with sitting-room carpeted. Had considerable sickness in family last year and ran in debt, but have liquidated it since, although cannot save money now.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or what was left from dinner, cake, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$855
Rent, \$144 00	Fish, \$9 60	Dry goods,	\$24 80	
Fuel, 47 00	Milk, 15 35	Papers,	3 00	
Groceries, . . . 352 40	Boots and shoes, . 30 00	Sundries, including		
Meat, 91 75	Clothing, . . . 43 50	doctor's bill, . .	63 60	

No. 360.	TEAMSTER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$608
son, aged 15,		220
		<hr/> \$828

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms, in a good locality. The apartments are well furnished, and parlor carpeted. Own a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie or pudding.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$809 53
Rent, \$200 00	Milk, \$13 18	Books and papers, .	\$12 00	
Fuel, 39 00	Boots and shoes, . 30 00	Societies,	8 00	
Groceries, . . . 312 16	Clothing, . . . 55 25	Sundries,	16 20	
Meat, 103 74	Dry goods, . . . 20 00			

No. 361.	TEAMSTER.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$683

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child three years of age. Have a tenement of 3 rooms, in a good neighborhood, with pleasant surroundings. The house is well furnished and the rooms carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cheese or fish, gingerbread and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, bread, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, sauce and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$668
Rent, \$144 00	Fish, \$4 80	Dry goods,	\$24 00	
Fuel, 36 80	Milk, 25 40	Papers,	6 00	
Groceries, . . . 249 40	Boots and shoes, . 19 20	Societies,	7 00	
Meat, 83 10	Clothing, . . . 44 50	Sundries,	23 80	

No. 362.	TEAMSTER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$620
son, aged 14,		228
		<hr/> \$858

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from eight to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good locality. House is moderately well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, cabbage.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat or fish, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$808
Rent, \$150 00	Fish, \$14 00	Dry goods,	\$22 00
Fuel, 36 50	Milk, 17 80	Papers,	4 00
Groceries, . . . 317 76	Boots and shoes, . . 31 50	Sundries,	35 47
Meat, 90 57	Clothing, 88 40		

No. 363.	TEAMSTER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$618

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one to nine years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a poor locality. The house is in a miserable condition; the clapboards and shingles have fallen off in some places; the conductors are out of order and the water from the sink runs into the yard, which is already covered with green slime; the coal-ashes and other refuse from the house is thrown into this yard. The apartments are poorly furnished and on a par with the surroundings. Family ill-dressed.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, salt fish or pork, potatoes, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, meat or fish, potatoes, cabbage.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, sometimes fish or cheese, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$618
Rent, \$96 00	Fish, \$18 60	Dry goods,	\$16 00
Fuel, 34 00	Milk, 17 90	Sundries,	23 50
Groceries, . . . 281 75	Boots and shoes, . . 27 00		
Meat, 59 75	Clothing, 43 50		

Skilled.	SHOP TRADES.	24 Families.
No. 364.	CABINET-MAKER.	<i>American.</i>

EARNINGS of father,		\$880
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CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and nine years of age; both go to school. Live in the suburbs, in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood with good surroundings. The apartments are well furnished and are carpeted. Own a piano, also a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Hot biseuits, butter, meat or eggs, cake, tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie or pudding, tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, fruit or sauce, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$820 82
Rent, \$192 00	Fish, \$6 80	Dry goods,	\$21 90
Fuel, 41 75	Milk, 38 60	Papers,	10 00
Groceries, . . . 261 89	Boots and shoes, . . 30 00	Religion,	24 00
Meat, 99 50	Clothing, 60 78	Sundries,	33 60

No. 365.

CARRIAGE-PAINTER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$861

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from two to seven years of age; one child goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 7 rooms, in a very pleasant locality, with ample room around the house for yard purposes; house is well ventilated, the drainage good, and surroundings neat and clean. The parlor and bedrooms are carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church. Have plenty of spare time to devote to improvement and education of children; usually have two weeks' recreation. The father is not paid for his labor every month; sometimes they don't settle for six months, but would like it oftener, if possible. Worked last year 246 days, at \$3.50 a day.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, butter, meat or eggs, pie or cake, tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, fruit in season, pudding, pie, tea.
Supper. Bread and butter, sauce or preserves, cheese, crackers, cake and dough-nuts, tea. Baked beans Saturday night, and fish for dinner once a week.

COST OF LIVING, \$743 20

Rent, . . . \$144 00	Milk, . . . \$14 80	Religion, . . . \$20 00
Fuel, . . . 51 75	Boots and shoes, . 27 50	Societies, . . . 6 00
Groceries, . . 246 90	Clothing, . . . 96 00	Sundries, . . . 30 00
Meat, . . . 64 25	Dry goods, . . 17 00	
Fish, . . . 12 00	Books and papers, . 13 00	

No. 366.

CARRIAGE-SMITH.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$887 25

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from four to sixteen years of age; four go to school. Have a tenement of 7 rooms, well situated, in a healthy neighborhood, and convenient to work. House is well furnished, parlor and some of the bedrooms carpeted. Have a piano and sewing-machine. The father can keep the family comfortable, but cannot save money; has a paid-up life insurance policy of \$2,000. The wife and daughter make all the clothes except the father's.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Hot biscuit, graham bread, butter, cold meat or fish, ham and eggs, cake or pie, and tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding, pie, cheese and tea.
Supper. Bread and butter, cheese, preserves or canned fruit, cake, pie and tea. Baked beans on Saturday night and Sunday morning. Have no dinner on Sunday.

COST OF LIVING, \$887 25

Rent, . . . \$144 00	Fish, . . . \$23 25	Dry goods, . . . \$46 50
Fuel, . . . 54 50	Milk, . . . 23 90	Religion, . . . 18 00
Groceries, . . 354 00	Boots and shoes, . 42 60	Books and papers, . 13 50
Meat, . . . 82 75	Clothing, . . . 48 00	Sundries, . . . 36 25

No. 367.

CARRIAGE-TRIMMER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$872 25

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to twelve years of age; three go to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood. The apartments are neat, clean, and the chambers and parlor carpeted; the kitchen is covered with oil-cloth. Have a sewing and a wringing machine. Mother makes her own and children's garments. Family dresses well and is very intelligent. Has some money in savings bank, but cannot save much and live comfortably; wishes success to the bureau. Father worked last year 269 days, at \$3.25 per day. In this town there is a good field for investigation into the condition of the homes of the working-classes.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, ham, eggs or sausages, with warmed potatoes, cake, pie, tea.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, cheese, pie or pudding, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes fish, sauce, cheese, cake, pie, tea. Have baked beans latter part of the week.

COST OF LIVING, \$858 70

Rent, . . . \$144 00	Fish, . . . \$17 60	Dry goods, . . \$29 60
Fuel, . . . 47 75	Milk, . . . 27 40	Religion, . . . 14 00
Groceries, . . 339 75	Boots and shoes, . 30 00	Sundries, . . . 48 00
Meat, . . . 86 60	Clothing, . . . 74 00	

No. 368.

CIGAR-MAKER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$800

CONDITION.—Family numbers 3, parents and 1 child six years of age, who goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, situated in a good neighborhood, with clean and healthy surroundings. The house is well furnished and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, sauce, tea. Baked beans Saturday night.

COST OF LIVING, \$765

Rent, . . . \$144 00	Fish, . . . \$7 50	Dry goods, . . \$16 00
Fuel, . . . 51 00	Milk, . . . 18 48	Papers, . . . 8 00
Groceries, . . 284 29	Boots and shoes, . 36 00	Societies, . . . 8 00
Meat, . . . 90 60	Clothing, . . . 72 00	Sundries, . . . 29 13

No. 369.

CIGAR-MAKER.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$910
 daughter, aged 17, 320
 ————— \$1,230

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from one and one-half to seventeen years of age. Have an upper tenement of 5 rooms, in a very good locality; the surroundings are neat and healthy. The house is well furnished and the parlor and bedrooms are carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and is very respectable. The father can save money, but would rather have his family comfortable, even if he does not save anything.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, cake, pie, tea and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pudding, cake, fruit and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cold meat, or fish or cheese and onions, sauce, cake or pie, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$1,160

Rent, . . . \$150 00	Milk, . . . \$35 60	Books and papers, . \$14 50
Fuel, . . . 63 00	Boots and shoes, . 47 00	Charity, . . . 25 00
Groceries, . . 422 98	Clothing, . . . 153 00	Sundries, . . . 46 70
Meat, . . . 138 22	Dry goods, . . . 42 00	
Fish, . . . 16 00	Societies, . . . 6 00	

No. 370.	CIGAR-MAKER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$830
son, aged 16,		360
		<hr/> \$1,190

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to sixteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with a garden, which is planted with flowers and vegetables. The apartments are well furnished, and rooms carpeted; everything about the house, both inside and outside, indicates comfort.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, eggs and ham or boiled eggs, cake, coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, cheese.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cold meat, cheese or fish, pie, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$1,085
Rent, \$180 00	Milk, \$23 68	Books and papers,	\$22 00
Fuel, 59 00	Boots and shoes,	Furniture,	42 00
Groceries, 397 73	Clothing, 109 00	Sundries,	31 60
Meat, 113 89	Dry goods, 32 50		
Fish, 13 50	Societies, 9 00		

No. 371.	FURNITURE-MAKER.	<i>American.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$828

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children three and five years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 5 rooms, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, with small garden attached. House is well furnished, with parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, fresh steak or eggs, cake, tea.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Brown and white bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie, tea.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese, sauce or fish, tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$774
Rent, \$100 00	Fish, \$8 00	Dry goods,	\$29 00
Fuel, 49 75	Milk, 19 30	Papers,	13 00
Groceries, 258 05	Boots and shoes,	Religion,	20 00
Meat, 94 20	Clothing, 120 00	Sundries,	32 45

No. 372.	HATTER.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$780

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from three to nine years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, having pleasant surroundings and a small garden. The rooms are well furnished, and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.— <i>Breakfast.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, cake and coffee.
<i>Dinner.</i>	Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pudding or pie.
<i>Supper.</i>	Bread, butter, cheese or fish, pie and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$780
Rent, \$144 00	Fish, \$10 00	Dry goods,	\$19 50
Fuel, 49 00	Milk, 15 60	Papers,	5 00
Groceries, 322 36	Boots and shoes,	Religion,	15 00
Meat, 79 21	Clothing, 49 00	Sundries,	47 33

No. 373.	HATTER.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$648
daughter, aged 15,		284
		<hr/> \$932

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to fifteen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a cottage of 6 rooms, with good and pleasant surroundings, and a garden. The house is well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, potatoes, coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread, pie and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, fish or cheese, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$932
Rent, . . . \$180 00	Fish, \$12 46	Dry goods, . . . \$20 50		
Fuel, 59 00	Milk, 16 20	Sundries, 14 60		
Groceries, . . . 430 86	Boots and shoes, . . 20 00			
Meat, 108 38	Clothing, 61 00			

No. 374.	HATTER.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$740

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of two and four years of age. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good locality. House is well furnished and parlor carpeted. Have a piano and sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or fish, tea.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pudding.

Supper. Bread, butter, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$725
Rent, \$120 00	Fish, \$9 40	Dry goods, . . . \$17 00		
Fuel, 48 00	Milk, 22 60	Papers, 9 00		
Groceries, . . . 319 82	Boots and shoes, . . 21 50	Religion, 14 00		
Meat, 86 48	Clothing, 46 00	Sundries, 11 20		

No. 375.	MECHANIC.	American.
EARNINGS of father,		\$810

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from four to nine years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, conveniently situated, and with good surroundings. The house is well furnished and the rooms are carpeted. Have a piano and sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, ham and eggs, or cold meat, cake and tea.

Dinner. Graham bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, sauce or preserved fruit, gingerbread and tea. Beans Sunday morning.

COST OF LIVING,				\$777 75
Rent, \$132 00	Fish, \$9 00	Dry goods, . . . \$23 00		
Fuel, 51 00	Milk, 13 60	Papers, 8 00		
Groceries, . . . 327 90	Boots and shoes, . . 18 00	Religion, 14 00		
Meat, 83 25	Clothing, 59 00	Sundries, 39 00		

No. 376.

MECHANIC.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$686

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of two and seven years of age; both attend school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good neighborhood, with pleasant and healthy surroundings. House is well furnished, with parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat or eggs, gingerbread, coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables in season, bread, pie, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cake, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$686

Rent, . . . \$120 00	Fish, . . . \$7 90	Dry goods, . . . \$14 00
Fuel, . . . 46 55	Milk, . . . 14 36	Papers, . . . 11 50
Groceries, . . . 304 16	Boots and shoes, . . 16 37	Sundries, . . . 14 63
Meat, . . . 94 48	Clothing, . . . 42 00	

No. 377.

MECHANIC.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$762

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of six and twelve years of age; both go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, in a very pleasant neighborhood, and with good surroundings. House is well furnished, and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Graham bread, hot biscuit, butter, eggs, cake and coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, and tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, sauce or fruit, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$762

Rent, . . . \$120 00	Milk, . . . \$13 22	Societies, . . . \$8 00
Fuel, . . . 42 00	Boots and shoes, . . 24 00	Religion, . . . 14 00
Groceries, . . . 237 12	Clothing, . . . 94 75	Sundries, . . . 59 82
Meat, . . . 101 09	Dry goods, . . . 36 00	
Fish, . . . 6 00	Papers, . . . 6 00	

No. 378.

MECHANIC.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$840

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to twelve years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a good neighborhood, with pleasant surroundings. House is well furnished. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat and the remains of dinner, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, pie, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or fish, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$882 55

Rent, . . . \$156 00	Fish, . . . \$12 34	Dry goods, . . . \$27 37
Fuel, . . . 49 50	Milk, . . . 21 18	Papers, . . . 7 00
Groceries, . . . 368 76	Boots and shoes, . . 30 00	Religion, . . . 16 00
Meat, . . . 104 90	Clothing, . . . 69 50	Sundries, . . . 20 00

No. 379.	MECHANIC.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$714
son, aged 15,		280
		<hr/> \$994

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from seven to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms, with the surroundings clean, pleasant and healthy. House is well furnished and the rooms carpeted. Have a sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well and is very comfortable.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, gingerbread and coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pie and tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$962 10
Rent, \$156 00	Milk, \$38 28	Papers,		\$12 00
Fuel, 53 00	Boots and shoes, . . 30 00	Sundries,		33 50
Groceries, . . . 398 76	Clothing, 94 00			
Meat, 110 14	Dry goods, 36 42			

No. 380.	MECHANIC.	English.
EARNINGS of father,		\$835

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of three and six years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, with pleasant and healthy surroundings. House is well furnished and parlor carpeted. Own a piano. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, gingerbread, tea.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pie or pudding.
Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes fish, tea.

COST OF LIVING,				\$832 40
Rent, \$168 00	Fish, \$6 00	Dry goods,		\$21 00
Fuel, 57 50	Milk, 27 30	Books and papers, . . 20 50		
Groceries, . . . 342 61	Boots and shoes, . . 26 30	Societies, 8 00		
Meat, 98 44	Clothing, 41 95	Sundries, 14 80		

No. 381.	MECHANIC.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$639
son, aged 14,		226
		<hr/> \$865

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 6 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood and with very good surroundings. The house is well furnished and parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, eggs or fish, gingerbread and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pickles, pie, tea.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or cold meat, cake and tea. Have boiled dinner once per week.

COST OF LIVING,				\$833
Rent, \$132 00	Fish, \$23 90	Dry goods,		\$33 50
Fuel, 52 20	Milk, 15 24	Papers, 4 00		
Groceries, . . . 338 02	Boots and shoes, . . 26 00	Religion, 12 00		
Meat, 80 60	Clothing, 87 00	Sundries, 28 54		

No. 382.

STONE-CUTTER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$860

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to fourteen years of age; all go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, situated in a good locality, with pleasant surroundings. House is well furnished, with parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, coffee.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie, tea.

Supper. Bread, butter, fish or sauce, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$822 33

Rent, \$132 00	Milk, \$22 40	Societies, . . . \$6 00
Fuel, 51 00	Boots and shoes, . 27 00	Religion, . . . 14 00
Groceries, . . . 337 39	Clothing, . . . 51 00	Sundries, . . . 22 60
Meat, 104 26	Dry goods, . . . 19 50	
Fish, 6 63	Papers, 9 00	

No. 383.

STONE-CUTTER.

English.

EARNINGS of father, \$839

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of eight and eleven years of age; both go to school. Occupy a tenement of 6 rooms, in a good neighborhood, with clean and healthy surroundings. The house is well furnished, and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing and other labor-saving machines. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, eggs or meat, cake and tea.

Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pudding or pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or fish, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$800 04

Rent, \$144 00	Milk, \$26 30	Papers, \$12 10
Fuel, 50 00	Boots and shoes, . 24 50	Societies, . . . 8 00
Groceries, . . . 350 26	Clothing, . . . 43 00	Sundries, . . . 13 40
Meat, 112 00	Dry goods, . . . 16 48	

No. 384.

STONE-CUTTER.

Irish.

EARNINGS of father, \$823

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to thirteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, with good surroundings. House is well furnished, and the rooms carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat, and what was left from dinner, gingerbread.

Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, vegetables, bread, pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$820

Rent, \$132 00	Fish, \$12 80	Dry goods, . . . \$22 63
Fuel, 47 60	Milk, 16 24	Papers, 10 00
Groceries, . . . 381 92	Boots and shoes, . 34 00	Sundries, . . . 19 20
Meat, 97 56	Clothing, 46 00	

No. 385.

WHIP-MAKER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$765

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children of three and nine years of age; one goes to school. Own the house they live in (6 rooms), which is pleasantly situated, in a good locality, with neat and healthy surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Brown bread, hot biscuit, butter, eggs or fish, cake, pie, coffee.*Dinner.* Meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, cheese, cake, pie and tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, crackers, sauce, cheese, cake and tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$672

Fuel, . . .	\$47 50	Milk, . . .	\$15 36	Books and papers, .	\$9 00
Groceries, . .	263 40	Boots and shoes, .	23 25	Religion, . . .	16 00
Meat, . . .	74 50	Clothing, . . .	100 00	Sundries, including	
Fish, . . .	17 60	Dry goods, . . .	24 00	taxes, . . .	81 39

No. 386.

WHIP-MAKER.

American.

EARNINGS of father, \$782

CONDITION.—Family numbers 4, parents and 2 children from two to twelve years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good and healthy neighborhood, with pleasant surroundings. House is well furnished, and parlor carpeted. Family dresses well and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* White and graham bread, butter, meat or eggs, cake, tea.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding, tea.*Supper.* Bread, butter, sauce, cheese or fish, pie, tea. Beans once a week.

COST OF LIVING, \$752

Rent, . . .	\$144 00	Milk, . . .	\$21 54	Books and papers, .	\$8 00
Fuel, . . .	33 75	Boots and shoes, .	31 20	Religion, . . .	12 00
Groceries, . .	276 99	Clothing, . . .	65 00	Sundries, . . .	32 64
Meat, . . .	81 28	Dry goods, . . .	18 00		
Fish, . . .	9 60	Societies, . . .	12 00		

No. 387.

WHIP-MAKER.

Irish.

EARNINGS of father, \$680

son, aged 15, 200

\$880

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, and with good surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. Family dresses well, and is in good health.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, meat or fish, cake and coffee.*Dinner.* Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pie.*Supper.* Bread, butter, cheese, gingerbread, tea.

COST OF LIVING, \$880

Rent, . . .	\$150 00	Fish, . . .	\$14 20	Dry goods, . . .	\$22 50
Fuel, . . .	47 50	Milk, . . .	28 90	Papers, . . .	6 00
Groceries, . .	378 29	Boots and shoes, .	31 20	Religion, . . .	12 00
Meat, . . .	102 70	Clothing, . . .	60 00	Sundries, . . .	26 71

Unskilled.	SHOP TRADES.		10 Families.
No. 388.	LABORER, IN CARRIAGE-SHOP.		<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father, in shop,			\$310
in mill,			69
son, aged 12,			200
son, aged 9,			76
			<hr/> \$655

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one to twelve years of age, one of whom goes to school, but will work as soon as old enough. They live in a tenement of 5 rooms, which are scantily furnished, the floors bare, the surroundings dirty. There is a general air of poverty throughout, in striking contrast with other portions of the town. The children's clothing is ragged, their appearance untidy, and feet bare. The father has money in savings bank, and adds to it every month.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes, salt pork or fish, and coffee.

Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, cabbage and bread.

Supper. Bread, butter, sometimes gingerbread, and tea; the children have porridge. The meat this family use is principally from the cheapest pieces, either fresh or corned. From personal inspection, I can say that the quality of the food is the poorest I have ever seen eaten. What kind of living, or where the locality, is a matter of indifference, but the father is determined to save money if the family starve.

COST OF LIVING,					\$542 80
Rent,	\$72 00	Fish,	\$96 45	Dry goods,	\$12 00
Fuel,	36 75	Milk,	8 60	Sundries,	28 00
Groceries,	272 90	Boots and shoes,	12 75		
Meat,	47 30	Clothing,	37 90		

No. 389.	LABORER, IN SHOP.		<i>English.</i>
EARNINGS of father,			\$420
daughter, aged 16,			201
			<hr/> \$711

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from six to sixteen years of age; three go to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. House is well furnished. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, sometimes meat, coffee.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread, sometimes pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, cheese or fish and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$711
Rent,	\$120 00	Fish,	\$6 22	Dry goods,	\$16 50
Fuel,	44 75	Milk,	15 90	Papers,	8 00
Groceries,	341 48	Boots and shoes,	22 76	Sundries,	12 21
Meat,	83 18	Clothing,	40 00		

No. 390.	LABORER, IN SHOP.		<i>English.</i>
EARNINGS of father,			\$448
son, aged 15,			220
			<hr/> \$668

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from three to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, well situated, and with good surroundings. House is moderately well furnished. Family dresses plainly.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, what was left from dinner, tea.

Dinner. Meat, potatoes, bread, sometimes pie.

Supper. Bread, butter, occasionally cheese, and tea.

COST OF LIVING,					\$668
Rent,	\$84 00	Milk,	\$13 90	Paper,	\$6 00
Fuel,	42 00	Boots and shoes,	21 00	Sundries,	38 77
Groceries,	331 33	Clothing,	30 00		
Meat,	89 00	Dry goods,	12 00		

No. 391.	LABORER, IN SHOP.	German.
EARNINGS of father,		\$449
daughter, aged 17,		233
son, aged 14,		227
		<hr/> \$909

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from four to seventeen years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 5 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, with good surroundings. House is well furnished, with parlor carpeted. Family dresses well.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, cold meat, gingerbread, tea.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, sometimes vegetables, pickles, pie or pudding.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$909
Rent, . . . \$163 00	Fish, . . . \$7 44	Dry goods, . . . \$28 00
Fuel, . . . 48 60	Milk, . . . 21 72	Papers, . . . 6 00
Groceries, . . . 401 13	Boots and shoes, . . 31 00	Societies, . . . 8 00
Meat, . . . 112 67	Clothing, . . . 63 00	Sundries, . . . 13 44

No. 392.	LABORER, IN SHOP.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$400
daughter, aged 15,		218
		<hr/> \$618

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from four to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, with good surroundings. House is moderately well furnished. Family dresses fairly.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, salt pork, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Meat, potatoes, salt pork, bread; cabbage once per week.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$618
Rent, . . . \$100 00	Fish, . . . \$10 00	Dry goods, . . . \$15 00
Fuel, . . . 33 00	Milk, . . . 19 80	Sundries, . . . 20 44
Groceries, . . . 302 15	Boots and shoes, . . 17 50	
Meat, . . . 62 11	Clothing, . . . 38 00	

No. 393.	LABORER, IN SHOP.	Irish.
EARNINGS of father,		\$450

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from one to five years of age; one goes to school. Live in a tenement of 3 rooms, with poor surroundings. House is miserably furnished and unpleasant. Family is ill-dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, bread.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,		\$475
Rent, . . . \$60 00	Fish, . . . \$12 00	Dry goods, . . . \$20 00
Fuel, . . . 26 00	Milk, . . . 11 22	Sundries, . . . 10 84
Groceries, . . . 252 73	Boots and shoes, . . 10 00	
Meat, . . . 51 21	Clothing, . . . 21 00	

No. 394.	LABORER, IN SHOP.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$413
daughter, aged 15,		112
		<hr/> \$525

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from six to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. House poorly furnished, and very untidy. Family looks and dresses poorly. The children gather most of the fuel from the streets.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, salt pork, potatoes, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,						\$491 10
Rent, \$60 00	Fish,	\$10 90	Dry goods,			\$9 00
Fuel, 15 00	Milk,	16 22	Sundries,			31 00
Groceries, 260 61	Boots and shoes,	13 00				
Meat, 44 37	Clothing,	23 00				

No. 395.	LABORER, IN SHOP.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$349
son, aged 14,		236
		<hr/> \$585

CONDITION.—Family numbers 5, parents and 3 children from two to fourteen years of age; one goes to school. Occupy a tenement of 4 rooms, with good surroundings. House is poorly furnished. Family is ill-dressed.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, bread, potatoes.
Supper. Bread, butter, tea.

COST OF LIVING,						\$577 73
Rent, \$120 00	Fish,	\$8 21	Dry goods,			\$9 00
Fuel, 31 00	Milk,	12 40	Sundries,			22 50
Groceries, 296 25	Boots and shoes,	13 00				
Meat, 44 37	Clothing,	21 00				

No. 396.	LABORER, IN SHOP.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$428
son, aged 14,		200
		<hr/> \$628

CONDITION.—Family numbers 6, parents and 4 children from two to fourteen years of age; two go to school. Live in a tenement of 4 rooms, in a good locality, and with pleasant surroundings. The house is moderately well furnished. Family dresses plainly, but comfortably.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, molasses, coffee.
Dinner. Meat or fish, potatoes, cabbage and bread.
Supper. Bread, butter and tea.

COST OF LIVING,						\$628
Rent, \$60 00	Fish,	\$13 80	Dry goods,			\$21 00
Fuel, 43 75	Milk,	17 60	Sundries,			14 85
Groceries, 349 16	Boots and shoes,	16 00				
Meat, 61 84	Clothing,	30 00				

No. 397.	LABORER, IN WHIP-FACTORY.	<i>Irish.</i>
EARNINGS of father,		\$510
son, aged 15,		300
		<hr/> \$810

CONDITION.—Family numbers 7, parents and 5 children from one to fifteen years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of 5 rooms, situated in a good neighborhood, with good surroundings; everything is in good order with the exception of the yard, which is not kept very clean. House is moderately well furnished. Family dresses comfortably and attends church.

FOOD.—*Breakfast.* Bread, butter, fish or pork, potatoes and coffee.
Dinner. Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, cabbage, pie.
Supper. Bread, butter, cheese and tea.

COST OF LIVING,			\$810
Rent, \$144 00	Fish,	\$18 25	Dry goods, . . . \$21 50
Fuel, 51 75	Milk,	27 40	Religion, 10 00
Groceries, . . . 342 00	Boots and shoes, . . . 22 80		Sundries, 33 80
Meat, 97 60	Clothing,	40 90	

CHAPTER IV.

COST OF LIVING.

Cost of living, an often-used expression, means, in its broadest sense, the relation of earnings to expenses. A complete handling of such a subject, with this comprehension, requires, *first*, a full investigation into the sources of income, denoting the amount received from each; *second*, an analysis of the total expenditure, showing the outlay for each item of necessities or luxuries; *third*, a comparison between the two sides of the account, as given above, in order to show the pecuniary surplus or deficit; and, *fourth*, a further comparison, or examination, of a more abstract nature, to ascertain if the recipients of wages, as a return for labor, obtain enough to enable them to secure what it is "right and just" they should have.

In this chapter we consider earnings, the sources from which derived, and the amount furnished by each class of workers in the three hundred and ninety-seven families whose condition we examined. We here deal only with expenses in the aggregate, and, by comparing them with the earnings, deduce the actual surplus or debt. Chapters V. to IX. inclusive, are devoted to an analysis of expenditures, while, in Chap. X., to furnish what we deem necessary for a complete presentation of the subject, we consider, in an

abstract sense, the laborer and his wage, to ascertain if, being "worthy of his hire," he receives it.

There is an intimate connection between a man's earnings and his expenses. The former governs the latter inexorably, if the individual obeys the cardinal principle of keeping his expenses within the limit of his income. Wages, and the price of the necessities of life, may both rise, fall or remain stationary; if there is a sympathetic movement of the two in the same direction, the condition of the worker is not materially changed. If wages increase, and prices remain stationary or fall, the workman is a gainer, and the result may be increased consumption, the use of articles of a better quality, or a money saving. If wages remain stationary, and prices fall materially, there is a similar result.

But, on the other hand, if wages remain stationary or fall, and prices advance, then the result is decreased consumption, the use of articles of an inferior quality, or debt and its discomforts. The reciprocal action of earnings and expenses admits of many more postulates; but those we have given are sufficient for our purpose, which is to show that a table which states a family's daily, weekly or yearly consumption of the necessities of life, is of no practical use, in comparison, unless the daily, weekly or yearly earnings are also given.

It is apparent, also, that a table of wages without the prices of household necessities, or a table of prices without the relative wages, are both valueless for purposes of comparison, or as indices of the condition of the working-classes in the places considered.

By the necessities of life, are meant food, lodging, clothing, fuel, light, furniture and other housekeeping articles; tools, taxes, school-books, and the often unavoidable outlay in case of sickness. The difference between the sum required to meet this necessary outlay and the whole income of the workman and his family, is the gross surplus of labor. Upon it he or they draw for the comforts or luxuries of life. It supplies him with the means for mental and bodily recreation, and for the purchase of those articles, which, while not of primary necessity for the life of the body, are yet absolutely necessary for the development of the mind, of a love of beauty in the home, and of a man's social possibilities.

After this second series of wants is partially supplied,—for the rich even rarely reach in practice the point of their aspirations for pleasure,—the remainder at his disposal is savings upon which to fall back in case of the “rainy day,” of prolonged sickness, loss of employment or old age.

If the yearly savings are kept up and the demands upon them are small, by such accumulation the additions derived from interest, or, it may be, by the results of profitable investments or speculation, in time the income of the aggregate amount may suffice to maintain the workingman, without toil on his part, and it is then that he may be said to have acquired a competence.

This competence is not a fixed sum, but is wholly governed by the requirements or manner of living of the individual. To one man, the interest of \$5,000 would secure the desired independence, if his manner of living was frugal, his family small, and the appetite for luxuries kept at a minimum. For another, twice this sum might be inadequate for his demands.

On the same basis of argument, that no one sum can indicate a proper competency for all, it is equally true that no one set of figures can indicate what should be a workingman's earnings and what his cost of living. Two workingmen, living side by side, may earn respectively \$800 and \$1,200 per year; the requirements of each may be fully met by the sums mentioned, and each may put by a tenth of his income as savings; a system of averaging which would give each \$1,000, would not satisfy both families, for the loss of one would become the gain of the other, and they would merely exchange financial status, and for the worse.

Thus we see that the *figure* is the creature of every circumstance, but the *fact* can not be so easily affected. The number in the family, the nature of the food, rise or fall in prices, geographical or business location, and many other particulars, have an influence in determining the exact *figure* of cost of living. The *fact* as to whether the father can support his family by his own earnings, whether his children have received or are receiving an education, whether his savings from year to year guarantee him a support in the future,—on these points minor details (as to the exact *figure*) lose their importance, and all evidence is cumulative one way or the other.

Having thus fully, and we trust explicitly, shown our conception of the value which resides in such facts as we hereafter present, we proceed to their exhibition, in tabular form, preceding each table with a textual explanation of its contents, and following it, almost universally, with such deductions as the facts given themselves warrant.

EARNINGS.

In every family, visited by our agents, the husband or father was engaged in some employment. In some cases, the father "alone" was able, by his earnings, to support his family; in others, he was "assisted" by the labor of his wife or children. The relative numbers of the "alone" or "assisted" are specifically shown in the following table:—

TABLE I.—*Heads of families "alone" or "assisted."*

PLACES, Etc.	Alone.	Assisted.
PLACES.		
Under 8,000 population,	45	75
From 8,000 to 16,000 population,	46	78
Above 16,000 population,	51	102
Totals,	142	255
NATIONALITIES.		
American,	92	33
English,	25	55
French,	1	1
French Canadian,	2	27
German,	6	20
Irish,	15	118
Scotch,	1	1
Totals,	142	255
OCCUPATIONS.		
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	41	16
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	15	24
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> , .	44	17
" " <i>unsk.</i> , .	—	17
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> , .	4	31
" " <i>unsk.</i> , .	—	42
" " <i>overscers</i> , .	3	1
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , .	16	92
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	18	6
" " <i>unsk.</i> , .	1	9
Totals,	142	255

TABLE I.—*Concluded.*

KIND OF LABOR,										Alone.	Assisted.
KIND OF LABOR.											
Skilled, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	122	94
Unskilled, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	160
Overseers, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Totals, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	142	255

From this it is seen that but 35+ per cent of the heads of families are able, by their individual earnings, to supply their families' needs, while 64+ per cent rely upon the assistance of wives and children. In the larger places the percentage of assisted is the greatest. The nationality figures show that the American fathers are, considering their large number, the most successful in providing by their own labor for their families, while the Irish indicate the greatest inability. The unskilled metal workers and mill operatives are *in every case* assisted, while those engaged in outdoor employments make nearly as bad a showing. Of the skilled workmen, 56 per cent get along "alone"; of the unskilled, but 9 per cent; of the salaried overseers, 75 per cent.

The presentation of the sources of income, and the amount received from each, we make next, with separate tables for fathers, wives and children; in the case of the latter, some special tables are also given. The annual earnings of the heads of families are considered first.

TABLE II.—*Father's average yearly earnings.*

CLASSIFICATIONS.	Number of Families.	Persons to each Family.	Father's average yearly Earnings.
PLACES.			
Under 8,000 population,	120	5.11	\$561 91
From 8,000 to 16,000 population,	124	5.06	551 23
Above 16,000 population,	153	5.23	604 24
Totals,	397	5.14	\$574 89

TABLE II.—*Concluded.*

CLASSIFICATIONS.	Number of Families.	Persons to each Family.	Father's average yearly Earnings.
NATIONALITIES.			
American,	125	4.33	\$720 50
English,	80	4.99	605 28
French,	2	7.00	468 00
French Canadian,	29	5.59	430 84
German,	26	5.50	498 96
Irish,	133	5.80	464 37
Scotch,	2	5.00	790 00
Totals,	397	5.14	\$574 89
OCCUPATIONS.			
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	57	4.46	\$723 86
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	39	4.77	560 51
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> , .	61	4.54	745 11
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	17	5.59	458 53
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> , .	35	4.97	568 30
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	42	5.88	392 05
“ “ <i>overseers</i> , .	4	5.25	985 00
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , .	108	5.66	446 71
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	24	4.88	794 85
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	10	5.90	424 60
Totals,	397	5.14	\$574 89
KIND OF LABOR.			
Skilled,	216	4.67	\$683 05
Unskilled,	177	5.72	433 62
Overseers,	4	5.25	985 00
Totals,	397	5.14	\$574 89

In the above table the average number of persons to each family is given, and the number of families in each subdivision, upon which a special average is based. The figures indicate that workmen in large cities earn the most money, but this fact is valueless until the sum is compared with its related cost of living. For this reason, we defer a more extended notice of the facts in this table until farther on in the chapter.

The wives at work, furnishing adult assistance, are shown in the succeeding table :—

TABLE III.—*Wives at work, and their earnings.*

Number of wives at work.	OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND.	Nationality of husband.	Wife's earnings.	Husband's earnings.	Children's earnings.	Size of Family.
						Ad. Ch.
1	Building trades, . <i>sk.</i> ,	Am.,	\$90 00	\$660 00	—	2 1
1	“ “ “ <i>sk.</i> ,	“	100 00	531 00	—	2 1
1	“ “ “ <i>sk.</i> ,	“	380 00	570 00	—	2 1
1	Mill operatives, . <i>sk.</i> ,	Eng.,	109 00	506 00	\$122 40	2 3
1	“ “ “ <i>sk.</i> ,	“	391 00	543 00	—	2 2
1	“ “ “ <i>sk.</i> ,	“	192 00	584 60	—	2 1
1	“ “ “ <i>sk.</i> ,	“	300 00	657 00	—	2 1
1	“ “ “ <i>sk.</i> ,	Ger.,	383 00	449 00	—	2 1
1	“ “ “ <i>sk.</i> ,	Irish,	300 00	540 00	—	2 1
1	Outdoor empl'm't, <i>unsk.</i> ,	“	120 00	308 00	—	2 3
1	“ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> ,	“	200 00	436 00	—	2 4
1	“ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> ,	“	110 00	221 00	—	2 3
12	Totals,		\$2,675 00	\$6,005 60	\$122 40	—

This table has many points of information and interest. In 397 families, but twelve wives are employed otherwise than in their domestic duties, and of these but nine have children to look after; four of them have each but one child, one has two, two have three each, and one has a family of four. The nationality statement develops no relative significance. Six of the twelve are wives of mill operatives, and are representative of such labor in 77 families, containing 421 persons.

Mr. Mundella, M. P., in a speech made before the House of Commons, in June, 1873, when introducing his bill for the shortening of the hours of labor in factories, said 184,000 mothers, in England, were away from home at work in the mills. However much we may congratulate ourselves that wife-labor is not such a comparatively appalling evil in our own factories as in those of England, yet the fact remains that all such employment is baneful in its effects, and a false economy in the end. A workman may make himself partially independent in two ways,—by receiving good wages, or by having a small expenditure. If he adopts, or is forced to embrace, the latter plan, he can have no abler coadjutor than

a wife "at home," if she is properly inclined and instructed. In personal care of her children, as compared with hired service; in the making and repairing of their clothing as against an outlay for those purposes, or the purchase of ready-made articles; in the instruction of her daughters in domestic matters to render them helpmeets in the future to their husbands; in the preparation of good food, and such utilization of that purchased as "to waste not and want not";—in all these particulars, and especially in her ability to make home attractive, lies the power of the mother at home; and for her own physical good, and the manifold good of her family, she should be aided in exercising that power to the utmost.

The children's earnings form the next phase of "assisted" support, and we present their averages in such a way as to show in which place, nationality, occupation and kind of labor their toil is most productive of money return, and, with the same degree of specification, indicate the extent to which parents rely, or are forced to depend, upon the proceeds of child labor.

TABLE IV.—*Children's Average Earnings.*

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Families.	Number of Children at work.	Children's average earnings.
PLACES.			
Under 8,000 population,	120	98	\$208 76
From 8,000 to 16,000 population,	124	104	217 27
Above 16,000 population,	153	123	234 48
Totals,	397	325	\$221 22
NATIONALITIES.			
American,	125	35	\$278 26
English,	80	65	247 68
French,	2	3	212 00
French Canadian,	29	39	197 67
German,	26	29	229 24
Irish,	133	153	201 46
Scotch,	2	1	240 00
Totals,	397	325	\$221 22

TABLE IV.—*Concluded.*

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Families.	Number of Children at work.	Children's average earnings.
OCCUPATIONS.			
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	57	17	\$298 00
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	39	31	230 90
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> , .	61	20	287 85
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	17	19	227 47
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> , .	35	29	241 29
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	42	63	190 58
“ “ <i>overseers</i> , .	4	2	410 00
Outdoor employments, <i>sk.</i> , .	108	127	203 03
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	24	6	278 33
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	10	11	210 27
Totals,	397	325	\$221 22
KIND OF LABOR.			
Skilled,	216	103	\$258 72
Unskilled,	177	220	201 94
Overseers,	4	2	410 00
Totals,	397	325	\$221 22

According to our grouping of places, there is an average of less than one child to the family employed. The nationality presentation changes this aspect, and shows an average of more than one child employed to the family, as regards the French Canadians, Germans and Irish. In the case of metal workers, mill operatives, outdoor employments and shop trades (all *unskilled*), the same state of affairs exists, and the extent of child labor in unskilled employments, as a class, is still more plainly seen by a reference to that part of the table which is headed, “Kind of Labor.”

The ages of the children at work, their sex and relative earnings, are next given in detail.

TABLE V.—*Ages, Sex and Earnings of Children.*

AGES OF CHILDREN AT WORK.	Number at Work. All ages.	Number of Boys.	Total Earnings of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Total Earnings of Girls.
Under 10,	1	1	\$76 00	—	—
Aged 10,	4	4	608 00	—	—
11,	7	6	777 00	1	\$110 00
12,	35	33	4,815 00	2	334 75
13,	53	48	7,563 40	5	801 00
14,	77	69	13,853 00	8	1,687 00
15,	54	41	10,059 00	13	2,805 00
16,	59	26	7,788 00	33	9,376 00
17,	31	10	3,386 00	21	6,168 00
18,	2	1	416 00	1	397 00
19,	2	1	520 00	1	357 00
Totals,	325	240	\$49,859 40	85	\$22,035 75

A gratifying feature of the above exhibit is the fact that but one child under ten years of age was at work. The boys at the age of fourteen have the greatest numerical strength, and contribute in the most material degree to the family support. The girls at the age of sixteen occupy a similar relative position to the number employed and amount earned. The ages of twelve for boys and of fifteen for girls seem to be the ones at which they are, respectively, forced into the field of labor in comparatively large numbers. The ages at which they receive the most pay, and the averages for each sex, will be discerned by an examination of Table VI.

TABLE VI.—*Ages and Sex of Working Children and their respective Average Earnings.*

AGES OF CHILDREN AT WORK.	Number at Work. All ages.	Number of Boys.	Average Earnings of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Average Earnings of Girls.
Under 10,	1	1	\$76 00	—	—
Aged 10,	4	4	152 00	—	—
11,	7	6	129 50	1	\$110 00
12,	35	33	145 85	2	167 37
13,	53	48	157 56	5	160 00
14,	77	69	200 77	8	210 88
15,	54	41	245 34	13	215 77
16,	59	26	299 54	33	284 12
17,	31	10	338 60	21	265 14
18,	2	1	416 00	1	397 00
19,	2	1	520 00	1	357 00
Totals,	325	240	\$207 75	85	\$259 24

The influence of age and sex is plainly seen in the above illustration of average earnings, demonstrating that the boy of seventeen and the girl of eighteen receive the greatest pay. With an exception in the case of the boys aged ten, whose comparatively large earnings destroy an otherwise perfect progression, the fact is patent that the pay for boys increases as the age advances. The earnings of girls do not seem to be governed by their age to such a marked degree. It will be noticed that the average earnings of girls are quite largely in excess of those received by the stronger sex.

The above table completes our enumeration of "assisted" labor. We are aware that many of those employed, whom we call "children," in factory parlance, would be designated as "young persons." Allowing this, without remark or argument as to when child-life should end and the battle of life begin, we anticipate no objection to our considering those under fifteen years of age as being "children," and, as such, to be found at school or play, rather than in the ranks of labor. Tables VII. and VIII. have been inserted to indicate how labor and the shop capture prisoners from play and the school, and also to show how much the labor of the *working child* reduces the rightful remuneration of the *workingman*.

TABLE VII.—*Occupations and Kind of Labor of Fathers having Children under 15 Years of Age at Work.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Children under 15 yrs. of age at work.	Children's proportion of Earnings.	Number of Boys.	Wages of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Wages of Girls.
OCCUPATIONS.						
Building trades, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	2	.01+	2	\$478 00	—	—
Boots, shoes & leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	18	.12+	16	3,299 00	2	\$312 00
Metal workers, . . . <i>unsk.</i> , .	10	.16+	10	1,945 00	—	—
Mill operatives, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	15	.09+	14	2,504 40	1	150 00
“ “ . . . <i>unsk.</i> , .	45	.24+	38	5,685 00	7	1,400 75
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , .	81	.18+	75	12,614 00	6	1,070 00
Shop trades, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	1	.01+	1	226 00	—	—
“ “ . . . <i>unsk.</i> , .	5	.14+	5	939 00	—	—
Totals,	177	.12+	161	\$27,690 40	16	\$2,932 75
KIND OF LABOR.						
Skilled,	36	.05+	33	\$6,507 40	3	\$462 00
Unskilled,	141	.19+	128	21,183 00	13	2,470 75
Totals,	177	.12+	161	\$27,690 40	16	\$2,932 75

As stated in the introduction to this part, we deem the information presented above of the most vital nature, as it furnishes a solid basis of fact upon which to found legislation, in accordance with the terms of the “plan” presented in Part I. In building and shop trades, the child worker furnishes but an inconsiderable part of the combined earnings, and for that reason it would be all gain if they were in school. The absence of skilled metal workers from this list is a credit to the craft. The skilled boot, shoe and leather workmen, unskilled metal workers, mill operatives (especially the unskilled) and unskilled outdoor employments and shop trades derive a large percentage of their families’ support from child-labor, which class of workers, as a whole, supply 12 + per cent of the total earnings of 397 families. This percentage, according to kind of labor, is divided most unequally; the skilled workman getting but 5 + per cent, while the unskilled laborer obtains 19 + per cent from his children’s labor. Our ideas and opinions as regards child workers are so fully and decidedly expressed in Part I., that we shall here

drop further discussion of the subject, closing it with the appended tables, VIII. and IX.

TABLE VIII.—*Nationalities of Fathers having Children under 15 Years of Age at Work.*

CLASSIFICATION.	Number under 15 years of age at work.	Children's proportion of Earnings.	Number of Boys.	Wages of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Wages of Girls.
American,	12	.02+	11	\$2,277 00	1	\$184 75
English,	23	.06+	19	3,575 40	4	652 00
French,	2	.20+	1	212 00	1	116 00
French Canadian,	25	.19+	22	3,255 00	3	633 00
German,	12	.10+	12	2,036 00	—	—
Irish,	103	.18+	96	16,335 00	7	1,347 00
Totals,	177	.12+	161	\$27,690 40	16	\$2,932 75

It will be seen that American and English fathers depend but to a small extent upon the labor of children; the other nationalities, on the contrary, make a most unpleasant exhibit.

TABLE IX.—*Children at Home, at School and at Work.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	No. of Children.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.
NATIONALITIES.					
American,	125	291	87	169	35
English,	80	239	60	114	65
French,	2	10	5	2	3
French Canadian,	29	104	30	35	39
German,	26	91	28	34	29
Irish,	133	505	161	191	153
Scotch,	2	6	1	4	1
Totals,	397	1,246	372	549	325

TABLE IX.—*Concluded.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	No. of Children.	At Home.	At School.	At Work.
OCCUPATIONS.					
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	57	140	46	77	17
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	39	108	23	54	31
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> , .	61	155	50	85	20
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	17	61	21	21	19
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> , .	35	104	28	47	29
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	42	163	46	54	63
“ “ <i>overseers</i> , .	4	12	1	9	2
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , .	108	395	124	144	127
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	24	69	22	41	6
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	10	39	11	17	11
Totals,	397	1,246	372	549	325
KIND OF LABOR.					
Skilled,	216	577	170	304	103
Unskilled,	177	657	201	236	220
Overseers,	4	12	1	9	2
Totals,	397	1,246	372	549	325

Of the 1,246 children, of all ages, in the 397 families visited, as indicated by the above table, 26 per cent were at work, 44 per cent at school, and 29 per cent at home. The particular ages of those at school and at work not having been obtained by our agents, any comparison with the published statistics of school attendance would be valueless; but the careful examiner, by figuring percentages, will find much new and useful information in the table, as regards the children of fathers of different nationalities, and of those engaged in the various occupations or kinds of labor.

Having shown the sources of income, and the amounts derived from each,—viz., the earnings of the father and the “assisting” earnings of wives and children,—we next consider the combined earnings (from all sources), by presenting a tabular form, with full specifications, which, when compared item for item with Table II. of this part, will show the additions made by “assisted” earnings. As in the previously mentioned table, the earnings in large cities remain in the ascendancy;

but, as before stated, earnings have no significance until compared with expenses,—which comparison is necessarily deferred until after the cost of living presentation.

TABLE X.—*Yearly Average of Combined Earnings.*

CLASSIFICATION.	Size of Family.	No. of Families.	Fathers at work.	Wives at Work.	Children at work.	Average combined yearly Earnings.
PLACES.						
Under 8,000 population, . . .	5.11	120	120	2	98	\$735 72
From 8,000 to 16,000 population, . . .	5.06	124	124	3	104	738 95
Above 16,000 population, . . .	5.23	153	153	7	123	803 16
Totals,	5.14	397	397	12	325	\$762 72
NATIONALITIES.						
American,	4.33	125	125	3	35	\$802 98
English,	4.99	80	80	4	65	818 92
French,	7.00	2	2	—	3	786 00
French Canadian,	5.59	29	29	—	39	696 66
German,	5.50	26	26	1	29	769 38
Irish,	5.80	133	133	4	153	701 62
Scotch,	5.00	2	2	—	1	910 00
Totals,	5.14	397	397	12	325	\$762 72
OCCUPATIONS.						
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> , . .	4.46	57	57	1	17	\$814 32
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , . .	4.77	39	39	2	31	756 36
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> , . .	4.54	61	61	—	20	839 49
“ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> , . .	5.59	17	17	—	19	712 76
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> , . .	4.97	35	35	6	29	816 09
“ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> , . .	5.88	42	42	—	63	677 92
“ “ “ “ <i>overseers</i> , . .	5.25	4	4	—	2	1,190 00
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , . .	5.66	108	108	3	127	689 44
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> , . .	4.88	24	24	—	6	864 44
“ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> , . .	5.90	10	10	—	11	655 90
Totals,	5.14	397	397	12	325	\$762 72
KIND OF LABOR.						
Skilled,	4.67	216	216	9	103	\$816 81
Unskilled,	5.72	177	177	3	220	687 05
Overseers,	5.25	4	4	—	2	1,190 00
Totals,	5.14	397	397	12	325	\$762 72

A marked point of interest, as developed in the above table, is the showing of the number of workers in the 397 families.

The head of each family, 12 wives and 325 children, make a body of 734 workers, in a total of 2,041 persons, equivalent to 36 per cent. Of these 734 workers, the fathers form 54 per cent, the wives 1+ per cent, and the children the balance, or 44+ per cent.

What more forcible proof than the above statement is needed to show that child labor is a violation of the organic law of production? *forty-four* per cent of the bodies producing (see next table) but *twenty-four* per cent of the income!

If it should be said by some, that by taking the families of mill operatives, outdoor laborers, etc., we have presented a class of people among whom the percentage of laborers is greater than the average, the following statement will show the want of fact upon which such an opinion is founded. The families investigated, as stated above, contained 2,041 persons, of whom 734, or 36 per cent, were workers. By the United States census of 1870, there were reported, in Massachusetts, 579,844 workers in a population of 1,457,351, which is a percentage of 39+, showing that, in reality, the families examined had 3+ per cent less workers than the state in general.

For a more perfect and explicit exposition of the sources of income, and the amount supplied by each, we present Table XI. In it, instead of averages, we give percentages, which are more easily grasped by the mind and remembered. In addition to the usual specifications of place, nationality, occupation and kind of labor, we here introduce a new subdivision, based upon the size of family.

TABLE XI.—*Sources of Income and Percentage supplied by Each.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	Fathers' proportion.	Wives' proportion.	Children's proportion.	Total "assisted" proportion.	Children's (under 15) proportion.
PLACES.						
Under 8,000 population, . . .	120	.76+	.004+	.23 +	.234+	-
From 8,000 to 16,000 population, . . .	124	.75+	.007+	.24 +	.247+	-
Above 16,000 population, . . .	153	.75+	.012+	.23 +	.242+	-
Totals,	397	.75+	.008+	.24	.248+	-

TABLE XI.—*Concluded.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families,	Fathers' proportion.	Wives' proportion.	Children's proportion.	Total "assisted" proportion.	Children's (under 15) proportion.
NATIONALITIES.						
American,	125	.89+	.005+	.097+	.10	.02+
English,	80	.74+	.015+	.24	.25	.06+
French,	2	.59+	—	.40	.40	.20
French Canadian,	29	.61+	—	.38	.38	.19
German,	26	.64+	.02	.33	.35	.10+
Irish,	133	.66+	.008+	.33	.34	.18+
Scotch,	2	.86+	—	.13	.13	—
Totals,	397	.75+	.008+	.24	.248+	.12+
OCCUPATIONS.						
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	57	.89+	.001+	.10	.101+	.01+
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	39	.74+	.016+	.24	.256	.12+
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> , .	61	.88	—	.11	.11	—
“ “ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	17	.64+	—	.35	.35	.16+
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> , .	35	.70	.05+	.24	.29	.09+
“ “ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	42	.57+	—	.42	.42	.24+
“ “ “ “ “ <i>overseers</i> , .	4	.82	—	.17	.17	—
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , .	108	.65	.005+	.34	.345	.18
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	24	.91	—	.08	.08	.01
“ “ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	10	.64+	—	.35	.35	.14
Totals,	397	.75+	.008+	.24	.248+	.12+
KIND OF LABOR.						
Skilled,	216	.83	.012+	.15	.162+	.05+
Unskilled,	177	.63	.003+	.36	.363	.19+
Overseers,	4	.82+	—	.17	.17	—
Totals,	397	.75+	.008+	.24	.248+	.12+
SIZE OF FAMILY.						
2 adults,	4	.71+	.28	—	.28	—
2 adults, 1 child,	27	.96	.03	—	.03	—
2 adults, 2 children,	92	.96	.005	.03	.035	—
2 adults, 3 children,	121	.76	.003	.23	.233	—
2 adults, 4 children,	102	.61+	.002+	.35	.352	—
2 adults, 5 children,	42	.57+	—	.42	.42	—
2 adults, 6 children,	9	.49	—	.50	.50	—
Totals,	397	.75+	.008+	.24	.248+	—

The money value of child labor, as compared with that of adults, is strikingly shown by the above. In places, the fathers' percentage varies but little, being, if anything, a trifle larger in the smaller towns. The wives' proportion

rarely exceeds one per cent. The children, of all ages, furnish, uniformly, about *one-quarter* of the entire earnings of all the families. Next, considering nationalities, we find four deriving from *thirty* to *forty* per cent of their total earnings from child labor. In the occupations, the unskilled metal workers and mill operatives transcend even this enormous proportion. Judged by kind of labor, the unskilled manifest their marked need of, or reliance upon, their children's assistance. Examining the size of family presentation, we find that, in the families without children, the wife contributes 28+ per cent of the earnings. The first child keeps the mother at home, and the percentage falls to 3+. With two children, one of them furnishes 3+, and thereafter their percentage steadily and regularly advances, until, with six children, *one-half* of the earnings comes from their labor. It would seem from this, seriously speaking, that, if the number of children was doubled, there would be no need of adult labor at all.

The "total assisted per cent" is found by uniting the respective percentages of the wives and children, and its meaning requires no special elucidation.

Great as the children's percentage of earnings is, from the above presentation, it must be remembered that it was derived by a comparison of their earnings with the entire earnings of all the families, whether the father supported them alone or was assisted. If we take the earnings of the 255 "assisted" families, and institute a comparison, we find that the children in them furnish *nearly 36 per cent* of such earnings, and of this the children under 15 years of age contribute 15+ per cent. By the same manner of computation, the wives supply .0133+ per cent of the "assisted" earnings. From the combination of these two we obtain *sixteen and one-third per cent* as a result of the labor in "assisted" families *of wives and of children under 15 years of age*. In order that these wives may remain at home, and these children attend school, this sixteen and one-third per cent must be, in some way, supplied. How this can be done is the great question, and the one with which future legislation must cope.

EXPENSES.

We now pass to the presentation and consideration of expenses in the aggregate. We retain the usual complete manner of exhibition; state the number of families upon which each average is founded; and, as an important adjunct, give the average size of family, coupled with its related cost of living. In our opinion, the facts could not be more plainly or fully expressed. The comparison of the two sides of the workingman's account,—viz., his earnings with his cost of living,—is performed in Table XIV., which renders, at this juncture, a special consideration of Table XII. unnecessary.

TABLE XII.—*Yearly Average Cost of Living.*

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Families.	Size of Family.	Average yearly Cost of Living.
PLACES.			
Under 8,000 population,	120	5.11	\$718 08
From 8,000 to 16,000 population,	124	5.06	717 05
Above 16,000 population,	153	5.23	770 61
Totals,	397	5.14	\$738 00
NATIONALITIES.			
American,	125	4.33	\$770 02
English,	80	4.99	789 48
French,	2	7.	768 60
French Canadian,	29	5.59	686 06
German,	26	5.50	752 85
Irish,	133	5.80	594 16
Scotch,	2	5.	831 01
Totals,	397	5.14	\$738 00
OCCUPATIONS.			
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	57	4.46	\$785 62
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	39	4.77	736 93
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> , .	61	4.54	803 00
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	17	5.59	697 46
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> , .	35	4.97	770 35
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	42	5 88	665 94
“ “ <i>overseers</i> , .	4	5 25	1,027 52
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , .	108	5.66	677 22
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	24	4.88	833 90
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	10	5.90	643 06
Totals,	397	5.14	\$738 00
KIND OF LABOR.			
Skilled,	216	4.67	\$784 63
Unskilled,	177	5.72	674 56
Overseers,	4	5.25	1,027 52
Totals,	397	5.14	\$738 00

It may be remarked here that a comparison, item for item, between the facts given in the preceding table and those in Tables II. and X. (Fathers' Earnings and Combined Earnings), will be most informing and suggestive.

Although somewhat in advance of the regular progression in the consideration of our subject, we insert here a table (XIII.) expressing earnings and expenses as based on size of family, prepared originally with the intention of showing, as stated in the introduction to this part, the extra expense caused by the addition of each child to the family. We could easily have arrived at such a figure, were it not for the existence of child labor, which adds to the earnings more than the support of the child adds to the expenses. Although the table fails to satisfactorily supply the information we desired to convey, it possesses sufficient value in its cost of living presentation, based on the family's size, to warrant its appearance here. A reference to, and comparison with, the last part of Table XI., showing percentage of earnings supplied from various sources, as regards different sized families, will confirm our estimate of the table's worth.

TABLE XIII.—*Earnings and Expense Averages based on Size of Family.*

SIZE OF FAMILY.	No. of Families.	No. of Children at Work.	Average Yearly Earnings.	Average Yearly Expenses.	Food, Yearly Average.	Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Yearly Average.
2 adults,	4	—	\$871 75	\$666 88	\$481 00	\$73 74
2 adults, 1 child, . . .	27	—	711 16	686 26	348 87	99 89
2 adults, 2 children, . .	92	13	738 39	710 82	380 37	105 94
2 adults, 3 children, . .	121	96	713 93	699 07	407 37	95 14
2 adults, 4 children, . .	102	129	781 17	766 00	461 22	103 33
2 adults, 5 children, . .	42	67	858 74	822 70	479 93	121 43
2 adults, 6 children, . .	9	20	1,116 33	1,013 66	556 86	168 19
Totals,	397	325	\$762 72	\$738 00	\$422 16	\$104 29

Having exemplified the earnings, and the sources from which derived, together with cost of living in the aggregate, we are now prepared to compare the two sides of the

account, and deduce both facts and figures concerning the surplus of labor, or its opposite, debt.

SURPLUS OR DEBT.

The object of Table XIV. is to show, with regard to places, nationalities, occupations and kind of labor, the number of families in which the fathers' individual earnings are less than, equal to or more than the cost of living, and also to indicate the respective number of instances in which the family or combined earnings are less than, equal to or more than the necessary outlay for living expenses. As has been previously explained, "alone" denotes such families as are supported by the fathers' individual earnings, and "assisted" those in which the wives, children, or both, contribute.

TABLE XIV.—*Relation of Fathers' or Combined Earnings to Expenses.*

CLASSIFICATION.	"Alone" or "Assisted."	Earnings less than Expenses.	Earnings equal to Expenses.	Earnings more than Expenses.	Totals.
PLACES.					
Under 8,000 population, . . .	{ Alone, .	9	20	23	45
	{ Assisted,	6	31	38	75
From 8,000 to 16,000 population, .	{ Alone, .	5	16	25	46
	{ Assisted,	8	27	43	78
Above 16,000 population, . . .	{ Alone, .	4	18	29	51
	{ Assisted,	9	29	64	102
Totals,	{ Alone, .	11	54	77	142
	{ Assisted,	23	87	145	255
NATIONALITIES.					
American,	{ Alone, .	5	34	53	92
	{ Assisted,	—	9	24	33
English,	{ Alone, .	1	9	15	25
	{ Assisted,	3	17	35	55
French,	{ Alone, .	1	—	—	1
	{ Assisted,	—	—	1	1
French Canadian,	{ Alone, .	1	—	1	2
	{ Assisted,	3	13	11	27
German,	{ Alone, .	—	2	2	4
	{ Assisted,	—	7	15	22
Irish,	{ Alone, .	3	9	5	17
	{ Assisted,	17	41	58	116
Scotch,	{ Alone, .	—	—	1	1
	{ Assisted,	—	—	1	1
Totals,	{ Alone, .	11	54	77	142
	{ Assisted,	23	87	145	255

TABLE XIV.—*Concluded.*

CLASSIFICATION.	"Alone" or "Assisted."	Earnings less than Expenses.	Earnings equal to Expenses.	Earnings more than Expenses.	Totals.
OCCUPATIONS.					
Building trades, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	{ Alone, .	—	19	22	41
	{ Assisted,	—	3	13	16
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	{ Alone, .	5	7	3	15
	{ Assisted,	1	6	17	24
Metal workers, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	{ Alone, .	—	16	28	44
	{ Assisted,	—	2	15	17
Metal workers, . . . <i>unsk.</i> , .	{ Alone, .	—	—	—	—
	{ Assisted,	1	7	9	17
Mill operatives, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	{ Alone, .	1	1	2	4
	{ Assisted,	—	7	24	31
Mill operatives, . . . <i>unsk.</i> , .	{ Alone, .	—	—	—	—
	{ Assisted,	7	18	17	42
Mill operatives, . . . <i>overseers</i> , .	{ Alone, .	—	—	3	3
	{ Assisted,	—	—	1	1
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , .	{ Alone, .	3	7	6	16
	{ Assisted,	14	36	42	92
Shop trades, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	{ Alone, .	1	4	13	18
	{ Assisted,	—	2	4	6
Shop trades, . . . <i>unsk.</i> , .	{ Alone, .	1	—	—	1
	{ Assisted,	—	6	3	9
Totals,	{ Alone, .	11	54	77	142
	{ Assisted,	23	87	145	255
KIND OF LABOR.					
Skilled,	{ Alone, .	7	47	68	122
	{ Assisted,	1	20	73	94
Unskilled,	{ Alone, .	4	7	6	17
	{ Assisted,	22	67	71	160
Overseers,	{ Alone, .	—	—	3	3
	{ Assisted,	—	—	1	1
Totals,	{ Alone, .	11	54	77	142
	{ Assisted,	23	87	145	255

The above furnishes a most explicit summary of the financial status of Massachusetts workingmen, and the facts are made apparent, that out of 397 heads of families 34 are in debt, 141 contrive to make both ends meet, while 222, or 55+ per cent of the whole save money. The "assisted" families, and those in large places, show the greatest number of money savers, the proportions being, respectively, 145 out of 255, and 93 out of 153. As regards nationality, 77

American families out of 125 save money; 50 English out of 80; 17 German out of 26; 63 Irish out of 133; and both of the Scotch.

In the occupation list, we find the building trades have 35 money savers out of 57; the boot, shoe and leather workers, 20 out of 39; the skilled mill operatives, 26 out of 35; the unskilled outdoor employments, 48 in 108. Considering kind of labor, we ascertain that 141 skilled workmen out of 216 save money; of the unskilled, 77 in 177. The above statements will illustrate the manner of reading the table, which demonstrates that some workingmen in the state can and do save money, whatever their place of residence, nationality, occupation or kind of labor.

This *fact* being established, it remains next to show the actual amount saved, and the figures denoting it are given in the succeeding table in such a way as to admit of complete comparison between them and those in Table XIV. In addition, we give a savings statement based upon the size of family.

TABLE XV.—*Average Yearly Surplus or Savings.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	Total Earnings.	Total Expenses.	Average Yearly Surplus.
PLACES.				
Under 8,000 population, . . .	120	\$88,286 70	\$86,170 17	\$21 64
From 8,000 to 16,000 populat'n, . . .	124	91,630 20	88,913 70	21 91
Above 16,000 population, . . .	153	122,883 59	117,903 35	32 55
Totals,	397	\$302,800 49	\$292,987 22	\$24 72
NATIONALITIES.				
American,	125	\$100,373 00	\$96,252 66	\$32 96
English,	80	65,513 45	63,158 58	29 44
French,	2	1,572 00	1,537 20	17 40
French Canadian,	29	20,203 00	19,895 82	10 59
German,	26	20,604 00	19,574 00	16 54
Irish,	133	93,315 04	90,906 94	18 11
Scotch,	2	1,820 00	1,662 02	78 99
Totals,	397	\$302,800 49	\$292,987 22	\$24 72

TABLE XV.—*Concluded.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	Total Earnings.	Total Expenses.	Average Yearly Surplus.
OCCUPATIONS.				
Building trades, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	57	\$46,416 00	\$44,780 53	\$28 69
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	39	29,498 00	28,740 47	19 42
Metal workers, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	61	51,209 00	48,983 19	36 49
“ “ . . . <i>unsk.</i> , .	17	12,117 00	11,856 89	15 30
Mill operatives, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	35	28,563 00	26,962 20	45 74
“ “ . . . <i>unsk.</i> , .	42	28,472 65	27,969 63	11 98
“ “ . . . <i>overseers</i> , .	4	4,760 00	4,110 07	162 48
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , .	108	74,459 34	73,139 97	12 22
Shop trades, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	24	20,746 50	20,013 64	30 54
“ “ . . . <i>unsk.</i> , .	10	6,559 00	6,430 63	12 84
Totals,	397	\$302,800 49	\$292,987 22	\$24 72
KIND OF LABOR.				
Skilled,	216	\$176,432 50	\$169,480 03	\$32 19
Unskilled,	177	121,607 99	119,397 12	12 49
Overseers,	4	4,760 00	4,110 07	162 48
Totals,	397	\$302,800 49	\$292,987 22	\$24 72
SIZE OF FAMILY.				
2 adults,	4	\$3,487 00	\$2,667 50	\$204 88
2 adults, 1 child,	27	19,201 35	18,529 13	24 90
2 adults, 2 children,	92	67,932 25	65,395 01	27 58
2 adults, 3 children,	121	86,385 90	84,587 63	14 86
2 adults, 4 children,	102	79,679 79	78,131 80	15 18
2 adults, 5 children,	42	36,067 20	34,553 20	36 05
2 adults, 6 children,	9	10,047 00	9,122 95	102 67
Totals,	397	\$302,800 49	\$292,987 22	\$24 72

Proceeding to an inspection of the above, we see that families in large cities have the largest money surplus. Table XIV. showed that they had also the greatest number of families saving money. We find that the average surplus for each of the families is \$24.72. The total savings, \$9,813.27, form 3+ per cent of the total earnings. The French Canadians show the smallest money saving, and the Scotch the greatest. Among the occupations, the salaried overseers are so far in excess of the other branches, that the wisdom of making them a class by themselves is unmistakably shown; otherwise their figures would have materially affected the

averages of mill operatives. After overseers, skilled mill operatives make the best showing; while, on the other hand, the smallest surplus attaches to mill operatives, unskilled. The figures in the table, as regards kind of labor, make the facts as plain as would their repetition in the text. The size of family presentation indicates that the two extremes—the family without children and the one with the greatest number of them—save the largest sums, while the one with three children saves the least.

To exhibit the amount of savings or surplus secured by the fathers' individual labor, we present Table XVI.

TABLE XVI.—*Fathers' Surplus or Savings.*

OCCUPATIONS AND KIND OF LABOR.	No. of Families.	Total Earnings.	Total Expenses.	Average Surplus or Debt.
OCCUPATIONS.				
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	41	\$30,486 00	\$29,711 76	\$18 88
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	15	9,227 00	9,415 30	—12 55
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> , .	44	33,529 00	32,390 00	25 88
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	—	—	—	—
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> , .	4	2,510 00	2,475 00	8 75
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	—	—	—	—
“ “ <i>overseers</i> , .	3	2,940 00	2,565 87	124 71
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , .	16	8,984 84	8,870 21	7 16
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	18	14,655 50	14,161 54	27 44
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	1	450 00	475 00	—25 00
Totals,	142	\$102,782 34	\$100,064 68	\$19 14
KIND OF LABOR.				
Skilled,	122	\$90,407 50	\$88,153 60	\$18 47
Unskilled,	17	9,434 84	9,345 21	5 27
Overseers,	3	2,940 00	2,565 87	124 71
Totals,	142	\$102,782 34	\$100,064 68	\$19 14

The fathers' savings alone, \$19.14, it will be seen, are less than the general average of \$24.72. The overseers save the most; while the skilled shoemakers, and those in unskilled shop trades, are in a state of average debt. This indicates that the “assisted” labor in these trades leads to a sufficient saving to supply the surplus averages therefor given in Table XV.

The family surplus or savings are shown next, the table following being complementary to the one preceding.

TABLE XVII.—*Family Surplus or Savings.*

OCCUPATIONS AND KIND OF LABOR.	No. of Families.	Total Earnings.	Total Expenses.	Average Surplus.
OCCUPATIONS.				
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	16	\$15,930 00	\$15,068 77	\$53 83
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	24	20,271 00	19,325 17	29 41
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> , .	17	17,680 00	16,593 19	63 93
“ “ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	17	12,117 00	11,856 89	15 30
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> , .	31	26,053 00	24,487 20	50 51
“ “ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	42	28,472 65	27,969 63	11 98
“ “ “ “ “ <i>overseers</i> , .	1	1,820 00	1,544 20	275 80
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , .	92	65,474 50	64,269 76	13 10
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	6	6,091 00	5,852 10	39 82
“ “ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	9	6,109 00	5,955 63	17 04
Totals,	255	\$200,018 15	\$192,922 54	\$27 83
KIND OF LABOR.				
Skilled,	94	\$86,025 00	\$81,326 43	\$49 98
Unskilled,	160	112,173 15	110,051 91	13 26
Overseers,	1	1,820 00	1,544 20	275 80
Totals,	255	\$200,018 15	\$192,922 54	\$27 83

The family savings, “assisted,” \$27.83, are in excess of the general average of \$24.72. The overseers save the most; but building trades, metal workers and mill operatives (all skilled) show a considerable money surplus, and possible saving.

It has been asserted, that people with small incomes often save more, proportionately, than those with large ones. To ascertain how the case stood with the families under consideration, Table XVIII. was prepared, in which each gradation of earnings is accompanied by its particular average of surplus or debt, the minus sign indicating the latter.

TABLE XVIII.—*Gradations of Income and relative Surplus.*

GRADATIONS.	Number of Families.	Their Earnings.	Their Expenses.	Avg'e yearly Surplus or Debt.
\$300 to \$400, .	3	\$1,078 00	\$1,177 30	—\$33 10
400 to 500, .	7	3,230 00	3,289 00	—8 43
500 to 600, .	48	26,617 79	26,863 93	—5 13
600 to 700, .	92	60,066 50	59,159 58	9 86
700 to 800, .	110	82,905 50	80,677 62	20 25
800 to 900, .	71	60,375 70	58,069 49	32 48
900 to 1,000, .	38	36,083 00	33,887 67	57 77
1,000 to 1,100, .	16	16,625 00	15,832 77	49 51
1,100 to 1,200, .	4	4,758 00	4,334 80	105 80
1,200 to 1,300, .	4	4,971 00	4,453 61	129 35
1,300 to 1,400, .	2	2,733 00	2,389 00	172 00
1,500 to 1,600, .	1	1,537 00	1,308 25	228 75
Above 1,800, .	1	1,820 00	1,544 20	275 80
Totals, . . .	397	\$302,800 49	\$292,987 22	\$24 72

The fact stands out plainly, that the recipient of a yearly wage of less than \$600 *must get in debt*. From this point (\$600) one way the debt grows gradually larger, the other way the surplus as gradually increases. The only variation from the principle that the more the income the more the savings, actually and proportionately, is found at \$900 to \$1,000, where the actual and proportionate saving are both greater than from \$1,000 to \$1,100. The disproportion in families (38 to 16) might reasonably account for the small variation that exists.

Deductions from some of the preceding tables have established the fact, that in the large cities the most people save money, and also that their savings are larger in amount than in other localities. The other side of the question, or a statement of the part of the Commonwealth, in which debt is comparatively most prevalent, may be found in Table XIX. In it we have distributed the 34 families in debt, according to their geographical position, entirely independent of population. The numbers refer to the individual family statements given in Chapter III., and a perusal of them will show the degree of destitution among these "worst-conditioned" families.

TABLE XIX.—*Geographical Groups, showing Residences of the 34 "worst-conditioned" Families.*

34 "WORST-CONDITIONED" FAMILIES.											
	Alone.	Assisted.	Fathers at work.	Fathers' Earnings.	Wives at work.	Wives' Earnings.	Children at work.	Children's Earnings.	Average of Combined Earnings.	Average Cost of Living.	Average Debt.
Eastern Massachusetts, including Boston, (Nos. 232, 337, 346, 349, 378, 393.)	3	3	6	\$3,090 00	1	\$200 00	2	\$292 00	\$597 00	\$628 74	\$31 74
North-eastern Massachusetts, includ'g Lawrence and Lowell, (Nos. 68, 69, 80, 83, 92, 176, 212, 306, 308, 323, 326.)	6	5	11	5,332 20	1	—	5	901 75	557 63	595 57	37 95
Southern Massachusetts, includ'g Fall River, (Nos. 243, 244, 246, 265.)	—	4	4	1,548 00	—	—	4	678 00	556 50	590 09	33 59
Central Massachusetts, including Worcester, (Nos. 58, 172, 225, 249, 281, 296, 299, 344.)	1	7	8	3,291 00	1	—	7	1,540 00	603 88	639 75	35 88
Western Massachusetts, including Springfield, (Nos. 272, 309, 324, 330, 359.)	1	4	5	2,470 00	1	—	4	760 00	646 00	683 11	37 11

Classifying the whole number of places (see Table I., Chapter II.) according to geographical position, and making a comparison between the whole number of families in the groups and those in debt, we ascertain that, in

Eastern Mass.,	6 families out of 58, or	10+ per cent, are in debt.
N. E. " 11 " "	100, or 11 " "	
Southern " 4 " "	74, or 5+ " "	
Central " 8 " "	82, or 9.7+ " "	
Western " 5 " "	83, or 6 " "	

It is somewhat of a singular coincidence that the average debt in each of the groups is nearly the same in amount; the percentage of debt is least in Southern Massachusetts, and greatest in the north-eastern section of the State.

The bureau has in its possession a great number of statements of earnings and cost of living in foreign countries and many states of the Union. Unfortunately, the earnings are often unaccompanied by a statement of related expenses, and *vice versa*. We are, however, able to use 48 families from our foreign returns, one from the state of Pennsylvania, and we compare these 49 with the 397 included in our late investigation.

TABLE XX.—*Comparative Statement of Workingmen's Savings.*

LOCALITIES.	No. of Families.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Surplus or Debt.	Proportion of Surplus or Debt.
Denmark, . . .	2	\$579 28	\$588 67	—\$9 39	— .01 +
England, . . .	4	1,968 20	1,813 42	154 78	.078
France, . . .	4	1,228 76	1,183 34	45 42	.03 +
Germany, . . .	9	3,454 85	3,197 36	257 49	.074 +
Massachusetts, . .	397	302,800 49	292,987 22	9,813 27	.03 +
Philadelphia (Pennsylvania),	1	820 96	749 84	71 12	.086 +
Russia, . . .	1	877 76	835 95	41 81	.04 +
Scotland, . . .	2	1,242 80	1,057 20	185 60	.14 +
Sicily, . . .	2	985 92	1,027 14	—41 22	— .04 +
Spain, . . .	1	165 00	145 12	19 88	.12
Sweden, . . .	2	525 25	419 65	105 60	.201
Switzerland, . . .	9	4,452 16	4,117 43	334 73	.07 +
Tunis (Africa), . .	1	877 76	869 25	8 51	.009 +
Turkey, . . .	11	1,349 20	1,144 08	205 12	.15 +
Totals, . . .	446	\$321,328 39	\$310,135 67	\$11,192 72	.034 +

We deduce as the average percentage of surplus (3.4+ per cent of the entire earnings), a near approximation to the figure for Massachusetts (3+ per cent). The foreign returns indicate a surplus percentage amounting to 7.3+. Between this maximum (7.3+) and minimum (3+) per cent, complete investigations would undoubtedly fix the average per cent of workingmen's savings, as compared with their earnings, in civilized countries. Of course, this assertion is postulatory; but in statistics, it is by fixing landmarks, based upon such facts as we have, and considering them truthful, that a basis is formed, upon which other investigators can proceed; and their work will eventually show the absolute truth or falsity of what must now be considered as truth.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

We are well aware that the twenty tables presented in this chapter contain much food for discussion and deduction; in fact, a volume as large as the present report could easily be written concerning matters contained in this chapter alone. Conceiving it to be our duty to keep the report within a proper compass as regards size, while we have in no case failed to give all the facts, yet, we have designedly limited our description of the tables to the briefest mention compatible with lucidity, and, in our deductions, we have aimed to specially present in the text only the most striking or important points. With the family statements, in detail, in Chapter III., and the tables of this part, we consider the reader or legislator is fully supplied with facts to enable him to comprehend the question of cost of living in this state,—that is, in so far as the *figures* denoting earnings and expenses are concerned. The manner of living, as stated in the introduction, requires Chapters V. to IX. for its complete exposition.

Some intended remarks concerning extravagance and bad habits will be found, more properly placed, in Chapter IX. Our opinions concerning savings, and the possibility of a workingman acquiring a competence, are succinctly stated in the following semi-tabulated summary of results.

From a careful inspection of the facts given in this chapter, we are led to some unavoidable conclusions. They are presented as being our belief. Succeeding chapters are closed with similar statements of our belief, and in Chapter X. we institute a comparison between these results, believed to be true, and the wage system itself.

To resume the statement of our conclusions, we consider it established,—

First. That in the majority of cases workingmen in this Commonwealth do not support their families by their individual earnings alone.

Second. That the amount of earnings contributed by wives, generally speaking, is so small, that they would save more by staying at home, than they gain by outside labor.

Third. That fathers rely, or are forced to depend, upon their children for from *one-quarter* to *one-third* of the entire family earnings.

Fourth. That children under 15 years of age supply, by their labor, from *one-eighth* to *one-sixth* of the total family earnings.

Fifth. That more than *one-half* of the *families* save money, less than one-tenth are in debt, and the remainder make both ends meet.

Sixth. That without children's assistance, other things remaining equal, the majority of families would be in poverty or debt.

Seventh. That savings, by families and fathers alone, are made in every branch of occupation investigated; but that in only a few cases is there evidence of the possibility of acquiring a competence, and in those cases it would be the result of assisted or family labor.

Eighth. That the higher the income, generally speaking, the greater the saving, actually and proportionately.

Ninth. That the average saving is about *three per cent* of the earnings.

CHAPTER V.

RENTS.

Having considered what the workingman earns, and what he spends, in the aggregate, we must now pay attention to his manner of living. His expenditure must be separated into items of detail, and the facts showing what his money outlay secures him made plain. It is only by such an examination that we shall be enabled to understand his actual condition. Retaining the forms of presentation used throughout Chapter IV., we begin our exposition of the subject of rents by the introduction of Table I., which shows, with full specifications as to place, etc., the average, highest and lowest yearly rent.

TABLE I.—*Average, Highest and Lowest Yearly Rents.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	Total Rent.	Average Yearly Rent.	Highest Rent.	Lowest Rent.
PLACES.					
Under 8,000 population,	118	\$12,186 00	\$103 27	\$200 00	\$48 00
From 8,000 to 16,000 population,	122	14,227 00	116 61	225 00	40 00
Above 16,000 popula'n,	149	21,762 00	146 05	250 00	66 00
Totals, . . .	389	\$48,175 00	\$123 84	—	—
NATIONALITIES.					
American, . . .	118	\$17,051 00	\$144 50	\$240 00	\$72 00
English, . . .	79	9,960 00	126 08	250 00	40 00
French, . . .	2	314 00	157 00	218 00	96 00
French Canadian, . . .	29	3,099 00	106 86	225 00	48 00
German, . . .	26	3,153 00	121 27	204 00	60 00
Irish, . . .	133	14,265 00	107 26	225 00	42 00
Scotch, . . .	2	333 00	166 50	225 00	108 00
Totals, . . .	389	\$48,175 00	\$123 84	—	—

TABLE I.—*Concluded.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	Total Rent.	Average Yearly Rent.	Highest Rent.	Lowest Rent.
OCCUPATIONS.					
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> ,	55	\$8,501 00	\$154 56	\$250 00	\$96 00
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> ,	38	5,355 00	140 92	225 00	72 00
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> ,	61	8,896 00	145 84	240 00	72 00
" " <i>unsk.</i> ,	17	2,065 00	121 47	180 00	60 00
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> ,	33	3,436 00	104 12	180 00	40 00
" " <i>unsk.</i> ,	42	3,430 00	81 67	120 00	48 00
" " <i>overs'rs</i> ,	4	582 00	145 50	168 00	120 00
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> ,	106	11,594 00	109 38	225 00	48 00
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> ,	23	3,328 00	144 70	192 00	100 00
" " <i>unsk.</i> ,	10	988 00	98 80	168 00	60 00
Totals, . . .	389	\$48,175 00	\$123 84	—	—
KINDS OF LABOR.					
Skilled, . . .	210	\$29,516 00	\$140 55	\$250 00	\$40 00
Unskilled, . . .	175	18,077 00	103 30	225 00	48 00
Overseers, . . .	4	582 00	145 50	168 00	120 00
Totals, . . .	389	\$48,175 00	\$123 84	—	—

Of the 397 families, 4 were boarding and 4 owned the houses they lived in. By these facts the number of families in the rent-tables is reduced to 389. As indicative of the condition of workingmen, the fact that but *one per cent* own the houses they live in, is a most suggestive and important one. How can we even imagine many of them with a competence when so few have been able to take the first step toward independence. Examining the table, we find, naturally, that rents are highest in large cities. The table is so expressive, that a repetition of its features in the text is unessential.

We next form gradations of rents and tenements of different sizes, showing therefrom, by combination, the average rent for 3 rooms, 4 rooms, etc., and also denoting the number of families occupying the different sized tenements.

TABLE II.—*Gradations of Rooms and Rents.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Fam- ilies.	AVERAGE FOR RENT AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES OCCUPYING—				
		3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms.	6 rooms.	7 rooms.
OCCUPATIONS.						
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> ,	55	\$168 00	\$156 73	\$145 97	\$174 90	—
Boots, shoes and leather, . <i>sk.</i> ,	38	96 00	116 14	141 50	175 91	—
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> ,	61	—	133 82	138 71	171 06	—
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> ,	17	—	113 08	120 00	174 00	—
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> ,	33	—	110 55	94 67	123 00	—
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> ,	42	—	81 20	83 13	75 00	—
“ “ <i>overseers</i> ,	4	—	—	—	135 00	\$156 00
Outdoor employ- ments, <i>unsk.</i> ,	106	98 00	99 00	122 22	143 09	—
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> ,	23	—	154 00	133 60	156 00	144 00
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> ,	10	60 00	90 00	101 60	—	—

Kind of Labor.

Skilled, . . .	210	2	67	88	51	2
Unskilled, . . .	175	13	87	58	17	—
Overseers, . . .	4	—	—	—	2	2

Total number of families,	389
Occupying 3 rooms,	15
4 rooms,	154
5 rooms,	146
6 rooms,	70
7 rooms,	4

The average rent paid for different sized tenements by the various occupations can be seen in the above table. Owing to the many circumstances which affect the rent of a tenement, such as locality, finish or conveniences of the rooms, etc., no comparison can be intelligently instituted between the different parts of the table, but each figure stands simply as a fact. The unskilled workingmen are often obliged to live in three rooms, but four and five rooms are occupied by the majority of families. Quite a large proportion of skilled workmen have six rooms; but one per cent of the families occupy seven rooms.

With the purpose in view of showing the percentage of

earnings paid for rent by the kinds of labor, and also by fathers alone and assisted, we offer here Tables III. and IV.

The presentation as regards kind of labor follows.

TABLE III.—*Percentage paid for Rents, as regards kind of Labor.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	Total Earnings.	Rent.	Percentage paid for Rent.
KIND OF LABOR.				
Skilled,	210	\$176,432 50	\$29,516 00	16 +
Unskilled,	175	121,607 99	18,077 00	14 +
Overseers,	4	4,760 00	582 00	12 +
Totals,.	389	\$302,800 49	\$48,175 00	15.9+

The point is hence demonstrated that skilled workingmen pay the greatest proportion of their earnings for rent, while the overseers pay the smallest. The average for all is very nearly one-sixth of the income.

The father and family percentages are derived next.

TABLE IV.—*Percentage paid for Rents, as regards Fathers alone or assisted.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	Total Earnings.	Rent.	Percentage paid for Rent.
Alone,	138	\$102,782 34	\$18,480 00	17.9+
Assisted,	251	200,018 15	29,695 00	14.8+
Totals,.	389	\$302,800 49	\$48,175 00	15.9+

We ascertain from the above exhibit that the father alone pays much the larger per cent for rent, being an excess of three per cent over that expended by assisted families. This indicates crowded rooms, inferior tenements, or both evils combined, for those families in which child workers are numerous. This is an important sanitary point, from a new source

of information, and is another fact to be borne in mind in connection with the subject of child labor.

CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN'S HOMES.

To properly judge of the exterior surroundings of workingmen's homes is comparatively easy, for a good sanitary standard is obtainable; but there is not so well a defined basis for comparison as regards interior furnishing or arrangement. What one person thinks very inconvenient, another may be perfectly satisfied with, and we have not wished to judge by any mere hypothetical standard. Accordingly, in the following table, we have limited the application of the word "condition," and the designations good, poor, etc., to the exterior surroundings, such as locality, degree of cleanliness in alleyways, back-yards, etc., and to such matters connected with the interior economy, as state of sink-pipes, privies, humidity, ventilation, etc. A reference to the individual statements will show the co-existence or co-relation of good or bad influences.

TABLE V.—*Sanitary Condition of Workingmen's Homes.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	Average size of Tenement.	Largest.	Smallest.	CONDITION.				
					Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Bad.	Very bad.
PLACES									
Under 8,000 population,	119	4.87	7	3	99	9	6	5	—
From 8,000 to 16,000 population,	123	4.85	7	3	96	3	12	9	3
Above 16,000 population,	151	4.68	7	3	93	8	34	12	4
Totals,	393	4.79	7	3	288	20	52	26	7
NATIONALITIES.									
American,	122	5.25	7	3	113	4	5	—	—
English,	79	4.86	6	3	70	1	4	3	1
French,	2	4.50	6	3	1	—	—	—	1
French Canadian,	29	4.35	6	3	14	3	6	5	1
German,	26	4.54	6	4	17	2	6	1	4
Irish,	133	4.47	6	3	72	9	31	17	—
Scotch,	2	4.50	5	4	1	1	—	—	—
Totals,	393	4.79	7	3	288	20	52	26	7

inferior; mill operatives, unskilled, 24 good to 18 inferior; and outdoor employments, unskilled, 53 good to 55 inferior.

As regards kind of labor, the skilled occupy 191 good tenements to 21 inferior; the unskilled 94 good to 83 inferior.

To afford the necessary data for comparison, and also to bring before the people of Massachusetts the results of the most comprehensive system of investigation into the condition of workingmen's homes in foreign countries that was ever instituted, we present, in the following order:

First. Some special facts obtained by our agents concerning workingmen's homes in several towns and cities in Massachusetts.

Second. Information regarding such homes in other States of the Union, drawn from reports of Her Majesty's consuls there resident.

Third. Similar facts obtained in the different foreign countries, and abridged from the consular reports above referred to, yet retaining the original language.

CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN'S HOMES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

AMESBURY.—There is a more marked difference in the homes of workingmen in Amesbury than in any town our agents visited. Those of workingmen, other than factory operatives, are clean and comfortable, in good localities, with pleasant and healthy surroundings, and they have all that seems necessary to make their families comfortable; while the homes of factory operatives, as a rule, are in bad localities, crowded together, with the yards and alley-ways unsightly by reason of ashes and refuse from the houses, which render it almost impossible to keep them clean inside. But even in this place there is one very pleasing sight; several families have their windows full of house-plants in full bloom, which is in striking contrast to houses and surroundings. Our agents visited about fifty tenements here, and report only what came under their observation.

HAVERHILL.—Rents are high. Tenements of six rooms, convenient to shops, range from \$180 to \$225 per year.

Cheaper houses, in poor localities, are rented principally by the lowest class, and a large portion of them are overcrowded ; some with an average of three persons to a room, in unhealthy places, where sink-pipes are sending their health-destroying gases abroad all day long, and ashes and other rubbish are scattered in alley-ways and streets. But these, fortunately, bear only a small proportion to the whole, but large enough to demand the active interference of the proper health officers.

HOLYOKE.—Holyoke has more and worse large tenement houses than any manufacturing town of textile fabrics in the state, and built in such a manner that there is very little means of escape in case of fire. The sanitary arrangements are very imperfect, and in many cases, there is no provision made for carrying the slops from the sinks, but they are allowed to run wherever they can make their way. Portions of yards are covered with filth and green slime, and, within twenty feet, people are living in basements of houses three feet below the level of the yard. One large block, four stories high, and basement, has eighteen tenements, with ninety rooms, occupied by nearly two hundred people ; and yet there are only two three-foot doorways on the front, and none on the back, with an alley-way at back of only six feet in width. At present there is some spare room at the front, but it is uncertain how long it will remain so. There are also quite a number of six and eight tenement houses, with only one door at front and none at back, overcrowded, dirty, and necessarily unhealthy. Our agents visited some tenements having bedrooms into which neither air nor light could penetrate, as there were no windows and no means of ventilation, and some of them were actually filthy. It is no wonder that the death-rate, in 1872, was greater in Holyoke than in any large town in Massachusetts, excepting Fall River, and if an epidemic should visit them now, in the state they are in, its ravages would be great.

NEWBURYPORT.—Very few houses are being built for workingmen, convenient to work. Rents, as a rule, are cheaper outside the corporations than on them. Quite a number of houses have been leased by the corporations from

private parties, and invariably they have raised the rents as soon as they took possession. The majority of houses for workingmen are old, without any modern improvements, and without a great many of the necessary conveniences of a home. Rents are low, comparatively; but then wages are low, also, especially in factories. Tenements of four to six rooms range from five to twelve dollars per month, according to location. Better houses, but not within convenient distance to workshops, are only a trifle higher, and have the advantage of purer air and better surroundings.

WESTFIELD has better houses for the working classes than any manufacturing town of the same size in Massachusetts. There are very few large houses; they are mostly cottages of one or two tenements, and so situated that they are not crowded together, but have plenty of room for yard purposes; and, as a rule, they are kept very clean.

CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN'S HOMES IN OTHER STATES OF THE UNION.

CALIFORNIA.—*San Francisco.* Mechanics, if married, usually occupy neat frame-cottages; ordinary laborers occupy smaller houses. The tenement-house system has scarcely yet been adopted, but two or three large buildings, in every way fitted for the purpose, are now in course of erection in the city. Single men almost invariably live in boarding-houses. A considerable number of laborers in this city, and in the larger towns of the state, own the houses they live in. The formation of homestead associations has assisted them in this, as these societies purchase large tracts of land, and sell them in plots of twenty-five by one hundred feet, receiving payment in monthly instalments extending over two or more years. In the mining regions, towns and villages are to be met with near to the working-ground, but, if not, the proprietor of the mine provides a frame lodging-house for the use of his employés.

LOUISIANA.—Lodgings can always be procured in good and well-ventilated buildings; generally, the dwellings of artisans and laboring people, contain but one family. A good artisan or laborer can soon become possessed of a house and grounds of his own. Building companies will enter into a contract to pro-

vide a person with a house built of wood, containing two, three or four rooms, on a lot of ground of moderate dimensions, the cost of the same to be paid in instalments equal to a monthly rent, and these buildings will be situated so as to be within range of the centre of work, and easily accessible by horse-railroad communication. At the cotton-mill below the city, situated on the Mississippi River, separate tenements, with lots of ground attached, are supplied for the use of the operatives at a nominal rent.

MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The houses generally occupied by the working classes are detached wooden tenements, one and a half and two stories high, with three to six rooms; but larger houses are frequently shared between several families. The smaller houses are mostly the property of the occupiers, married men. Single people generally live in boarding-houses. In the manufacturing towns, the corporations frequently build large brick houses, which they let at very moderate rents to persons who are bound to board the hands at a fixed rate, and where very stringent regulations are in force. The tenement houses occupied by foreigners, who congregate together, are not kept as clean or as healthy as the others, and the American workman seldom lives in the same house with them.

NEW YORK.—*Buffalo.* The condition of the industrial classes here, is, on the whole, very prosperous, as a glance at the neat and comfortable cottages they inhabit clearly shows. These cottages are, as a rule, built of wood. They are almost invariably detached, standing, gable-end towards the street, in little gardens (averaging sixteen to the acre), well planted with vegetables. The proprietors of the great iron-works here build cottages for their own men, which they let out on the understanding that the tenancy is to terminate with the engagement. In the neighborhood of a large rolling-mill, employing between six hundred and seven hundred men, a whole village has been thus erected, all the inhabitants of which hold their houses on this sort of contingent tenure. With regard to the healthiness of the lodgings at the workingman's command, the well-paid artisan has nothing to complain of in this respect. It is different, however, with the common laborer, who lodges in some of the low saloons near the docks, or takes rooms in one of the "tenement houses" which are found here and there, even in respectable streets. These tenement houses are generally, though not invariably, in a wretched state of dirt and subject to malaria. But even the common laborer, if sober and industrious, can find healthier lodgings than in these houses.

PENNSYLVANIA.—It may be stated, generally, that one-half the industrial classes at Philadelphia occupy separate houses, the other half being in houses of an older style, and with more than one family, or with rooms occupied by lodgers. Of those living in separate houses, built within the last fifteen years, about one-half are owners of their houses, the others paying rent. In the summer season the comfort of the lodgings and houses of work-people in the country is equal to or greater than that of those in the city; but in winter the reverse is the case, and the inhabitants of the interior often suffer greatly from badly built houses. In proportion to the wages paid, the workingman of the interior might be more comfortable, but the neglect to labor continuously is greater in the country, and their actual condition less favorable in consequence of their loss of time. The transient labor of railroad building is usually performed by the Irish, who live for the time in the merest “shanties” of boards, for which, however, they pay no rent. The advantage of a garden for cultivation is usually obtainable in the country and smaller towns; but it is neglected to a great extent, not half the number availing themselves of it. In the city, a garden is rarely or never available. It may safely be stated that here in this city of Philadelphia, the industrious laborer can always find well-ventilated dwelling-rooms or houses; the premises are drained, free from miasmatic dirt, overcrowding and air-poisons, and generally within reasonable distance of his work.

GEORGIA.—*Savannah*. Rooms can be rented close by the scene of work, and the accommodations are ventilated freely, on drained premises, and without any excess of people living in one house. There is little danger to be apprehended from such results as would arise from ill-ventilated, dirty or over-crowded premises.

TEXAS.—*Galveston*. Healthy lodgings can be found near to work, well ventilated, free from miasmatic dirt, overcrowding and air-poisoning.

CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN'S HOMES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AUSTRIA.—*Ragusa*. Lodging abundant and cheap, but generally without comfort and convenience.

BELGIUM.—Those workmen who happen to be in a position comparatively good, whether in town or country, or whether they occupy a house or only a portion of one, obtain tenements generally healthy and well aired and kept. Workmen who receive but moderate wages, and who have large families, are worse lodged

in towns than in the villages, mainly on account of the difference in rent. It is in the narrow and unhealthy quarters in towns, where there is but little circulation of air, that workmen's families live, and this is observable generally in all the large towns. There are also unsavory lodgings in the country, unhealthy dens which are the refuge of the poorest class of workmen. There are also in towns and villages retired lodgings, for migratory workmen, in a filthy state, in which they and their families are heaped together during their week of labor. But, apart from these exceptions, workmen's homes in the country are healthy and well kept. *Antwerp*: In Antwerp, unmarried artisans are generally boarded and lodged in houses specially adapted to this purpose. There are usually two occupants to one bed, and the number of beds placed in each room, varying from three to four, depends upon its size. Married workmen generally occupy a room, the rent of which varies according to its dimensions. Most of the workingmen reside in the suburbs. The size of the cottages is now fixed, by police regulations, at forty superficial yards for each family. The *Stuivenberg*, a row of forty-one workingmen's lodging-houses, is situated a short distance from the town. It contains, in all, 167 houses. Each house is two stories high, consists of five rooms, cellar, pantry and other conveniences, and has a good supply of water and a small garden at the back of the house suited to the cultivation of vegetables. It is true the artisan is probably a mile further away from his work, at this distance from the town, but this disadvantage is amply compensated for by superior accommodation and better sanitary conditions. It is a privilege to be allowed to occupy these houses, as, according to the rules of the "Bureau de Bienfaisance," they are only rented to respectable, well-conducted artisans, the tenant being also subjected to certain restrictions:—1. They can only be occupied by the persons named in the lease. 2. The tenant is in no case allowed to underlet or take any persons in as lodgers without the express consent, in writing, of the Administrators of the Poor; neither is he permitted, without written authority, to pursue any trade or business other than that specified in the lease, nor, for hygienic reasons, to keep on the premises, pigeons, rabbits, pigs or other animals. 3. Each tenant is expected to deposit, by the way of security, on taking possession, either the sum of 100 francs (£4), on which he receives interest at the rate of five per cent a year, or a sum of 25 francs (£1) in cash, the remainder to be paid by instalments of 50 centimes (5d.) per week. The example set by the erection of these model dwellings is, no doubt, a step in the right direction; and it is important to observe that the result of the undertaking, in a financial point of view, has been very encouraging.

BRAZIL.—Most of the colonists, in the various parts of the country, secure, with the assistance afforded them on arriving, very neat dwelling-houses, which they hold, together with the land, according to the original terms of their immigration agreements. At the different mines of Minas Geraes, where, perhaps, the greatest number of English are to be found, cottages are usually built by the companies, the rent being merely nominal. *Para*: Houses are difficult to be had, and have to be taken without always attending to convenience of locality. Ventilation, as a rule, is good; drainage, is, generally, very imperfect. *Pernambuco*: Well ventilated and comfortable lodgings are obtainable. *Porto Alegre*: Workingmen find good and healthy lodgings close to their work; nearly all, with the exception of bricklayers, carpenters, or some that are married, board and lodge with their employers. The lodgings are all good, well ventilated, drained, and free from all miasmatic dirt, and not at all over-crowded. *Rio Grande do Sul*: The houses are badly built, are damp, and the rooms badly ventilated; bedrooms generally have no windows. Houses suitable for artisans are much inferior to the same class of dwellings in most towns of Great Britain.

NEW GRANADA.—*Columbia*. Tenements are tolerably cheap, but of a very inferior description. Good houses in the town are very dear. In the villages there are none for hire.

DENMARK.—*St. Croix*. On the plantations, where the laborers and artisans are principally employed, villages are erected at a central point for those engaged in labor. These houses are dry and comfortable, kept in good repair by the owners, and form airy and healthy residences, well ventilated and free from miasma. In towns, no difficulty exists in obtaining comfortable rooms at moderate rates. The houses, both in the towns and on the plantations, are under the inspection of the police.

ENGLAND.—*Birmingham*. The tenements are generally small and dirty, and are but poor apologies for homes; though they might be made much more comfortable and convenient if the women were trained to habits of neatness. *St. Helen's*: All the workmen live in cottages, each family by itself—except in a few cases where single men are taken as lodgers.

EGYPT.—*Alexandria*. It is difficult, as a rule, for a workingman to find lodgings near his work, such as an English artisan would

venture to live in. In the villages in the interior, the artisans superintending cotton factories or machinery of any sort are provided with houses by their employers. If he is a man a little accustomed to European society, he may, and generally does, provide a fairly comfortable house. If he is a native, however wealthy, the house is generally a most miserable, unhealthy hovel. I have known first-class English mechanics arrive to take charge of cotton factories in the interior, entitled by their contract to be provided with a good house, and, to their surprise and disappointment, on arrival, have found the house to be a miserable mud-hovel, little better than the ordinary Arab hut, and perhaps much more unhealthy, swarming with all sorts of insects and surrounded by all sorts of filth and bad smells. Those who are provided with houses, such as they are, are only the principal responsible mechanics in charge of the factories. Any other artisans are obliged to lodge themselves as best they can; and for these, decent, healthy accommodation does not exist in the country. In the large towns, such as Cairo and Alexandria, many of the large works are at a long distance from town, but the employés have to find lodgings in town; and the most trying part of their labor is the fatigue of going to and returning from their work.

FRANCE.—*Paris*. In the workmen's quarters, the competition of rentors, also the risk of non-payment, very frequent in these places, cause the rents to increase. These little lodgments of one room each are often the only revenue of houses of which they form a part. The proprietor is sometimes obliged to put the rentor out of the house by force, or be deprived of all profit from his property. He loses every year a certain number of terms; to make up for these losses, he raises by so much the price demanded from his tenants. Often, through revenge on the part of rentors thus expelled, he is menaced and even maltreated. Suites of three rooms are extremely dear; cheaper in old houses, better managed than in new ones, and generally better distributed. The old ones suit the small purses of the bourgeois; but the new ones are the most numerous, and the demolitions in Paris have greatly reduced the number of small tenements. The raising of prices, especially, resulted from unlimited speculations, which, beyond precedent, pushed forward the works of Paris, to so great an extent, during the last years of the empire. The larger apartments are too numerous and too rich; created with a view to attract the stranger to Paris and to encourage the development of luxury, they exclude therefrom, systematically, the industrial classes. Regarding occupied lodgings, they give a revenue of 204,900,000 francs for the 60,000 houses in Paris,—

an average of 3,105 francs, instead of 2,350 francs in the year 1825. This revenue is thus distributed:—

38,850,000 francs	for	250,604 lodgings,	of at least	250 francs.
68,850,000	“	“	153,346	“ “ 500 “
34,200,000	“	“	38,125	“ “ 1,000 “
18,000,000	“	“	16,866	“ “ 1,500 “
45,000,000	“	“	17,857	“ “ over 1,500 “

It has been sought, in later times, to remedy the high rate of lodgings by constructing special habitations for mechanics and small dealers. Up to this day nothing has been crowned with so much success as the constructions, by the Society of Masons and Stonecutters, on account of the co-operative society of the *Epargné Immobilière* (saving society in immovables). The constructions are divided into two parts,—the one destined for habitation and commerce, the other dedicated to public reunions. The first comprehends, on the ground floor, five shops; in the first story, two suites—divisible according to the needs of the shopkeeper or other occupant; in the second, third and fourth, together, forty lodgings. All lodgings are remarkable for their excellent distribution, their happy disposition, and for the comforts they unite. The kitchen is no longer used, and has been replaced by a kitchen heating-stove, placed in the interior of the principal room. This apparatus will give as much heat as is needed in the family-room, and is such that no culinary vapors are perceptible in the room. This will permit the lodgers to do their cooking while carrying on their work, which, as the workers earn but little, is a great advantage. In all these lodgings there is arrangement made for lighting and heating with gas. In all the stories there is a supply of water, with bathing-tub, and water-closet on the hermetic system. The bedrooms are parquetted and ornamented with looking-glasses. These lodgments rent at 100 to 396 francs,—a really moderate price. Such advantages have been readily appreciated by the public: for forty lodgings, there were ten renters before the work was finished. The second construction comprehends a tasty reunion-hall, having 1,200 seats and capable of containing 1,500 persons. It is well lighted; consequently, reunions during the day are without expense for light. The price paid for the use of the hall is less, according to the location, than for other halls in Paris. Besides this large hall, there are in the same building, small saloons for reunions, which hold 80 persons, at very moderate rents also, for the accommodation of the public, whenever required. All these buildings are perfectly healthy, built, very solidly, of brick and iron.

Algeria: Here, as in all the great cities of France, artisans can not obtain cottages or separate houses, but occupy apartments in large buildings. These are badly ventilated and drained; and the difference between children who have always inhabited these crowded rooms, and those who have been brought up in the country, is very striking. *Charente*: Lodgings may be generally obtained near the work, and, as a rule, are clean, well ventilated, free from dirt, with efficient drainage, and as healthy as the locality will admit. The system of two or three families occupying the same house, whilst maintaining a certain exclusiveness by means of partitions and separate doors, is very common. *Réunion*: Each family occupies a cottage by itself, within easy distance of work. The dwellings are well ventilated and comparatively healthy.

GREECE.—*Syra*. Lodgings are bad, and difficult to obtain. Decent lodgings for single men, near their work, not to be had. Those fit for families that are to be found sufficiently near to the mechanic's work, which is all in the lower part of the town, are certainly well ventilated—doors, windows and crevices abounding; but for this reason the wind in winter, penetrating everywhere, makes the otherwise moderate cold severely felt; and the natural advantages of the climate are counteracted in these lower parts of the town by the bad drainage and general uncleanness, which there produce miasmatic dirt and air-poisoning.

ITALY.—House rent and cost of living are very low for mechanics and laborers, quite in proportion to their earnings. They are very poor, and comfort is unknown to them. They have large families, and live in one or two rooms of a house, where they cook, eat and sleep. In many instances, families of five to eight persons, men, women and children, live and sleep in one room, circumstances which affect their morals and education. At *Florence*, of late years, special houses have been constructed for the reception of the lower classes. These houses, having a large number of rooms under one roof, provide a healthier and better kind of dwelling than formerly existed. They are situated either in the city itself or in the immediate vicinity, but the supply is very inadequate to the demand. They are well arranged, drained and ventilated. In the old houses, the drainage is exceedingly defective, and this, together with the filthy habits of the inmates, would inevitably produce typhoid and other fevers, were it not for the compulsory ventilation. Even in the better houses, it is rare to find doors or windows that could by any possibility be rendered tolerably impervious to air. *Sicily*: As to the general wretchedness of the habitations of the working

classes in Sicily, all accounts agree. The only place in which they are said to be not utterly abominable is Messina. In Palermo and Catania, as a rule, light and air can be admitted into the lurid dens only by their doors opening upon the street. A single room or hovel is often occupied by a whole family, and not unfrequently, in addition, by pigs, dogs and poultry. In the sulphur-mining districts of the interior, there are great numbers of boys, from ten to fifteen years of age, employed; their habitations consist of holes excavated in the mountain sides, where they live and sleep in the most barbarous manner. *Brindisi*: It is difficult to procure healthy lodgings. Those of native workmen are generally on the ground-floor; they are damp and badly ventilated, and not well drained. They consist of from one to three rooms. *Naples*: A workingman in Naples can not find healthy lodgings near his work. The ordinary lodgings inhabited by the working-classes, called "bassi," are damp, overerowed, unventilated, and in every respect filthy. Tolerable lodgings are expensive, and quite beyond the means of an artisan. A great number of workmen reside with their families in villages outside of the city and oetroi limits, many as far as Torre del Greco, about eight miles from Naples. In these villages, lodgings are cheaper and better than in the city. *Piedmont and Lombardy*: In the dark and squalid lanes where formerly the working-classes were crowded together, light, air, and the common necessities of life were wanting. Sickness reigned; the strength of generations was wasted; scrofula, which still mows down many victims, was more extensively generated; and epidemics spread from these centres of contagion to the more healthy quarters of the city. Even now, but little has been done to improve the dwellings of the artisans, though the rent they pay is not light. At *Milan*, where the workmen live in distinct quarters, efforts are being made to improve their dwellings. A large block of buildings, erected on the system first practised at Mulhouse by the "Società Edificatrice di Case Bagin e Lavatoi Pubblici," were inhabited in 1868 by 244 families (in all, 1,204 individuals). The rooms are 632 in number, of which 74 are used as shops and laboratories. Near the buildings is a public washhouse with 120 places. An infant school has recently been opened for the children of the artisans living in the houses. At *Turin*, a similar society has met with success, chiefly from the promoters having built a block of habitations suitable to the middle classes rather than to artisans. In this city, the condition of the working classes, as to their lodgings, is different from that of the population of Milan. There is no absolute workman's quarter; in all parts of the town, the garrets of the palaces form the abodes of the poorer classes. As a rule

they must be wretched rooms, bitterly cold in winter, and hot in summer. In the suburbs, the lodgings of the artisans may be better, and are probably cheaper than in the centre of the town. *Rome*: The very poorest classes are ill-lodged on the ground-floors, which, on account of the singular dampness of the soil, are productive of the tertian ague: for most of the Roman cellars are full of water at all times, and no doubt the evaporation goes on all through the house. Of course this does not apply to every house, as in situations where there is good ventilation there is no danger. *Venice*: Good dwellings for workmen are scarce, but a company has been formed, which is now under way, for the purpose of building houses for the working-classes, which will greatly ameliorate their condition. At present, the greater part of the workmen are badly lodged, and inhabit houses on the ground-floor which are damp and insalubrious.

MOROCCO.—*Morocco*. In the towns, the poorer classes of workmen are lodged on the ground-floor. The drainage and ventilation are not good. In the country, the population live in huts or tents. Moorish families live each in a separate house, their law obliging them to keep women secluded; but amongst the Jews several families often occupy one house.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.—A person can obtain a house wherever he chooses to take up his quarters. The houses are too open for foreigners, but suitable for the islanders. No drains are required, nor is there any dirt, or obnoxious smells, about their dwellings.

NETHERLANDS.—There is no difficulty in procuring good and healthy lodgings within a moderate distance from the place of employment. There is but little danger from overcrowding, want of ventilation, or dirt; there is more from defective drainage. Drainage is, in many parts of this country, attended with many difficulties and much unpleasantness.

NORWAY.—*Christiana*. Four capacious lodging-houses have been erected for the laboring classes, affording accommodation for fifty families. Each family being furnished with one room eleven feet by eleven, and ten feet in height, with kitchen, loft, cellar, a yard containing a large wash-house for the joint use of the inmates, enabling them to take in washing. In consequence of these lodging-houses having answered so satisfactorily, a fifth is now in course of erection. Not only is the accommodation thus furnished superior to what the laboring-man can obtain in private lodgings, or to what

he has been accustomed to, but it is also cheaper ; and by being under the supervision of the police, these dwellings are kept in better order, and cleaner. In order to accommodate larger families, detached cottages have been contemplated to be built on the outskirts of the town, to be on the same principle, and with the same laudable objects in view.

PERSIA.—In Persian towns large caravanseries, built in former times to accommodate a far more numerous population, are generally to be found. These buildings, though often in a more or less ruinous condition, can still furnish shelter for a large number of workmen. The court-yards of mosques, and sheltered corners in various parts of the towns, are the refuge of a large number of the still poorer classes. Of the workmen who are married, some possess a small piece of land, which helps them to maintain their family. Drainage is most imperfect ; but ill-closing doors and ill-fitting windows leave nothing to be desired in the way of ventilation. *Bushire*: With regard to the question of healthy lodgings, it may be briefly stated that the population live in small houses made of sandstone and mud, and tents made of date-leaves. The houses are crowded together, without any regularity, leaving very narrow, dirty and winding lanes, too narrow for two men to walk abreast. The walls of the surrounding houses, closing in these lanes, are very high, and give to the houses an appearance of dungeons for prisoners. These high walls cut off, to a great extent, the access of fresh air. As there is no arrangement of any kind for the removal of the night-soil, etc., each house, especially those further removed from the sea, has a hollow dug in the privy, in which the dirt collects year after year, and charges the atmosphere with various noxious and poisonous effluvia, which prove a fertile source of the different low forms of fever, outbreaks of cholera, etc. The suburb is, in most parts, pretty clean, and is not so much crowded, and the sources of malarious and other poisons are, comparatively speaking, few. *Tabreez*: The laborers, even of the poorest classes, generally own the houses in which they reside. They are built of mud, and the roofs, which are flat, are plastered with the same material ; they last a considerable time, and seldom require repair. Sometimes, but rarely, a house is occupied by two families. Ventilation, drainage and cleanliness are unknown ; but the dry state of the atmosphere renders these sanitary measures less absolutely necessary than in more humid climates.

PERU.—Workmen can generally find lodgings near their work, but rent is high. Ventilation and drainage in Lima receive a good deal of attention from the local authorities.

PORTUGAL.—*Madeira*. The habitations of the laboring classes are small and uncomfortable, and proper cleanliness, ventilation and drainage are neglected; but the salubrity of the climate lessens the injury to health from those evils. *Oporto*: It is the habit of the great majority of the handicraftsmen in the large cities to lodge for five days in the town, and to pass Saturday and Sunday nights with their friends or families at a distance of from two to eight miles in the country; and, as their lodgings in the towns are bad and small, their migration to country quarters for two days in the week is probably not to the disadvantage of the health or the morals of the working-classes. *The Azores*: Cottages, in general, poorly built, dirty, ill-drained, and crowded together.

PRUSSIA.—*Cologne*. Workmen's families generally occupy from one to two rooms without any comforts. *Hamburg*: Dwellings are generally healthy, but rents are high.

RUSSIA.—*Nicolaieff*. Some workmen live in their own cottages, which are built of mud and thatched with reeds, tolerably comfortable in summer, but very close and confined in winter, when every crevice, crack and keyhole, of windows, doors and apertures are obliged to be caulked and puttied over, which, with the heating and cooking with reeds, flax-stems and dried manure, breeds much sickness, and carries death, amongst children especially. Foreigners, however, are known to have suffered equally as much, and in some instances more, through sickness from cold, by pursuing an opposite course, and foregoing native precautions against the inclemency of the winter. *Odessa*: It is difficult to obtain house-room on account of the exceedingly high rents. Furnished lodgings are scarcely known here. The lower class of dwellings are miserable places of abode, and the filth and stench which generally surround them must breed disease. As in Nicolaieff, the ventilation of houses of even the better order is very imperfect, and the only means of letting in fresh air is through one pane, which is made to open. The town is ill-supplied with water, being dependent on the fall of rain for what is fresh, which is collected in cisterns. For common purposes, water of a brackish quality is conveyed from a distance to the town by pipes, and this causes an increased item of charge to the people; but there are hopes that in the course of a year or two a sufficient supply of wholesome water will be obtained from the Dniester.

Poland: The dwellings of the industrial classes in Poland are exceedingly bad; no effort is made to improve them or to take any steps whatever in that direction. In *Warsaw*, however, a workman might find fairly wholesome and by no means high-priced lodgings, at no inconvenient distance from his work, and probably not be so badly off, in this respect, as in the great centres in more civilized countries. *Poti*: Houses very bad, both in construction and situation, and all built of wood. *Riga*: In a town of 100,000 inhabitants, crowded into flats and cellars, a workman can never be at any great distance from his work. As a rule, house-ventilation is as bad as possible; the drainage is almost entirely effected by gutters running along the sides of the streets; and miasmatic dirt, overcrowding and air-poisoning exist as the normal condition of all dwellings, except those of the very highest class. *Taganrog*: Lodgings are provided generally by the employers of all excepting day-laborers. A stage made with boards, ranged round a heated room, on which any convenient number of individuals lie down in a row, under cover of their upper clothing, is the customary accommodation in winter. In warm weather the bare ground, and canopy of heaven, with any kind of pillow, and some light covering as a protection from gnats, is looked upon as the most convenient place for repose. Healthy, ventilated lodgings are not obtainable by artisans, and are with difficulty to be found by any class.

SAXE-COBURG.—The dwellings of the working classes are not as healthy as could be wished. The general health is, however, by no means bad. The houses or lodgings are all small, and often much crowded where the families are large. It frequently occurs that poultry is kept in the room where the family lives. A pigsty and dunghill are always sufficiently near the entrance of the house to allow the inhabitants to enjoy their effluvium. As far as ventilation is concerned, it appears to be useless to try to introduce it. Where it has been made a point of, it was soon made useless by stopping up the aperture made. These houses never have cellars or drains. The houses sometimes stand on small pieces of ground, which are used for growing potatoes. Where no field or garden adjoins, strips of land are always to be hired, which can be used for that purpose.

SAXONY.—The Saxon workman seeks to give an air of cleanliness and neatness both to the exterior and interior of his dwelling, and as there is a natural tendency in the German race to acquire property, or something they may call their own, the evils of large barrack lodgings are obviated, at least in the lowlands, so that a house has rarely more than one or two families in it.

SPAIN.—*Balearic Islands*. The artisans usually live in healthy parts of the city, in humble dwellings, near to their work. *Porto Rico*: The workman generally lives in a single room, say ten feet square, without windows or aperture, except the door leading from the patio or court. So dense a population, in so small a space, is naturally very much crowded. Some of the houses are three stories high, and all are built strongly of brick and mortar. They are all on the same plan,—an oblong square, in the centre of which is the patio, or open court. Around these patios are the abodes of the working-classes; these are rooms, or, as we should call them, cellars, about eight or ten feet square, paved with stone, having one door, and no other opening, for free ventilation. In a large house there may be eight or ten of these abodes; they all lead into the patio, in the centre of which is the well, supplied by rain-water from the roof of the house, which is a flat for the purpose, and is made use of as a promenade in the evening, thus contaminating the water-supply with rejected cigar-ends and the eternal spitting of Spaniards. Near the well, in the patio, is the cesspool, so near that its contents must inevitably percolate into the drinking-water, which may, in some measure, account for the remarkable fact that although I have been here eight years, I never heard of one being emptied. *Valencia*: Lodgings are obtained close to work. Ventilation is not generally good; drainage is only middling.

SWEDEN.—*Gustafsberg*. Some of the best model dwellings that I have seen are at the chinaware factory at this place. About a dozen have been erected within five minutes' walk of the factory, and it is the purpose of the proprietors to continue their construction till the most of their hands—400—are supplied. Each house is designed for only two families, and is 46 feet long, 28 feet wide and one and a half stories high. There are three rooms to a family, besides cellar, and a garret for each family reached by portable steps from the veranda. Ventilation and drainage are excellent, and there is a supply of good water. Each family has the use of quarter of an acre of good, smooth ground, which is divided into a vegetable and flower garden. Everything about them is thorough and neat, and they might readily be taken as the homes of the well-to-do middle class. Of course, the oldest and best hands have the preference in obtaining such dwellings. *Gottenburg*: The lodgings of the laboring classes are, in general, confined to one room and a kitchen for each family, with needful outhouses for fuel and other necessities; in some cases, two families have one kitchen in common. In the model lodging houses, where the rent, in general, is more moderate than in private houses, very stringent rules as to cleanliness and

order are enforced, and the apartments are, almost without exception, well-ventilated and cleanly kept. *Stockholm*: Lodgings suitable for artisans are plentiful, and are situated within a short distance of their work. The poorer classes of workmen often sleep several in one room, but this applies chiefly to day-laborers and those who cannot depend upon a weekly salary. The artisans, when unmarried, occupy one room apiece. The generality of the rooms are low, and not very well ventilated, especially in winter, when, owing to the cold, double windows are used, the inner ones being pasted up so as to exclude all air. No cesspools or other accumulations of decomposing matter are tolerated, and, except during the summer months, all unpleasantness is avoided. A very efficient staff of scavengers is maintained, and, on the whole, the town is at least as well off, in respect to health, as regards drainage, as most other capitals.

SWITZERLAND.—The majority of the working classes reside in the country in their own cottages, where their work is sometimes brought to them, and they seldom have to go far to it. Their cottages are generally clean and comfortable, but, as in all cold climates, the ventilation is defective, and further, the smells from the dung, often heaped up close to the very door, and the liquid manure, are at times very offensive, though they do not appear to produce any bad effects.

TRIPOLI.—In the country, both employers and employed occupy tents, or live in the open air. In the towns and villages, the houses of the laboring classes are, in every respect, of a very inferior description, as regards drainage, cleanliness, and, indeed, everything that conduces to health. Lodgings can be found at no great distance from work.

TURKEY.—*Anatolia*. The married men, of the lowest class, have each, in general, a little house, consisting of two rooms. They are fairly well ventilated, for the wind and rain come in everywhere through the chinky walls and roof. Outside is a small courtyard, enclosed by high walls; it acts as general dustbin and sink, till a heavy rain, or some extra activity of the women, clears it out; this happens once a month. There is a drain, but it is seldom in working order, and it is invariably too poorly built to be of much service at any time. *Bagdad*: The houses are ill-ventilated, drainage is very bad, and miasmatic dirt, overcrowding and air-poisoning are the rule throughout all the towns of Turkish Arabia. The form of the houses is a square or parallelogram, surrounding a court into which the rooms open; and there is seldom any opening to the outside of the building except the entrance-door. The roofs are

flat, and on these the occupants sleep in summer. The houses consist of only one floor, none having an upper story. *Beyrout*: A workingman can usually find pretty good lodgings or houses at a short distance from his work, outside the town,—they being more healthy and better ventilated than within the walls. *Epirus*: The journeymen's houses are of a humble kind, always situated in the least expensive quarters, and built of the cheapest materials the place affords. Some of them have but one, others two, and, more rarely, three rooms,—all on the ground floor. In the towns, itinerants and unmarried journeymen, who do not live with their relations, sometimes lodge in khans, but more frequently in mandras, which are a sort of small barrack, built round a courtyard, with one entrance from the street. To each mandra there is a cook-house, a well, and other conveniences in common. Mandras are supposed to be for the exclusive use of men. The dwelling-houses are generally well ventilated. Main, or street drainage is as yet but imperfectly carried out; but, as a rule, the inhabitants of the towns are cleanly, and careful to prevent the accumulation of miasmatic dirt on their premises. There is no overcrowding, unless it may be at times in the mandras. *Koordistan*: The houses inhabited here, generally speaking, consist of a small cow-house and two rooms made of mud and rough stones. Ventilation there is none, and the previously stifling atmosphere is increased by the only means available to the poorer classes for warming their dwellings. Owing to the absence of coal, and the scarcity, and consequent exorbitant prices, of wood and charcoal, this is done by burning cakes called "tezek," made of dried cow and horse dung—collected during summer and winter in a trough, which stands at the side of every house—mixed with straw. The odors exhaled from the wretched cow-house, with the stench, filth and closeness engendered in apartments so tenanted, is indescribable; and, in the absence of drains, proper closets, and ventilation of any kind, would decimate the country, were it not for the extraordinary salubrity of the air. As it is, in spring and summer, typhus fever and other contagious diseases—all traceable to overcrowding and want of drainage—prevail to an extraordinary extent, and carry off or disable numerous victims. *Monastir*: The dwellings of the agricultural class are composed of earth of a clayey soil mixed with straw-bricks of the same material, left to harden in the sun. Glass windows are seldom to be seen; a simple wooden shutter is used to close the hole that gives light to the common apartment. The floor is not planked, and, in the winter, the inhabitants are squatted in a circle around a wood-fire, the smoke of which finds its way out by the roof. In the towns, the houses are better; they are more or less weather-proof,

are glazed, and have fireplaces with chimneys. *Rhodes*: Lodgings, though deficient in many respects, are healthy, free from miasmatic dirt, overcrowding or air-poisoning, and can be procured close to the place where the work may be going on. *Scutari*: Lodgings here are very difficult to find, and are over-ventilated and badly drained. *Servia*: Lodgings are high priced and poor. The houses consist only of a ground-floor, and there is no house-drainage. *Smyrna*: The dwellings of the peasantry, in the villages, generally consist of rude huts, built of stone and mud, with unglazed windows and rough wooden shutters, the roof being formed of trunks of trees placed across the wall, and covered with a sort of thatch of reeds or bushes, battered down with earth and gravel, until rendered impervious to the rain.

URUGUAY.—*Monte Video*. Lodgings are always overcrowded, and without any provision for healthy ventilation or cleanliness. If the workingman's occupation be in town, he can obtain lodging at a not inconvenient distance.

VENEZUELA.—Dwelling-houses can commonly be procured, both in towns and the agricultural districts, well ventilated and drained, and free from miasmatic dirt, overcrowding and air-poisoning, and can almost always be found (population being so scanty) at a short distance from the places where work has to be performed.

Bearing in mind the points demonstrated by the tables of this chapter, and the information given concerning workingmen's homes in this and other states and foreign countries, we are led to consider the following summary of results as being established on facts.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

First. That but an insignificant proportion of workingmen, whose condition we investigated, are able to own their own houses.

Second. That, among them, the families containing the greatest number of child workers occupy the most crowded rooms and the inferior class of tenements.

Third. That about three-quarters of these workingmen's homes are in good condition as regards locality and needful sanitary provisions; but—

Fourth. That nearly one-half of the unskilled laborers live in inferior tenements.

Fifth. That while the homes of these workingmen compare most favorably with those in foreign countries and other states of the Union, yet, in certain of the United States, workingmen have better opportunities for acquiring homes of their own.

CHAPTER VI.

FUEL.

The outlay for fuel forms one of the most necessary items of expenditure in a workingman's cost of living. Food must be cooked, and during our oftentimes rigorous winters the securing of the necessary warmth in homes becomes as essential as a proper supply of food. As a matter of fact, the stomach is often stinted that the body may be kept warm.

It is one of the most democratic of expenses, as regards place of residence, occupation or pecuniary condition. While the rich man satisfies his hunger or appetite with the best or richest food, the poor man *can* supply his needs with articles of a plainer and cheaper fare, and may be healthier for it.

But it requires the same kind of fuel, and as much of it, to properly keep a poor man warm, as it does a rich one, and while the rich man may use many times the quantity of fuel to heat his mansion that the poor man does to warm his tenement, yet the individual requirements are the same, and the amount expended forms a much larger percentage of the workingman's income than it does in the case of the millionaire. The subjoined table shows the amount expended for fuel by the families visited, subdivided in the presentation as regards places, occupation and kind of labor.

TABLE.—Average Yearly Cost of Fuel.

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	Cost of Fuel.	Average Yearly Cost.
PLACES.			
Under 8,000 population,	120	\$5,400 65	\$45 01
From 8,000 to 16,000 population,	123	5,411 65	43 99
Above 16,000 population,	152	6,532 40	42 98
Totals,	395	\$17,344 70	\$43 91
OCCUPATIONS.			
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> ,	57	\$2,575 70	\$45 19
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> ,	38	1,738 25	45 74
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> ,	61	2,933 20	48 09
“ “ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> ,	17	637 20	37 48
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> ,	35	1,606 40	45 89
“ “ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> ,	42	1,707 75	40 66
“ “ “ “ “ <i>overseers</i> ,	4	214 00	53 50
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> ,	107	4,347 00	40 63
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> ,	24	1,209 60	50 40
“ “ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> ,	10	375 60	37 56
Totals,	395	\$17,344 70	\$43 91
KIND OF LABOR.			
Skilled,	205	\$10,063 15	\$46 81
Unskilled,	176	7,067 55	40 16
Overseers,	4	214 00	53 50
Totals,	395	\$17,344 70	\$43 91

The uniform necessity of the expense for fuel finds a parallel in its uniform cost. In the various places the variation is hardly appreciable. The overseers and skilled workmen in shop trades expend somewhat more than the other workingmen, but there is not the difference of the price of a ton of coal or a cord of wood between the averages of the skilled and unskilled workingmen, considered as classes. Two among the families visited obtained their supply of fuel from the streets, the children being obliged to collect it; but, happily, such destitution was confined to a small number of families.

Where all the rooms of the tenement are situated upon the same floor, the heat from the kitchen fire is thoroughly utilized, but if the kitchen and living-room are in different stories, two fires are necessary for comfort, at an increased expense, part of which is actually a loss. The building of tenements upon

the "flat" system, or the use of a stove so constructed as to carry off culinary vapors, thus rendering it tolerable in the living-room, would seem to be practical ways of diminishing the outlay for fuel and securing the full benefit of that used. Such stoves as are mentioned are in use in France, Sweden and other European countries, thus materially reducing the expense for fuel, which, in those countries destitute of a coal-supply, or without facilities for its cheap transportation, is inordinately high. In many countries, the poorer classes are obliged to depend upon peat or compressed fuel made from refuse of various kinds. Charcoal is much used by those who can afford it.

To show the quantity of fuel used yearly by workingmen in Massachusetts, we append two statements, specially obtained.

1st. An outdoor laborer used—2 tons of coal (at \$9.50), \$19; 1 cord of wood, \$8; 1 cord of wood, \$5.50; total cost, \$32.50.

2d. A skilled mechanic made use of—3 tons of coal (at \$10), \$30; 2 cords of wood, split, \$22; 1 cord of wood, split, \$8.50; a total of \$60.50.

The only point deducible from our family statements as regards fuel, which could be considered as a result, would be founded on its proportionate cost to the total expenses; as its percentage is fully considered in the comparison which we institute in Chapter X., with Engel's law, its special presentation here is unnecessary.

CHAPTER VII.

Food.

The item of expense for the means of subsistence is the largest, pecuniarily, that the workingman has to meet, and is the one of most vital necessity. Absorbing, as it universally does, much more than half of his income, it is the one in which retrenchment is most often instituted in cases of prolonged sickness, loss of employment or reduced wages. Then it is found that to satisfy one's hunger is not so expen-

sive as it is to gratify one's appetite. . Omitting all discussion as to the merits or demerits of any particular kind of diet, we pass directly to the presentation of averages of expenditure, of the families considered, for food in the aggregate, and for groceries, meat, fish and milk, which are the prime necessities. For the consolidation of expenses of this nature, we have included under the head "groceries" those articles commonly called provisions, and also kerosene oil, which is almost universally used for lighting purposes by workingmen, and which is, as universally, purchased at grocery stores. This expense for light varies from \$3.60 to \$6 per year, being for from 18 to 30 gallons of oil at 20 cents per gallon. Four families, whose food outlay could not be accurately subdivided, have been dropped in the following table, which is explicit as regards occupations and kind of labor.

TABLE I.—*Yearly Average Expenditure for Food.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	Size of Families.	Yearly Average for Food.	SUB-DIVISIONS.			
				Meat.	Fish.	Milk.	Groceries.
OCCUPATIONS.							
Building trades,	56	4.46	\$420 61	\$88 68	\$8 93	\$21 14	\$301 87
Boots, shoes and leather,	38	4.77	411 65	79 75	8 59	18 74	304 57
Metal workers,	61	4.54	424 21	93 09	8 04	20 66	302 42
“	17	5.59	413 77	73 85	10 39	19 60	309 93
Mill operatives,	33	4.97	438 50	91 95	7 78	25 08	313 70
“	42	5.88	421 73	74 05	11 86	19 74	316 52
“	4	5.25	469 12	111 27	15 31	28 76	313 79
Outdoor employments,	108	5.66	413 59	69 60	10 46	19 02	314 52
Shop trades,	24	4.88	460 25	95 39	10 94	22 08	331 84
“	10	5.90	410 96	69 37	10 14	16 48	304 97
Totals,	393	5.14	422 16	\$81 48	\$9 68	\$20 38	\$310 63
KIND OF LABOR.							
Skilled,	212	4.67	\$427 31	\$89 61	\$8 66	\$21 29	\$307 75
Unskilled,	177	5.72	414 93	71 05	10 77	19 10	314 01
Overseers,	4	5.25	469 12	111 27	15 31	28 76	313 79
Totals,	393	5.14	\$422 16	\$81 48	\$9 68	\$20 38	\$310 63

As in the case of fuel, the averages for food seem limited, by a natural law, to prescribed bounds. From the \$410.96 of the unskilled workmen in shops, to the \$469.12 of the salaried overseers, seems but a slight step, yet these figures are the minimum and maximum ones, and the other averages range themselves intermediately. Between the skilled and unskilled, as classes, there is a variation of but a trifle more than ten dollars. Inspecting the sub-divisions, we find the overseers' families the greatest consumers of meat, those of skilled shop-mechanics coming next, while unskilled workmen of the same branch and outdoor laborers make the smallest outlay for animal food.

For fish, overseers spend the most and skilled mill operatives the least. For milk, overseers the most and unskilled laborers in shops the least. For groceries, the largest outlay is by those in skilled shop trades, the smallest by those in the building trades. A great number of most interesting and instructive comparisons can be formed by means of the facts presented in the above table.

To complete the showing, an exhibit based on nationality and size of family immediately succeeds.

TABLE II.—*Food Expenditure as regards Nationality and Size of Family.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	Food, Yearly Average.	CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	Food, Yearly Average.
NATIONALITIES.			SIZE OF FAMILY.		
American,	125	\$406 72	2 adults,	4	\$481 00
English,	80	445 36	2 adults, 1 child,	27	348 87
French,	2	436 10	2 adults, 2 children,	92	380 37
French Canadian,	29	414 15	2 adults, 3 children,	121	407 37
German,	26	441 38	2 adults, 4 children,	102	461 22
Irish,	133	422 36	2 adults, 5 children,	42	479 93
Scotch,	2	416 55	2 adults, 6 children,	9	556 86
Totals,	397	\$422 16	Totals,	397	\$422 16

The English, traditionally a race of hearty eaters, lead in food outlay, while the Americans, for once, have their name attached to a minimum expenditure; between the extremes,

however, the difference is hardly material. The families without children live well, if the sum, comparatively taken, is a guide; but "good company" may tend to swell the expense. With one child to feed, there comes a shrinkage in outlay, and it is only by successive steps up to the family of five children, that the two adults' average is again reached. With six children, naturally, the largest food expense, shown in our returns, is attained.

Meat forms the most concentrated form of nutriment, and, undoubtedly, no kind of food is more generally liked. As an interesting and valuable contribution to dietary statistics, we give a table mentioning the number of times daily that meat, or its equivalents, fish and eggs, were eaten by the families visited. In the preparation of the table, as regards equivalents, eggs at breakfast and fish at supper, or *vice versa*, we considered as "meat" for *one* meal.

TABLE III.—*Consumption of Meat in Workingmen's Families.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	MEAT, TIMES EATEN EACH DAY.			
		Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Less than once each day.
OCCUPATIONS.					
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	57	1	43	13	—
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	39	4	29	6	—
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> , .	61	—	34	27	—
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	17	5	8	4	—
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> , .	35	—	28	7	—
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	42	1	19	22	—
“ “ <i>overseers</i> , .	4	—	1	3	—
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , .	108	62	39	4	3
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	24	1	21	2	—
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	10	9	1	—	—
Totals,	397	83	223	88	3
KIND OF LABOR.					
Skilled,	216	6	155	55	—
Unskilled,	177	77	67	30	3
Overseers,	4	—	1	3	—
Totals,	397	83	223	88	3

Of the whole number of families but three had animal food less than once a day; in two cases, twice a week, in one

family three times. About 56 per cent of the families have meat twice a day, and 22 per cent three times. The ratios in each occupation are shown as plainly as is possible in the table. The skilled workmen lead in the consumption of the kind of food considered.

Much has been said and written concerning the "higher level" of the American workingman as regards his manner of living. In this chapter, we have to deal only with his food; and, with the desire of shedding some light on the question of "higher level," we insert some comparative statements as regards this part of his manner of living. The Swiss are a frugal but well-fed people, and in comparison with a laborer of that nationality we place an American mechanic and an Irish-born outdoor laborer, as regards variety, quantity and quality of food used by themselves and families.

The home statements were specially obtained for this purpose, and the foreign one is derived from a report of one of Her Majesty's consuls.

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Showing of the Manner of Living in Massachusetts and Switzerland.*

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY CONSUMED YEARLY BY FAMILIES OF—		
	American Mechanic. 2 adults, 4 children.	Swiss Laborer. 2 adults, 6 children.	Irish-born Laborer. 2 adults, 5 children.
Bread,	—	3,210 lbs.	—
Brown Bread,	52 loaves.	—	52 loaves.
Biscuit,	37 lbs.	—	—
Crackers,	41 "	—	80 lbs.
Milk,	365 qts.	858 qts.	380 qts.
Coffee,	19 lbs.	57 lbs.	6 lbs.
" (chicory),	—	About \$1 worth.	23 "
" essence of,	—	" \$2 "	—
Tea,	12 lbs.	—	12 lbs.
Sugar,	296 "	—	198 "
Eggs,	59 doz.	—	36 doz.
Butter,	130 lbs.	—	109 lbs.
Cheese,	69 "	—	57 "
Molasses,	10 gals.	—	12 gals.
Flour (wheat),	3,136 lbs.	57 lbs.	1,568 lbs.
Indian Meal,	24 "	—	—
Salt,	20 "	86 lbs.	15 lbs.
Soda, Cream Tartar, etc.,	\$1 worth.	—	—
Meat (bacon),	—	11 lbs.	—
Beef, soup and corned, .	80 lbs.	—	299 lbs.
Beef and Pork, roasting,	160 "	—	129 "

TABLE IV.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY CONSUMED YEARLY BY FAMILIES OF—		
	American Mechanic, 2 adults, 4 children.	Swiss Laborer, 2 adults, 6 children.	Irish-born Laborer, 2 adults, 5 children.
Mutton,	69 lbs.	—	—
Poultry,	90 "	—	23 lbs.
Fresh Pork,	43 "	—	—
Salt Pork,	59 "	—	130 lbs.
Fish, salt, fresh and dried,	160 "	—	268 "
Potatoes,	14 bu.	53 bu.	24 bu.
Cabbage (sauer kraut), .	—	50 hds. p'ck'd.	—
" " " " " " " "	—	—	400 lbs.
Onions,	2 bu.	—	1 bu.
Beans,	52 qts.	—	52 qts.
Other vegetables and fruit,	\$30.15 worth.	\$6 worth.	\$7 worth.
Dried fruits (currants, etc.),	12 lbs.	—	—
Canned fruit,	30 "	—	—
Raisins,	25 "	—	—
Lard,	147 "	57 lbs.	91 lbs.
Pigs' grease,	—	57 "	—
Spices (assorted), . . .	2 lbs.	—	—
Pickles,	\$1.50 worth.	—	—
Ketchup,	\$2 worth.	—	—
Pepper,	2 lbs.	—	2 lbs.
Mustard,	50 cts. worth.	—	25 cts. worth.
Vinegar,	3 gals.	—	2 gals.

In some few cases, when the exact weight or measure was not obtainable, we have indicated the comparative proportion by a money value. It will be seen that bread, milk, potatoes and cabbage form the major items of the Swiss laborer's diet; coffee he freely indulges in, but eschews tea; salt furnishes his principal savor. The meat-eating propensities of our workingmen are fully demonstrated, and, generally speaking, the variety and quality of his other articles of diet (especially the uniform use of white bread), unmistakably indicate a superior style of living in this respect.

A careful reading of the family returns in Chapter III. will give additional information, of a corroborative nature, concerning the food of our industrial classes. As supplementary to those presentations, we give hereinafter the results of inquiries made by our agents as to the manner of living in corporation boarding-houses in the city of Lawrence, in this

state, some of the rules and regulations being mentioned, also number of boarders of each sex, price for board, etc.

MANNER OF LIVING IN CORPORATION BOARDING-HOUSES.

Arlington.—Fifty boarders, men and women; price paid: men, \$4; women, \$2.75. Breakfast: meat, potatoes, bread, butter, pies, doughnuts, cake, tea and coffee. Dinner: tea, coffee, meat, potatoes and other vegetables, pickles, bread, butter, pudding and pie. Supper: tea, bread, butter, cheese, sauce, cake, doughnuts, pie and meat. Have two kinds of meat at every meal on men's table, and twice per day on women's table; otherwise they live the same. No extra charge for washing. In all the boarding-houses they have baked beans Saturday night and Sunday morning, and fish for dinner on Fridays, but have cold meat besides. Nothing is lost, as what is left from one meal is warmed up for the next. All boarding-house keepers, on the corporation, pay only a nominal sum for rent, not half the rent value of the houses.

Atlantic.—Eighty boarders, all women; price paid: \$2.50, including ordinary washing. Doors locked at ten. Two persons to each room. Have a sitting-room in common. These remarks apply to all the corporation boarding-houses. In this boarding-house the proprietor exercises a strict supervision over boarders, and if they do not conduct themselves properly they are expelled. Breakfast: hot biscuit and butter, pie and tea. Dinner: meat, either roast, boiled or fried, and potatoes, with other vegetables occasionally, pie or pudding and tea. Supper: tea, toast or bread and butter, sauce, and pie or cake. The Atlantic corporation allow \$1 per month for each girl boarder to the boarding-house, which is a premium for girls to leave home and go to such houses. Each corporation fixes the price of board for women. There is no reason why men should pay so much more for board than women, and the rates should be equalized; for it is the general testimony of boarding-house keepers that they would as soon keep men for the same price, but have to charge men more to help pay for the girls.

Duck Mill.—Forty boarders. For married persons only. Price paid: men, \$3.75; women, \$2.75. Breakfast: two

kinds of meat, tea and coffee, hot biscuit, bread, butter, pie and cake. Dinner: hot and cold meat, potatoes and other vegetables, pie and pudding, bread, butter and tea. Supper: same as breakfast. Women do their own extra washing.

Everett.—Forty-eight boarders, single and married. Men, \$3.75; women, \$2.50 per week, including ordinary washing. Breakfast: hot biscuit, butter, two days per week cold meat and potatoes, three days per week either meat or fish-hash, pie, tea and coffee. Dinner: meat, potatoes and other vegetables, when in season, pie or pudding, bread, butter and tea. Supper: bread, butter, cake, doughnuts or pie, and tea.

Pacific.—One hundred and twenty-five boarders, two-thirds women; price paid for board: men \$4, women \$2.50; in the latter case it includes ordinary washing. Two persons to each room. A large sitting-room is supplied for the use of boarders, who live in their own rooms principally. Doors locked at ten each evening, but men allowed night-keys. Breakfast at six o'clock: hot biscuit, butter, meat, potatoes, pie, tea and coffee. Dinner at twelve: meat of some kind, potatoes, bread, pie, pudding and tea. Supper: tea, bread, butter, sauce, cake or doughnuts, and pie. Fridays, for dinner, have meat and fish; Saturday night and Sunday morning have baked beans, and on Sundays, oysters, when in season.

Pemberton.—Forty boarders, mostly married; price paid: men \$3.50, women \$2.75 per week. Women generally do their own washing. Breakfast: hot biscuit, bread, butter, cold meat, pie or cake, sauce, tea and coffee. Dinner: hot meat, cold meat, potatoes and other vegetables, pie or pudding, sauce, bread, butter and tea. Supper: bread, butter, sauce, cold meat, pie, cake and tea.

Washington.—One hundred boarders, men and women; price for board: men \$3.50, women \$2.50 per week, including ordinary washing. Breakfast: hot biscuit, butter, sometimes meat-hash, sometimes cold meat, pie or cake, sauce and tea. Dinner: meat and potatoes with pudding, bread, butter and tea. Supper, about the same as breakfast.

We next present a few points of information concerning food in other states of the Union, drawn from those authentic sources, the reports of English consuls there resident.

FOOD IN OTHER STATES OF THE UNION.

GEORGIA.—*Savannah*. For breakfast, tea or coffee, hominy and molasses, or butter, and bread; for dinner, vegetables and meat, either salt or fresh, and bread, hominy or rice; for supper, the same materials as at breakfast.

MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Every variety of food is met with here, and in great abundance. Wheat flour is extensively used in varieties of pies, hot cakes and biscuits; so much so, that the majority of the inhabitants is said to suffer from some form of dyspepsia, attributable, in a measure, to the inordinate use of saleratus, a carbonate of potash.

NEW YORK.—*Buffalo*. There is a variety of food, but of a very inferior quality, and very ill-cooked. The general pooriness of the butcher's meat consumed in Buffalo, is probably due to the fact that the animals slaughtered are brought from a great distance, and are usually mere prairie cattle, not fattened expressly for market.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The principal articles of food are rice, hominy (the flinty particles of the Indian corn when boiled), wheaten bread, and fresh and salted beef and pork. In the summer season a bountiful supply of fresh garden vegetables can be had, and in winter, potatoes are imported from the Northern States.

TEXAS.—*Galveston*. Pork, bacon, bread made from Indian corn, and potatoes. Flour, coffee, tea and sugar are enjoyed by those who can afford to purchase them.

As forming a most interesting fund of useful information, offering the means to every workingman of contrasting his situation, in this respect, with that of his fellow-laborers in many foreign countries, we insert the following carefully-collated data, illustrating the point of food-consumption in Europe, Asia, South America, etc.

FOOD IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AUSTRIA.—*Ragusa*. Breakfast of lemonade and dry toast ; copious dinner at 2 P. M., with wine of the country, largely mingled with water ; burnt barley, as coffee, after dinner ; no tea or supper, and no tea, coffee, or spirits taken on any occasion.

BELGIUM.—*Antwerp*. Meat, fish and vegetables of all kinds are abundant. The Belgian artisan lives chiefly upon farinaceous or vegetable food, but this proceeds from necessity, or a desire to economize, and not from preference or hygienic considerations. The beverage consists chiefly of coffee mixed with chicory, often of defective quality. Tea is seldom drank ; sugar is rarely seen, and milk is a luxury, afforded by only the better class of workmen. White bread is used by the upper working classes, but the common bread, mixed with rye, is principally consumed by the poorer workmen. *Namur and Liege* : Their food consists of white bread, coffee adulterated with chicory, milk twice a day, butter, cheese, potatoes, other vegetables, bacon and salt pork, and butcher's meat once or twice a week. *Colliers* : The food of workmen is white bread, butter, white cheese, bacon, potatoes, other vegetables, fresh meat once or twice a week, coffee mixed with chicory twice a day.

BRAZIL.—*Para*. The native workman requires few luxuries. His meals are often brought and eaten near the site of his work, and consist generally of dried or salted fish, or meat with farinha (flour of the mandioca-root), a cup of coffee and a drink of cachaca. *Rio Grande do Sul* : As regards food, beef, mutton, pork and poultry are of inferior quality ; fish, bad ; vegetables of average quality ; bread not very good. Nearly all other articles of food are imported from Europe or the United States. *Sao Paulo* : The food is coarse, consisting chiefly of " feijas," a species of black bean, which, in the interior, they cultivate for themselves, and pork or beef, with " farinha," a meal made from the root of the mandioca, and eaten raw with their food. Out of the towns, beef is rarely to be obtained, and its deficiency is supplied by the " carne secca," or dried beef, which is stewed with the beans. Fowls, too, form a great part of their diet. The beverages are coffee, and water mixed with " cachaca," a spirit distilled from the sugar-cane.

COLOMBIA.—*Panama*. Meat, bread, butter, rice, potatoes, salt, " chicha," the native beer, and sugar, form the principal diet of this region. The Indian peasant lives entirely on coarse bread and chicha.

DENMARK.—*St. Croix*. Indian bread, and fresh vegetables, meat and fish form the principal diet here.

ENGLAND.—*Birmingham*. Vegetables are but little used by workingmen, being high. For breakfast, bread, bacon, tea or coffee; for dinner, bacon usually, fresh meats being dear. Cheese is much used. *Halifax*: For breakfast, tea, bread and butter or bacon; for dinner, a chop, with bread or potatoes, sometimes a pudding, tea, with bread, etc. *Sheffield*: Most workingmen have bread and bacon or butter, with tea or coffee, for breakfast; fresh meat of some kind, or bacon, with bread or vegetables, for dinner; light suppers, chiefly of bread.

EGYPT.—*Alexandria*. The artisans here, as a rule, observe nearly the same diet as in England, but less richly cooked, and less in amount, especially of animal food. The peasantry live principally upon vegetables, oil and fruit, with very coarse and extremely bad bread.

FRANCE.—*Charente*. The chief article of food is bread. Vegetables, cabbage, kidney beans (dry and green), potatoes, artichokes, radishes, lettuce, salads, cauliflower and asparagus are also used. Soup, daily, of fatty bones and vegetables, with thick admixture of bread. Beef and mutton, roast, occasionally; the beverage is coffee. *Cherbourg*: Soup, made of beef suet, boiled down with vegetables and bread; meat seldom ate. In the country, soup made of pig's lard instead of suet, and a porridge of buckwheat, butter and sour milk, is a favorite meal. The common beverage is cider. *Lyons*: Workmen live principally on soup, cooked with vegetables, meat, bread and light red wine. The latter article is used by everybody, and by both sexes, and forms an essential portion of the daily food. Coffee is comparatively neglected and replaced by a black and very substantial broth. Tea is used only in sickness. *Réunion*: Food consists principally of rice, salt fish and vegetables; occasionally poultry and pork. Mutton and beef are quite beyond the reach of the laboring classes. The beverages are coffee and the ordinary Bordeaux or Provence wines.

GERMANY.—*Hamburg*. The general standard of living is very low. Markets well supplied with food.

GREECE.—*Syra*. Bread, cheese, salt fish, fruit, etc. Very little meat is consumed by the laboring classes. Bread is not so good as it should be; flour from damaged wheat is too often mixed with good. Butter is rare and expensive, oil being chiefly used by the natives.

ITALY.—*Florence*. Diet consists principally of bread, soup, sausage, bacon, rice, beans, macaroni, potatoes; and for drink, black

coffee. *Milan*: Diet consists of macaroni, vegetables, or pulse and fish. Meat twice a week. *Piedmont* and *Lombardy*: The workmen here are contented with polenta for breakfast and supper, a portion of cheese, and occasionally a "minestra" or (lard) soup. *Rome*: The lower classes live principally on bread, macaroni and farinaceous food. The middle classes consume a great amount of pork, although it is considered injurious to health. *Naples*: The laboring classes here eat very little animal food, living principally upon macaroni in various forms, bread, fruit and vegetables. *Venice*: Polenta, a sort of pudding or cake, made of Indian corn-flour mixed with water, is the principal and almost exclusive article of subsistence of the peasantry and laboring classes. It is eaten by them with a small quantity of fried fish, or with cheese or other accompaniment, if obtainable.

MOROCCO.—The living is most simple, consisting daily of two penny loaves of bread, and a small bowl of a kind of gruel made from millet. "Cuscusoo," the favorite and national dish, is made from the finest part of the wheat, barley or millet, and requires a large quantity of butter or milk, which renders it a more expensive dish, and therefore cannot form a part of their daily food. Those who can afford it, provide themselves every market-day, which happens twice a week, with either half a pound or less of meat, or some fish cooked in oil.

PERSIA.—*Bushire*. All classes of laborers live very much alike, in the most frugal manner. The ordinary articles of food obtainable here are wheat, rice, meat, fish, dates and "dholl." The meat is generally of an inferior quality, owing to scanty pasturage. Vegetables are not procurable, excepting during the rainy season, when radishes, carrots, onions, turnips, gourds and brijals can be obtained. Fish and dates form the staple articles of food for the native workman. *Tabreez*: The diet of the laboring classes is of the simplest description; bread, fruit and cheese form their usual repast.

PORTUGAL.—*Madeira*. The diet of the laborers here consists of boiled Indian corn-meal, pulse and succulent vegetables, and occasionally rice, all flavored with a little lard, a little bread, coarse fish, and an occasional use of animal flesh. *Oporto*: Wheat bread is rarely used in the houses of the working classes. The maize and rye loaf is heavy and close, but not unpalatable. Meat and bacon are used only in the form of broth made with the addition of one or more of the following ingredients: cabbages, rice, haricot

beans, gourds, turnips or onions. This broth (oftener made without meat than with it) is the staple of the dinner of nearly all the workingmen. Salt codfish, pickled sardines, and dried cuttle-fish, are also parts of their diet. *The Azores*: The ordinary food of the industrial classes consists of Indian corn-bread, fish, yams, pepper-pods, or, in the summer season, cucumbers, water-melons and other fruit and vegetables. Meat is rarely eaten by the poorer classes.

RUSSIA.—*Kertch*. Meat is high; bread and poultry alone are cheap. *Nicolaieff*: The workmen are boarded on cabbage soup, millet and rye-bread. Men with families are obliged, in October, to lay in a stock of provisions to last five months, as, owing to the severity of the weather, bazaars can only be held occasionally. The workmen find it most onerous to advance the money for so large a supply of provisions and fuel, which with house rent (always required in advance) calls for a considerable outlay. *Odessa*: Provisions of most kinds are abundant and good. *Riga*: Food of all kinds can be procured, but, with the exception of bread and game, everything is of an inferior quality. Rye-bread is commonly used by all the lower classes. *Poland*: Black bread, sour and cabbage soups and pickled vegetables. The latter are necessary to counteract a tendency to scrofula. *Taganrog*: The laborers here are contented with rye-bread, a little salt and an onion, or piece of lard, for breakfast. For dinner a description of sour soup called "boarsh" (made with cabbage, beetroot, or herbs, boiled together with a piece of meat, lard or fish), and a preparation of boiled buckwheat or millet grits, with melted fat or hempseed oil, poured over the mess, and rye-bread, *ad libitum*. The supper is a repetition of the dinner. Water is the usual beverage.

SAXE-COBURG.—Bread and potatoes, of which they also make a porridge, form the chief nourishment of the working classes. They never eat meat unless they can afford to keep a pig, and a little bacon is then sometimes eaten. Many tradespeople, even clerks in public offices, cannot afford to eat it, except, perhaps, on Sunday.

SAXONY.—*Leipzig*. The diet consists chiefly of rye-bread, butter, bacon-fat, pork, sausage, beef, and veal, potatoes, cabbage in great variety, dumplings and soups.

SPAIN.—*Alicante*. The food of the industrial classes consists principally of bread, pulse, greens, salt fish, fruit and wine. Very seldom, butcher's meat. *Balearic Isles*: Same as in Alicante. *Porto Rico*: Salt fish, dried beef, plantains, rice, Catalan oil and

garlic; water generally, rum exceptionally. *Valencia*: Breakfast, dried codfish, pilchards, capsicum, bread, fruit and wine. Dinner, a stew of codfish, or a thick soup of rice with parsnips or beans; bread, fruit and wine. Supper same as the dinner.

SWEDEN.—*Stockholm*. There is scarcely any adulterated food used in Sweden. The diet of the working classes consists of meat (beef and pork), rye flour baked into hard cakes, soup made from vegetables and meat, eggs and milk. These provisions are plentiful and cheap. *Gottenburg*: The food of the workingmen in and about Gottenburg, though perhaps sufficient in quantity, is not of so nutritious a quality as could be desired. The bread is almost invariably of rye, baked in thin, hard cakes. Wheaten bread is seldom used, and then only as a treat. Milk, butter and cheese are used, but sparingly. Potatoes, porridge of oat or barley meal, or grits, with salt herrings, dried pork or bacon, and vegetables, especially cabbages and Swedish turnips, form the principal basis of their diet. Fresh meat is seldom seen on their tables. Fresh fish, especially haddock, codfish, large flounders and mackerel, are used when the prices are low. Tea is never used, but a great deal of coffee, which seems to be their principal article of luxury.

SWITZERLAND.—Food consists principally of bread of very fair quality, cheese, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Workmen seldom eat meat above once a week, and even then in very small quantities. They consume large quantities of milk. All classes alike live very frugally, and confine themselves principally to a vegetable diet; the fare of the middle classes being frequently very much the same as that of the lower. They all drink coffee at least twice a day, the proportion of chicory mixed up with it being very large and not objected to.

TRIPOLI.—The food of the laboring classes is simple in the extreme. It consists chiefly of fruit, a little roasted barley-meal, bread and oil. In the summer green fruits are eaten, and in the winter dried dates and buttermilk form almost their sole food. Meat and eggs, and even oil and bread, are luxuries which they do not very often enjoy.

TURKEY.—*Anatolia*. The peasant's food is mostly vegetable, and in great measure the produce of his own ground. Maize bread in the littoral districts; and brown bread, in which rye and barley are largely mixed, for the inland provinces, form nine-tenths of a coarse but not unwholesome diet. This is varied occasionally with milk-

curds, cheese and eggs; the more so if the household happens to possess a cow and barn-door fowls. Dried meat or fish are rare but highly esteemed luxuries. Water is the only drink. *Bagdad*: The native laborers live almost entirely on bread and dates, with fruit in its season; water-melons are a staple of their food in summer. Bread and meat (both of an inferior quality), fish, vegetables and fruits, according to season, are plentiful. *Beyrout*: Animal food, rice, vegetables and fruit form the principal diet. The beverages are wine, beer and coffee. *Epirus*: Bread is the staple of the workmen's diet; it is of wheaten seconds, and though somewhat dark-colored, it is well-tasted, sound and wholesome. Rice forms part of almost every meal. All, even the poorest, begin the day with a "finjan" of strong black coffee without sugar. This is the luxury of workmen—they are continually sipping it in small quantities; ten or a dozen finjans a day is no unusual allowance, the finjan holding about as much as an egg-cup. They also use some cheese, olives, or strong-tasting vegetables, such as onions, leeks and garlic. *Koordistan*: The staple food of the industrial classes is bread, bruised hulled wheat boiled into a "pilaf," with butter, and the different preparations made from milk. Their only esculent vegetables are onions, sometimes a few cucumbers or melons. Quite often the housewife manages to keep a few fowls, affording them eggs, which, with the produce of the cow or goats, vary the monotony of their food. They only eat twice a day. They never touch meat except when one of their animals dies from accident, old age, or *sickness*; then the meat is divided among the villagers and paid for in grain. *Monastir*: The diet is very simple. It consists chiefly of bread made from Indian corn mixed with rye, and is of a good quality. Pepper in the pod, leeks and garlic they eat in great quantities. Salt fish sometimes, and meat very seldom. *Rhodes*: The food that can be procured is limited to the first necessities of life, but they are wholesome. *Scutari*: The principal bread made here is from coarse Indian corn-meal, without salt, and so heavy that none except the Scutarines, who are used to it from their infancy, can eat it with impunity. Wheaten bread is made, but in a far less quantity. The meat sold here is generally very inferior, and chiefly mutton and goat. Beef is also met with. The vegetables are cabbages, onions, leeks, gourds, cucumbers, tomatoes and kidney-beans, all, for want of proper cultivation, very inferior. The fruits are melons, water-melons, grapes, figs, walnuts and chestnuts. *Servia*: Common vegetables and fruit are cheap and plentiful in summer; in winter, potatoes and cabbages only are procurable. The latter is made, after the German fashion, into "sauer kraut." *Smyrna*: The food

of the peasantry consists of coarse bread, various preparations of wheat and barley, maize, vetches, beans, onions, and a few other vegetables, olives, milk, eggs, and occasionally rice, also fruit and coffee; but meat is a luxury of which they partake very rarely.

URUGUAY.—*Monte Video*. Meat and vegetables as food, common Spanish wine as a beverage, form the customary aliment of the working class; groceries, in general, extravagantly dear; farinaceous food and vegetables likewise costly.

VENEZUELA.—The diet consists principally of beef and poultry, wheat and maize bread, and a common substitute for it denominated “casave,” made of the “yuca” root; rice, beans, potatoes, as well as bananas and other tropical fruits.

Without more illustration or argument, we deem that it is fairly inferable that the following statements are facts:—

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

First. That the working classes of Massachusetts, judging from our investigations, are well fed.

Second. That their food in variety and quality is above the average of that consumed in foreign countries, and that, as regards quantity of animal food used, their “higher level” is unquestionable.

CHAPTER VIII.

BOOTS AND SHOES. — DRY GOODS. — CLOTHING.

The classes of expenditure dealt with in this chapter are those of universal necessity; yet, in making purchases to supply them, the buyer, more than in any other detail of cost of living, is a free agent. According to his means, he may choose the best fabrics, the finest styles, the first grade of workmanship; or he may take the strong and durable cloths, the last season's pattern and second-quality work. To be well dressed, one must be appropriately dressed. We have combined in the succeeding table the averages for boots and

shoes, dry goods (partly used for housekeeping purposes) and clothing. The average size of family, given therewith, aids in the interpretation.

TABLE I.—*Yearly Average Expenditures for Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods and Clothing.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	Size of Families.	YEARLY AVERAGES.		
			Boots and Shoes.	Dry Goods.	Clothing.
OCCUPATIONS.					
Building trades, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	57	4 46	\$25 74	\$23 88	\$65 05
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	39	4.77	15 65	20 96	60 84
Metal workers, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	61	4.54	26 99	25 35	73 48
“ “ . . . <i>unsk.</i> , .	17	5.59	19 88	19 34	45 92
Mill operatives, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	35	4.97	27 21	24 41	73 00
“ “ . . . <i>unsk.</i> , .	42	5.88	20 40	17 56	47 22
“ “ . . . <i>overseers</i> , .	4	5.25	46 80	25 20	145 25
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , .	108	5.66	21 95	17 66	47 26
Shop trades, . . . <i>sk.</i> , .	24	4.88	29 62	25 25	72 58
“ “ . . . <i>unsk.</i> , .	10	5.90	17 98	16 40	34 98
Totals,	397	5.14	\$23 47	\$21 22	\$59 59
KIND OF LABOR.					
Skilled,	216	4.67	\$24 94	\$24 01	\$68 80
Unskilled,	177	5 72	21 16	17 73	46 43
Overseers,	4	5.25	46 80	25 20	145 25
Totals,	397	5.14	\$23 47	\$21 22	\$59 59

Considering the averages for boots and shoes, we find overseers spend by far the most, the skilled shop trades coming next, while those engaged in the manufacture of the articles themselves, pay the least. This is accounted for by the fact that, in many cases, boot and shoe makers purchase the stock, and either make it up for their own families, or have it done by their brother workmen. There is but a small variance between the expenditures of the skilled and unskilled, as classes.

As regards dry goods, the occupation presentation is not very significatory; but we find the skilled workers' average comes nearly to that of overseers,—the latter leading slightly in outlay.

Clothing develops a state of great disproportion, confirmatory of the introductory remarks in this chapter.

While the overseer spends \$145, the unskilled laborer in shops uses but \$34.98. The metal workers, mill operatives and shop workmen, all skilled, dress well, judging by outlay; the skilled workingmen, by the same standard, are finer, if not better, clothed than the unskilled.

No better examples of thrift and personal comfort—even if the latter is of a frugal nature—are to be found in Europe than among the industrial classes of the republic of Switzerland. Among no other people is there more social intercourse between employers and employés, and it can be easily imagined that the latter would aim to make a presentable appearance,—much more so than they would naturally if their social powers were less cultivated and developed.

For the reasons given, we have deemed a comparison between the dress of Swiss workingmen and that of our own would be an impartial one, and we accordingly subjoin three statements, so arranged as to render comparison easy, and to enable the reader to form an opinion as to the status of the respective industrial classes in this respect.

TABLE II.—*Comparative Showing of the Style of Dress of American and Swiss Workingmen.*

Clothing required by an American Workingman.	Clothing required by a Swiss Workingman.
1 suit of clothes, ready made, woollen and cotton.	Coat, lasts three years.
1 suit of clothes, ready made, for Sunday, all wool, lasts two years, and then taken for a working suit.	Waistcoat, lasts one year.
Undershirt and drawers.	Trowsers.
Overalls and overshirts.	Trowsers, for summer, lasts one year.
3 shirts made at home, cotton, with linen bosoms.	Under-waistcoat, lasts two years.
3 pairs woollen stockings.	Jacket, lasts two years.
1 pair, ready made boots, twice mended.	2 shirts per year.
1 pair, ready made boots, cheaper quality, twice mended.	1 pair braces, lasts one year.
Neckties.	Woollen stockings, last one year.
Pocket handkerchiefs.	Cotton stockings, last one year.
1 woollen hat.	Boots, resoled twice, last one year.
Suspenders.	Shoes, resoled four times, last one year.
	Necktie, lasts one year.
	2 pocket handkerchiefs per year.
	1 felt hat, lasts three years.

The essential parts of a man's costume seem to be well represented, and there is no material difference between the nationalities as to variety and quantity, however much there may be in cut or finish. The length of time that the articles are used, the double service which they perform for Sunday and week-day wear, and the mending of boots and shoes, are by no means indicative, in either case, of a spirit of extravagance or an adherence to the demands of fashion.

We next present a similar opportunity for comparison to that afforded in Table II., but this time having reference to the dress of working-women.

TABLE III.—*Comparative Showing of the Style of Dress of American and Swiss Working-women.*

Clothing required by an American Working-woman.	Clothing required by a Swiss Working-woman.
2 dresses and making, for Sundays, last two years	Dress, usually worn three years.
3 calico dresses, made at home.	Petticoat, usually worn two years.
1 petticoat, felt, worn two years.	Chemises, 2 per year.
2 petticoats, flannel, worn three years.	2 pairs corsets.
2 petticoats, white cotton, worn three years.	Under-waistcoat, usually worn 1 year.
20 yards cotton cloth and trimmings for chemises.	Under-clothing, usually worn 1 year.
2 pairs corsets.	2 pairs cotton stockings.
2 under-flannels.	2 pairs woollen stockings.
3 pairs cotton stockings.	2 aprons per year.
2 pairs woollen stockings.	Shoes, resoled twice per year.
12 yards of print for aprons.	Shoes, resoled six times per year.
2 pairs boots, with mending.	Neckercloth, lasts one year.
Collars, cuffs, scarfs, ribbons, etc.	Comb, lasts one year.
Shawl, worn three years.	Jacket, worn two years.
Pocket handkerchiefs, 4 per year.	Shawl, worn ten years.
1 hat, lasts two years.	Pocket handkerchiefs, 2 per year.
1 bonnet, lasts two years.	1 bonnet, lasts 4 years.
Gloves, 1 pair.	Hood, lasts 2 years.
	1 pair gloves, lasts 2 years.

The remarks which follow Table II., may, with but few modifications, be applied to the one just preceding. The longevity which a shawl can attain in Switzerland or the number of times that shoes will stand resoling there, may not find an exact parallel in this state; but, generally speaking, the statements are indicative of plenty, uncoupled with lavishness.

A similar exhibit to those preceding we make, finally, con-

cerning the clothing of male working-children under fifteen years of age. In the case of girl workers, at fifteen, their dress is similar and but little less expensive (unless "cut over" to fit them) than that of working-women. The cutting-over process, in the case of boys' clothing, is not so common or profitable.

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Showing of the Style of Dress of American and Swiss male Working-children under 15 years of age.*

Clothing required by male American Working-children under 15 years of age.	Clothing required by male Swiss Working-children under 15 years of age.
1 suit of clothes, all wool, ready made.	1 coat, cotton warp, lined, per annum.
1 jacket, 1 vest and 3 pairs of pantaloons, made at home.	Waistcoat, cotton warp, lined; one, usually, per annum.
2 cotton shirts, last one season.	3 pairs trowsers, cotton warp, lined, per annum.
2 woollen shirts, last two years.	2 cotton shirts per annum.
3 pairs cotton stockings.	2 pairs woollen stockings.
2 pairs woollen stockings.	2 pairs cotton stockings.
1 pair boots, lasts two years with mending.	1 pair shoes, resoled twice, per annum.
2 pairs shoes, with mending.	Necktie.
Necktie and collars.	Woollen cap.
2 hats.	2 pocket handkerchiefs.
2 pocket handkerchiefs.	Braces.
Suspenders.	

The comments made in the cases of working men and women are, comparatively, applicable as regards the clothing of working-children.

The statements contained in the individual presentations in Chap. III., relating to the dress of each family, when taken in connection with the comparisons instituted in this chapter, and also with the tabular averages, abundantly confirm the predication of the truth of the following—

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

First. That, as far as our investigation extended, our workmen are, on the average, well and comfortably clothed.

Second. That their manner of dress is, at least, capable of most favorable comparison with that in foreign countries.

Third. That, judging from the proportionate outlay for

dress, as regards entire expenses, there is no evidence that our workingmen, in obedience to fashion, indulge in an excessive or disproportionate expenditure.

CHAPTER IX.

SUNDRY EXPENSES.

At this point, we may consider that we have quite thoroughly considered, in preceding chapters, the principal of a workingman's items of expenditure. The house for shelter, the fuel for warmth and the preparation of food, the food itself for sustenance, the articles for the clothing of the body, —all these we have seen, in a greater or less degree, are provided for. Yet there still remains a class of expenses which, although, as we have said, not absolutely necessary for the life of the body, are, in their way, an imperative necessity in a man's social life. Such expenses are comprehended by the, in itself, inexpressive word, "sundries." Whether the sum thus expended is large or small, the object in view, with the poor as well as the rich, is the same. Literature, music, art, the drama, and the pursuit of other pleasures or means of improvement of mind and body, absorb the rich man's "sundry" money; the poorer man also desires his books and papers, a piano and music for his children, pictures for his walls, lecture and theatre tickets, his society, his pew in church, the means to remember appropriately the ever-recurring birth-days and Christmas,—in fact, there are numberless requirements for adding to the comfort, cheerfulness and beauty of home and the personal and social happiness of its occupants.

We will consider, primarily, the average outlay for sundries by the families, without, at present, any specification of the purposes for which expended.

TABLE I.—*Yearly Average of Sundry Expenses.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families expending for sundries.	Amount Ex- pended.	Averaged yearly Expense.
OCCUPATIONS.			
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> ,	57	\$3,174 38	\$55 69
Boots, shoes and leather, . . . <i>sk.</i> ,	39	1,735 88	44 51
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> ,	61	3,602 07	59 05
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> ,	17	673 05	39 59
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> ,	35	2,151 42	61 47
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> ,	42	1,541 69	36 71
“ “ <i>overseers</i> ,	4	568 58	142 15
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> ,	108	3,136 71	29 04
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> ,	24	1,371 24	57 14
“ “ <i>unsk.</i> ,	10	263 85	26 39
Totals,	397	\$13,218 87	\$45 89
KIND OF LABOR.			
Skilled,	216	\$12,034 99	\$55 72
Unskilled,	177	5,615 30	31 72
Overseers,	4	568 58	142 15
Totals,	397	\$18,218 87	\$45 89

The universality of sundry expenses could receive no more forcible exposition than the fact that, of the families visited, all had expenditures of the nature considered. The overseers have the largest annual outlay, the skilled mill operatives coming next, but yet far behind. The unskilled outdoor employments and shop trades expended the least. The average of the skilled, as a class, far surpasses that of the unskilled. The general average is \$45.89, while the total amount expended forms 6+ per cent of the entire cost of living.

There is a sanctity to every household which even the state should not invade, unless required by the greatest good of the greatest number. For the reason given above, in the following table but about one-third of the entire sundry expense is specifically accounted for. We know not how much was thrown away from bad habits, or how much was squandered in extravagance; the amount unaccounted for, about \$12,000, even if all expended for non-legitimate purposes, which is a highly improbable and untenable assumption, forms but 4+ per cent of the cost of living, and seems plainly

indicatory that, with the most unfavorable construction that can be placed upon it, among the families considered, expenses on account of bad habits or its twin evil of extravagance were kept at a very modest and creditable minimum. We have no right to assume but that the majority of the \$12,000 was expended as legitimately as was the \$6,000 for the items specified in Table II.

TABLE II.—*Average yearly outlay for certain specified "Sundries."*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	No. Expending money for.	Amount Expended.	Average yearly Expenditures.
Furniture and carpets, . . .	397	5	\$321 00	\$64 20
Books and papers, . . .	"	264	2,374 13	8 99
Societies,	"	135	1,161 52	8 60
Religion,	"	133	1,942 00	14 60
Charity,	"	4	70 00	17 50
Sickness,	"	2	57 75	28 88
Care of parents,	"	1	60 00	60 00
Care of house,	"	1	33 00	33 00
Recreation,	"	1	36 00	36 00
House-girl,	"	1	182 00	182 00
Travel to work,	"	2	28 00	14 00
Life insurance,	"	1	18 00	18 00

From the above, much interesting information can be extracted. But five families out of 397 invested in furniture and carpets; 264 families, or 66+ per cent of the whole number, expended an average of \$9 yearly for books and newspapers; 34 per cent paid society dues, and the same percentage devoted money to religion. Charity, sickness (but two instances), recreation, life insurance (but one instance), etc., are represented in the tables by totals and averages.

As an indication of what sundry money has been expended for in past years, we give a closing table of a miscellaneous nature :—

TABLE III.—*Sundry Expenditures in past Years.*

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HAVING—				
		Pianos or organs.	Sewing machines.	Carpeted rooms.	Pews in church.	
OCCUPATIONS.						
Building trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	57	14	36	52	32	
Boots, shoes and leather, <i>sk.</i> , .	39	4	17	28	13	
Metal workers, <i>sk.</i> , .	61	18	39	49	27	
“ “ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	17	—	—	3	1	
Mill operatives, <i>sk.</i> , .	35	1	9	17	8	
“ “ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	42	—	—	4	3	
“ “ “ “ “ <i>overseers</i> , .	4	2	4	4	4	
Outdoor employments, <i>unsk.</i> , .	108	2	14	26	6	
Shop trades, <i>sk.</i> , .	24	4	17	23	11	
“ “ “ “ “ <i>unsk.</i> , .	10	—	—	1	1	
Totals,	397	45	136	207	106	
KIND OF LABOR.						
Skilled,	216	41	118	169	91	
Unskilled,	177	2	14	34	11	
Overseers,	4	2	4	4	4	
Totals,	397	45	136	207	106	

Of the 397 families, 11+ per cent have pianos or cabinet organs; 34+ per cent have sewing-machines, and, in addition to this labor-saving article, many possessed wringing machines, as will be found by reference to the family statements; 52+ per cent had one or more carpeted rooms, in many instances, as stated in the individual presentations, the entire tenement of five or six apartments being carpeted; 26+ per cent paid rates for church pews. These evidences of material prosperity, it will be noted, are largely shown by the skilled class; the unskilled making a comparatively poor exhibit.

From a comprehension of the information contained in the individual family statements in chapter III., and of the points demonstrated by the tables in this chapter, we feel sustained in framing the subjoined—

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

First. That, from our investigations, we find no evidence or indication that workingmen spend large sums of money extravagantly, or for bad habits.

Second. That a large proportion of skilled workmen have sewing and other labor-saving machines in use in their families.

Third. That, as evidences of material prosperity to a certain extent, significant numbers of the families (the aid of child labor being fully allowed) own pianos or cabinet organs, have carpeted rooms and maintain pews in church.

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The statistician and the social economist are indebted to Dr. Engel, the present head of the Statistical Bureau at Berlin, Prussia, for collecting, tabulating and working up with acknowledged power of analysis, the whole of the statistical matter, new and old, obtainable by him in his country, bearing upon the question of cost of living, and for having ascertained, partly by induction and partly by theorizing, what the general law is, by which the expenditure necessary to satisfy the several requirements of life is governed in different sections of the community,—at least of that portion of it which is in comparatively easy circumstances, or above the reach of want.

Subjoined, we give a comparative statement, prepared by Dr. Engel, which shows the average relative percentage, in Prussia, of the various items of expenditure of families belonging to three different classes of the population; viz., of the family of what is considered in that country, a tolerably well-to-do member of the working class, of a man whose income is double that of the former, and lastly, of a person in easy circumstances.

Engel's Table.

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	PERCENTAGE OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE FAMILY OF—		
	A Workingman with an Income of from \$225 to \$300 a year.	A man of the intermediate class ("Mittelstandes") with an Income of from \$450 to \$600 a year.	Of a person in easy circumstances ("des Wohlstandes") with an Income of from \$750 to \$1,100 a year.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1. Subsistence,	62.0	55.0	50.0
2. Clothing,	16.0	18.0	18.0
3. Lodging,	12.0	12.0	12.0
4. Firing and lighting,	5.0	5.0	5.0
5. Education, pub. worship, etc.,	2.0	3.5	5.5
6. Legal protection,	1.0	2.0	3.0
7. Care of health,	1.0	2.0	3.0
8. Comfort, mental and bodily recreation,	1.0	1.5	3.5
Total,	100.0	100.0	100.0

The foregoing table demonstrates the points upon the strength of which Dr. Engel propounds an economic law.

The distinct propositions are,—

First. That the greater the income, the smaller the relative percentage of outlay for subsistence.

Second. That the percentage of outlay for clothing is approximately the same, whatever the income.

Third. That the percentage of outlay for lodging, or rent, and for fuel and light, is invariably the same, whatever the income.

Fourth. That as the income increases in amount, the percentage of outlay for "sundries" becomes greater.

This doctrine of the average percentages of expenditure is confirmed by inquiries instituted by Ducpetiaux in Belgium, and by Le Play, in his account of the expenses of workingmen in France, and the German districts bordering upon it, in Switzerland and in Savoy. Inquiries made at Hamburg, though disagreeing with the percentage fixed for rents, did not invalidate the general principles laid down by Dr. Engel.

The latter explains that his theory is based on averages and must be compared with averages, and not with individual statements, in the case of which latter many local or temporary influences necessarily affect the percentages.

We deemed that our returns, by their large number, admitting of truly representative averages, furnished the data for an instructive and valuable comparison with the law we have explained, and we accordingly present three tables, founded on important sub-divisions, in order to demonstrate in how great a degree the principles of the law are verified or disproved by the averages of workingmen in this state.

TABLE I.—*Percentages of Expenditure as regards Fathers “alone” and “assisted.”*

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	PERCENTAGE OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE FAMILY OF A WORKING- MAN—	
	Relying upon his individual earnings alone.	Assisted by the labor of wife or children.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1. Subsistence,	54	59
2. Clothing,	14	14
3. Rent,	18	15
4. Fuel,	6	6
5. Sundry expenses,	7	6
Totals,	100	100

By reference to the tables in Chapter IV., we ascertain that of the 142 families, in which the father was the only worker, the average income was \$723.82. Of the 255 families, in which the wives or children assisted, the average income was \$784.38. According to this state of affairs, the assisted families, to conform to the law, should have expended *less* for subsistence and *more* for sundries than those relying on the father alone, with his smaller income. But we see in Table I. that the reverse is the fact, by a variation of 5 per cent in one point of comparison, and 1 per cent in the other. The proposition of the law as regards percentage of outlay

for clothing is sustained; again, the law is verified as regards fuel, but disproved as far as it relates to rent or lodging.

Our next comparison is between the "law" and the percentages of expenditure of skilled and unskilled workingmen.

TABLE II.—*Percentages of Expenditure as regards Skilled and Unskilled Labor.*

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	PERCENTAGE OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE FAMILY OF A WORKING- MAN—	
	Engaged in Skilled Labor.	Engaged in Unskilled Labor.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1. Subsistence,	54.5	58
2. Clothing,	15	14
3. Rent,	17.5	16
4. Fuel,	6	6
5. Sundry expenses,	7	6
	93	94
Totals,	100	100

Referring once more to the tables of Chapter IV., we find that the average income of the families of skilled laborers (including overseers) was \$823.60, while of unskilled laborers' families, \$687.05 formed the average income. To verify the law, in these instances, the skilled should have expended a less percentage for subsistence and a greater one for sundries than the unskilled; and such is the fact. The law is again correct as regards clothing and fuel, but fails somewhat of verification in the case of rent.

As an important item of statistical information, it may be stated here, that of the total expenditure of the 397 families, 58 per cent was required for subsistence, 14 per cent for clothing, 16 per cent for rent, 6 per cent for fuel, and the balance of 6 per cent was devoted to sundry expenses.

Considering that Dr. Engel's table is graduated according to incomes rather than conditions, it might be urged that a more perfect comparison could be made if the incomes of the 397 families were similarly graded and percentages struck. Acknowledging the truth of this, we have performed the work, and present the results in the following table:—

TABLE III.—*Percentages of Expenditure as regards Income.*

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	PERCENTAGE OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE FAMILY OF A WORKINGMAN WITH AN INCOME—				
	From \$300 to \$450.	From \$450 to \$600.	From \$600 to \$750.	From \$750 to \$1200.	Above \$1200
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1. Subsistence, . . .	64	63	60	56	51
2. Clothing, . . .	7	10.5	14	15	19
3. Rent, . . .	20	15.5	14	17	15
4. Fuel, . . .	6	6	6	6	5
5. Sundry expenses, . .	3 3	5 5	6 6	6 6	10 10
Totals, . . .	100	100	100	100	100

We find that, in direct accordance with the law, the greater the income the smaller the relative percentage of outlay for subsistence; and also, still in accordance, that as the income increases, the percentage of outlay for sundries becomes greater. As regards fuel, the law is quite generally verified; but its propositions as regards clothing and rents are plainly disproved.

Considering, in a general way, the maximum and minimum percentages for the different items of expenditure, as shown in Table III. and in Engel's table, we find that all grades of incomes in Massachusetts pay a *larger* percentage for subsistence than do similar grades of incomes in Prussia. As regards clothing, the percentage is *less* here than in Prussia, still bearing incomes in mind. For rents, the percentages, as regards incomes, are much *greater* here than in Prussia. For fuel, also, the percentages here show a slight *excess* above those in Prussia. Finally, considering sundry expenses, we find the percentages here *less* than in Prussia, in each grade of income.

The points made apparent by the discussion and comparisons incident to Dr. Engel's theory, may be embodied in the form of a—

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

First. That as regards subsistence, rents and fuel, the workingmen's families which we visited paid therefor larger

percentages of their income than do workingmen's families, with like incomes, in Prussia and other European countries.

Second. That as regards clothing and sundry expenses, our workingmen's families paid therefor smaller percentages of their income than do workingmen's families, with like incomes, in the countries mentioned above.

ANALYSIS OF PRECEDING SUMMARIES.

We now are in condition to make an analysis and concentration of the various summaries of results given in this and preceding chapters. For the sake of definiteness in presentation, and convenience of reference, in succeeding considerations, we place at the left the respective designations of "earnings," "expenses," "manner of living" and "savings," and at the right, in numerical order, the related results, drawn from our own investigations and the comparisons heretofore instituted with them.

Our conclusions are :—

First. That in the majority of cases, workingmen in this Commonwealth do not support their families by their individual earnings alone.

Second. That the amount of earnings contributed by wives, generally speaking, is so small, that they would
As regards Earnings : save more by staying at home than they gain by outside labor.

Third. That fathers rely, or are forced to depend, upon their children for from *one-quarter* to *one-third* of the entire family earnings.

Fourth. That children under fifteen years of age supply, by their labor, from *one-eighth* to *one-sixth* of the total family earnings.

First. That, judging from the proportionate outlay for dress, as regards entire expenses, there is no evidence that the workingmen we visited, in obedience to fashion, indulge in an excessive or disproportionate expenditure.

Second. That, from our investigations, we find no evidence, or indication, that workingmen spend large sums of money extravagantly or for bad habits.

Third. That, as regards subsistence,
As regards Expenses: rents and fuel, the workingmen's families which we visited paid therefor larger percentages of their income than do workingmen's families, with like incomes, in Prussia and other European countries.

Fourth. That, as regards clothing and sundry expenses, our workingmen's families paid therefor smaller percentages of their income than do workingmen's families, with like incomes, in the countries mentioned above.

First. That, among the families visited, those containing the greatest number of child workers occupy the most crowded rooms and the inferior class of tenements.

Second. That about three-quarters
As regards Manner of Living: of the workingmen's homes which we visited are in good condition as regards locality and needful sanitary provisions; but,—

Third. That nearly one-half of the unskilled laborers live in the inferior tenements.

Fourth. That the working classes of Massachusetts, judging from our investigations, are well fed.

Fifth. That their food, in variety and quality, is above the average of that consumed in foreign countries, and that, as regards quantity of animal food used, their "higher level" is unquestionable.

Sixth. That, as far as our investigations extended, our workingmen are, on the average, well and comfortably clothed.

Seventh. That their manner of dress is, at least, capable of most favorable comparison with that in foreign countries.

As regards Manner of Living :
[Continued.]

Eighth. That a large proportion of the skilled workingmen visited have sewing and other labor-saving machines in use in their families.

Ninth. That, as evidences of material prosperity to a certain extent, significant numbers of the families (the aid of child labor being fully allowed), own pianos or cabinet-organs, have carpeted rooms, and maintain pews in church.

First. That more than *one-half* of the *families* visited save money; less than one-tenth are in debt; and the remainder make both ends meet.

As regards Savings : *Second.* That, without children's assistance, other things remaining equal, the majority of these families would be in poverty or debt.

Third. That savings, by families and fathers alone, are made in every branch of occupation investigated; but that in only a few cases is there evidence of the possibility of acquiring a competence, and, in those cases, it would be the result of assisted or family labor.

Fourth. That the higher the income, generally speaking, the greater
As regards Savings: the saving, actually and proportionately.

[Continued.]

Fifth. That the average saving is about *three per cent* of the earnings.

Sixth. That while the houses of the workingmen visited compare most favorably with those in foreign countries and other states of the Union, yet, in certain of the United States, workingmen have better opportunities for acquiring homes of their own.

The foregoing twenty-four results, based upon our investigations into the condition of three hundred and ninety-seven families of wage-laborers in this state, are, we believe, as we have previously stated, indicative and representative of the condition of the families of the mass of the actual wage laborers in the Commonwealth.

Believing this, and yet conceding fully the right of others to disbelieve, if they can overcome or explain away our weight of proof, our purpose is now to bring the results of the wage system in Massachusetts directly home to the system itself, and while we demonstrate the system's weaknesses, its failures and its crimes, we yet desire to show, how, within itself, it contains the means for righting some wrongs.

Let us revert, at first, to our assertion in the introduction to this part, that "it seems natural and just that a man's labor should be worth, and that his wages should be as much as, with economy and prudence, will comfortably maintain himself and family, enable him to educate his children, and

also to lay by enough for his decent support when his laboring powers have failed."

This is what the wage system should do. What does it do that seems "natural and just"? What does it fail to do? and What does it do that is weak and criminal?

1st. What does it do? It enables the workingman, in a minority of cases, to comfortably maintain himself and family by his individual earnings; again, it enables the workingman, in the majority of cases, by the aid of the labor of his wife and children, to do the same. In both instances, given above, it enables the father or family to keep some of the children at school.

2d. What does it fail to do? It fails to pay the father so much for his labor that he can in all cases support his family on his own earnings, educate all his children up to a proper age, buy a suitable home from his savings, or lay by enough for his decent support when his laboring powers have failed.

3d. What does it do that is weak and criminal? It uses men and women when they are strong, and leaves them to shift for themselves when they are sick, infirm or without employment. This it does by paying no more for labor than the bare cost of existence of the body. It usurps to its benefit the future productive power of the state, by employing children who should be in school or at play, setting at defiance the organic law of production by paying to 44 per cent of the individuals but 24 per cent in wage. It pays to 10 per cent of the workers such small wages that they are in debt and poverty, and it holds out to such unfortunates no promise or prospect of a bettering of condition, but allows them to become objects of commiseration, and to attribute their sufferings to the prevailing system of labor.

RECOMMENDATION.—CONCLUSION.

We have referred in several parts of the subject under consideration to the difference between *facts* and *figures*, meaning to convey the impression that the particular sum earned, expended or saved was not so indicative of a workingman's status as the facts concerning the condition of his family. In many of the individual returns, it will be noted

that some families mentioned as saving money are living in inferior tenements, upon cheap food, and are poorly clad. How, then, is a figure denoting a money-saving a sure index that the father or family are deriving the first fruits of labor, and are progressing in life?

The only *figure*, of this nature, which it is of value for statisticians or social economists to discover is the one which, with due regard to locality, customs of the people, and the financial state of the community, will plainly indicate the minimum cost of living of families of different sizes. We do not think that, after the results which we have given of the minuteness of our inquiries, any considerable number of persons will think that the families visited copied costly fashions or are liable to a general charge of unthrift. Such being the case, some points made manifest in Table XVIII. of Chap. IV., and not as yet specially referred to, seem worthy of a careful consideration.

The thirty-four families in debt (see Table XX., Chap. IV.), when dispersed in the income gradations (see Table XVIII., Chap. IV., previously referred to), render 58 families *apparently* in debt, but this is owing to the fact that the deficits of the 34 overcame the small surpluses of the other 24. The *actual debts* are given in Table XX. as heretofore shown. Having thus explained the table, our particular purpose is to call attention to the fact that incomes under \$600 in amount render debt a necessity, the deficit growing larger as the income decreases.

Much can be rightfully and truly said, as we have shown, against the prevailing wage system, but the iconoclasm that strives to break it down, unless at the same time it shows the superstructure of a more equitable and easily managed one, will be devoid of fruitful results or permanent benefit.

We have here, no plan to bring forward as a substitute for the wage system, but only a recommendation, which, if adopted, would reduce by one the list of its weak or criminal acts.

We believe that there should be a certain minimum yearly or daily rate or wage paid for competent adult labor, and that all employment, temporarily, or as the result of contracts, for a less sum, should be discountenanced by public opinion, and,

if persisted in, to the detriment of any, should be prevented by appropriate legislation, rigidly enforced.

This may seem a chimerical way of treating the wage problem, a direct contravention of the law of supply and demand, a premium upon poor class of labor. But let us examine the matter more closely, and see if what we ask is more than the system should do, to secure what is "natural and just" to the recipients of wage, and if it is not something that can be done without any great violation of the present laws of production.

Such an opinion or law would not say that inferior labor should be paid as much as a better class; it would only provide that a workingman, with a family to support, should receive enough wage to enable him to do it prudently. It would prevent a discontented feeling with regard to all laws, make many more hands self-supporting, and remove many a burden and demand of pauperism upon individual charity and the similar provision made by the state.

If a manufacturer agrees to furnish goods for a less price than the cost of production, and becomes insolvent in consequence, his creditors, when contemplating their percentage of receipt, will not hold him guiltless, but think his action fraudulent. He may say the market price of goods was low,—that he wanted to keep his factory running,—that he hoped to do better in future trades; but the fact of mismanagement will remain. How, then, if a workingman, out of employment, knowing that work and money are scarce, wishing to keep his home together, hoping that better times and pay will come, deliberately engages to work for a sum insufficient to meet all the demands for the necessities of life,—is he not acting as fraudulently as the manufacturer? and if it is not his fault, where does the fault lie, and where can a remedy be found? When goods are sold at less than market value, somebody may gain but somebody *must* lose. A law makes such loss unlawful, and indirectly protects those threatened with loss by the involuntary provisions of the bankrupt law. When labor is given at less than the cost of the necessities of life, somebody gains and somebody *must* suffer.

Why should not public opinion or law make such low wage unpopular or unlawful, and protect, directly or indirectly, those threatened with want and suffering?

Why, in justice, should the broken merchant receive the benefit of the bankrupt law, when unable from loss or poor management to pay his bills, and the broken laborer, no more criminal or lacking in good intentions than the merchant, have only the poor debtor's oath to relieve him (and then only from arrest, the debt remaining), with its attendant stultification of his feelings of manhood?

Why should not the insolvent laborer be discharged from all debts, under the provisions of a general insolvent law (in which the legal fees established should not be so large as to be prohibitory in his case), by the payment of fifty per cent, as well as the bankrupt merchant?

Firms and corporations, when threatened with loss, reduce expenses, stop manufacturing and, if necessary, pay half the amount of their bills and begin afresh. The workingman suffers by the suspension of work, can not reduce his expenses materially, gets in debt, has no royal way of beginning again, but must keep on with his load of debt still hanging to him. Either one thing or the other, it is plain, should be done. Either every competent adult laborer should receive enough as wages (the minimum sum and as much more as he can command) to enable him to get along without debt, or he should have the same recourse to a relieving-law that merchants, corporations or other employers possess.

How would this minimum wage plan work? The young unmarried workman, with small expenses, would save money, if prudent; when married, he would have something to begin on. His wages, never running below his expenses, would enable him to maintain his independent position. An advance would be made for one child, then for the second and third, providing him with the means for their support and education. At the proper age, he could give to the state healthy workers, both in body and mind. And what would the state have done for him? Simply provided that his return for labor should pay for his living, and that of his children,—the latter, in turn, adding to the productive power of the state.

Causes beyond the control of legislation, in Massachusetts alone, sustain the present wage system; and all that this state can do, at present, by individual or concerted action,

or by legislation, is to temper its asperities. Whatever may be the outgrowth of or substitute for the wage system,—whether co-operation, industrial partnerships, communism, etc.,—is, of course, at present, but a matter of conjecture, and beyond discussion within the legitimate outline of the subject, the consideration of which we have continued at great length, and here substantially close.

Our work and aim has been to hold the mirror up to the entire wage system (not with restricted application to its working in corporations), in order that it might see its own deformities, and be led to soften its visage and look with more brotherly feeling upon the laborer, who toils on and ever, and who, being worthy of his hire, should receive it.

We anticipate no dire results. We believe, instead, that the condition of the working classes—the many encouraging features of which, our returns make manifest—will grow better and better. That, with less antagonism and more of the spirit of co-operation,—which has no better exemplar than the Golden Rule,—the rewards of labor will be more equitably divided and the evils of the wage system gradually extirpated. And, as all true and lasting progress is founded upon knowledge, we cherish the hope that the labor put upon the preparation of this part of our report has not been exerted in vain, and that some tangible good, from its presentation, will accrue to the industrial classes—especially the child workers—of this Commonwealth.

PART V.

CO-OPERATION.

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We are led to devote a chapter to this subject in order to present a statement of the results following the introduction of the principle, as shown by well authenticated statistics. It is claimed by co-operators, that much good has resulted to working people by the application of this system in the transaction of business; first, in assisting the participators to realize a greater pecuniary advantage than was possible under other established forms of business; and second, in guaranteeing increased opportunities for bettering their condition.

The two principal features of co-operation that have been, to a considerable extent, adopted, are the *productive* and *distributive*. Other and more comprehensive forms have been suggested by able and conscientious writers upon the subject, which, if adopted generally, would, from their standpoint, cause the greatest benefit to result to all. But those regarded as the most practical, and which large bodies of people could readily embrace, and from which the best effects would be most promptly realized and appreciated, are the two named.

By *productive* co-operation is meant that form of production in the manufacturing and industrial occupations, where the capital is contributed by the workmen, and the net profit divided among them without regard to market rates of wages; or where persons unite as above and draw the market rate of wages each week or month, and at a stated time make a pro rata division of profits. The form of industrial partnership may also be included under this head, where the industry is managed by the owner of the capital

employed ; and after a fair rate of interest has been allowed on the capital, and a stated percentage of the profits has been taken out by the managers, the balance is paid to the workmen in addition to the regular wages. Sometimes the two are combined, the workman being allowed to invest any savings that he may have in the capital, purchasing shares therewith ; thus aiding in the extension of the business, receiving interest on his portion of the share capital, and a portion of the net profit besides his regular wages.

Other forms have been introduced, differing some from the foregoing, but not to the extent of conflicting with the general idea.

Distributive co-operation being the feature regarding which statistics are most available and detailed, has received attention at our hands. Our intention had been to have presented information regarding the productive feature ; but the comparative meagreness of the statistics regarding the same in our possession, leads us to defer that presentation for a future report.

The *distributive* feature is the management, by co-operative societies, of the stores where are sold the various articles of food and wearing apparel required in families. To clearly illustrate this form, we will give a general idea of the formation of such societies or associations.

A number of persons associate themselves together ; prepare a set of by-laws or rules, for the government of the body ; decide upon the membership-fee, the amount of the share, the least or greatest number of shares that any member may hold ; upon the qualifications required for membership, and upon the general form of management ;—a store is then opened.

The funds arising from the purchase of shares (usually) constitute the capital, with which the organization commences business, and increases with the acquisition of members ; this share capital receives interest the same as if invested elsewhere.

Upon a purchase being made, and cash paid for the same, the purchaser receives a check or token, expressing upon its face the amount paid ; and at a stated time, as at the end of a month or quarter, the various checks are handed in to the

store, and the holder receives his proportion of the net profits made. There are other considerations involved in this system,—such as, for instance, the guarantee (by all being pecuniarily interested in the management) of full weight of goods, free from adulteration. In addition, many societies provide a fund from the earnings, for educational purposes, reading-rooms, etc.; but the only object at this point is to define the term *distributive*, as practically applied to co-operation.

DISTRIBUTIVE CO-OPERATION.

“All to whom want is terrible, upon whatever principle, ought to think themselves obliged to learn the sage maxims of our parsimonious ancestors, and attain the salutary art of contracting expenses; for without economy none can be rich, and with it few can be poor.”

In this country, comparatively little practical illustration of this feature of co-operation, through the control and management of stores by co-operative associations, has been made; nevertheless, the system has gained a secure foothold here, as its many endorsers will testify.

In our own Commonwealth, probably a larger number of such stores exist than in any other state in the Union, and still more *have* existed here; but, through mismanagement, through reported dishonesty on the part of trusted servants, and on account of some obscure causes, have been compelled to cease transacting business, and have been dropped from the list.

Information obtained from interviews with those who have belonged to associations of this character, establishes the fact that they firmly believe in the principle, and do not regard the non-success of the associations with which they have been identified as in the least detracting from the value of the system; much material benefit was rendered to members while the associations lasted, which could have been perpetuated but for the causes named.

From the best information to be procured, we have ascertained that there are fifteen distributive co-operative associations in the state, representing a share capital equalling \$75,000, and assets equalling \$140,000 in value. As but

eight of the number have favored us with reports, we are unable to give the total membership, sales, etc. The eight referred to have a membership of 1,650; a share-capital of \$50,000; assets, \$100,000; and their sales aggregate half a million dollars, annually. Facts in relation to the management, profits, etc., will be given in the following pages, as regards individual cases.

Fall River. — Foremost among associations operating under this system, is the "Fall River Workingmen's Co-operative Association," organized in 1866 as a joint-stock company. This association, after about three months' experience, re-organized under the co-operative law of the state, adopting for its plan in the transaction of business, that of the "Rochdale Equitable Pioneer Society" of England. Its members are people of many nationalities; the larger portion, however, are English, many of whom were members of similar organizations before coming to this country. The capital of the association is made up by shares, at ten dollars each; every member being required to take at least one, and being restricted to thirty. The store sells groceries, provisions, dry goods, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, and such other articles as are usually required by families. In the sale of these articles, cash is always demanded.

The method of dividing profits is as follows:—

From the net profits ten per cent is carried to the sinking fund, in conformity with the law; a sum is allowed for the depreciation of fixed stock; ten per cent per annum is paid as interest on the share capital. The profits accruing from purchases made by members are divided among them, in the proportion their individual purchases bear to the aggregate; of the profits made on non-members' purchases, two-thirds is paid them, in the same manner as to members; the remaining third, to the extent of ten per cent on share capital, is added to the members' dividend; should the one-third of profits arising from non-members' purchases exceed in amount ten per cent on share capital, such excess goes to the sinking fund. The association has been very successful, and is credited with able management.

At the close of its first year's experience, it had sixty-five members, and a share capital of \$3,600; at the close of the year 1874, its membership had increased to two hundred and sixty, and the share capital to \$19,734, while its assets were about \$50,000. During the year 1874, the sales amounted to \$79,615, and the net profits for the year were \$9,155. During the last quarter of the year, the distribution of profits was, on members' purchases, ten per cent; on non-members', six and two-thirds per cent. In addition, interest on members' capital was paid at the rate of ten per cent per annum; the combined dividends and interest to members, being at the annual rate of about forty-two per cent on the share capital. The average share capital to each member is seventy-five dollars. During the eight years of the existence of the association, it has sold goods to the amount of \$425,277; has paid as interest and dividends to members \$38,179; and has divided to purchasers, not members, \$4,757. As it is not required of those who become members that they should at once pay the entire value of the share or shares purchased, cases are quite numerous where the member has paid but one dollar upon admission, allowing the profits on his purchases to remain in the fund, and now has an ownership of twenty shares in the association; connection with the society having encouraged a *desire* to save, and economy in management made it possible.

Strikes and hard times, instead of affecting its business disastrously, have resulted in a notable increase, as the closing quarters of 1873-74 were the most successful business terms of the association; from which we deduce the opinion that the value of the store is recognized to an even greater extent than the usual trade would seem to indicate, as naturally, economy would govern expenditure upon the cessation of the income. It may be fair to assume, from the results shown, in the experience of this association,—the material aid in the shape of pecuniary gain rendered to the store customer,—that others, whose earnings are small, can in no readier manner enable their contracted incomes to go farther than by affiliating with similar enterprises.

Fall River, having such a successful association within its limits, and a printed statement of its business transactions

distributed quarterly, it would be supposed that additional purchasers would identify themselves with it, and probably one of the prominent reasons why they do not, is, because so many persons are connected with the "dividing stores"; these stores are co-operative in principle, but lack the stability of the regularly organized associations, under the law; they are easily affected by dull times, and constantly liable to break up through general lack of employment of members, as the system provides for the purchase of goods in bulk, and the meetings, and payments in advance, are usually but once in a month. We are assured, however, that these semi-co-operative organizations have been quite successful, and important savings have been made for members. This recognition of the co-operative principle may ultimately be followed by a direct connection with the established stores, or the organization of new societies to conduct like stores. The dividing stores in Fall River number thirty, with fifteen hundred members. The aggregate sales, or, to express it more clearly, the amount purchased and divided among members, it is at the rate of \$300,000 a year. In most of the stores the charge to members is four per cent above the wholesale cost; a few manage to pay expenses with three per cent above first cost, and in one or two cases the percentage above cost is slightly in excess of four. Each store is in charge of a president, secretary, treasurer and from three to five others. Two members are selected, whose duties are to buy the commodities required, once in a month; three members are selected as weighers; each member must, in turn, attend to the prescribed duties, or employ another to do so.

The usual method is for the members to meet at the store, a day or two before pay day, and hand in statements of the goods required for the ensuing month. The committee estimate the cost of articles included in these statements, and on the night of pay day, the members pay the estimated cost. The buyers then take the money paid in, and purchase the aggregate quantity of goods named in the statements; on the following nights the goods are weighed out and distributed; the distribution usually occupies two or three evenings, and when completed the stores are closed until the next month. Much the larger number of the stores are located in the base-

ments of tenements, and the cost for rent is merely nominal.

Differing in the matter of management from the majority, is the "Barlow" dividing store. The manager was a member of one of the dividing stores, but being in infirm health, and desiring a change in business, he made a proposition to the members, to take charge of the buying and distributing for them, at the customary profit of four per cent on wholesale cost; which being accepted, he has continued so to do, and the members express satisfaction at the result. He has since added to these duties, the general business of a retailer, and, on sales, charges *from ten to fifteen per cent above* the prices charged to the members of the dividing store, resulting in a saving to members of twelve dollars and a half on each hundred dollars' worth of goods purchased, as compared with customary charges.

The officers of the dividing stores state that, aside from pecuniary advantages, members have been greatly benefited by the inculcation of business ideas, and a general knowledge of the manners and customs of trade.

Worcester. — The largest co-operative association in the state, so far as membership is concerned, of which we have knowledge, is the "First Worcester Co-operative Grocery and Provision Store," organized in 1867. It has five hundred and ninety members; a share capital of \$6,000; assets equalling \$8,750, and annual sales of \$75,000. The association is officered by a president, clerk, treasurer and eight directors, elected annually. The price of each share is five dollars, and the members can dispose of shares to non-members, upon complying with the by-laws. The store is conducted upon a cash basis. In the distribution of profits the following course is pursued: eight per cent per annum is paid on capital; ten per cent of the profits is passed to the sinking fund; if any surplus profits remain, all above enough to keep a fund equalling thirty per cent on the capital, in the sinking fund, is divided on *members'* purchases. No dividends are paid on the purchases of non-members.

We are informed that the association is not now paying dividends, and that a change has recently been made in the

management, with a view to a more successful transaction of business.

New Bedford.—The “Acushnet Co-operative Association,” organized in 1867, has one hundred members, a share capital of \$6,900, assets equalling \$13,622, and transacts an annual business of \$71,000. From the profits, they paid last year a dividend of about thirty-two per cent on the members’ capital. No dividend is paid on non-members’ purchases. The par value of shares is twenty-five dollars. We are assured that the association has paid as dividends to members, during the last three years, two hundred and forty per cent on share capital. The business is the sale of groceries, and cash is required on all purchases, whether made by members or non-members.

Lynn.—The “Howard Co-operative Company” was organized for business in 1870. It has eleven members, a capital of \$2,000, assets equalling \$4,500, and sold goods to the value of \$19,700 last year. No report is at hand of the profits made. No dividends are paid on the purchases of non-members.

Wakefield.—The “South Reading Co-operative Association” was organized in 1866. It has a membership of one hundred and sixty-five; the share capital is \$4,125; assets, \$9,685, and the annual sales equal \$38,000. The association paid, last year, between eight and nine per cent on members’ capital. No dividends were paid on non-members’ purchases.

Holyoke.—The “Holyoke Co-operative Association” was organized in November, 1873. It has a membership of seventy. The par value of shares is ten dollars each. Those desiring to become members can do so upon paying an admission fee of one dollar and taking one or more shares, no member being allowed to hold more than twenty. In the distribution of profits, the association pays interest on share capital, and dividends on purchases, to members; also dividends on purchases made by non-members. It is transacting business at the rate of about \$10,000 a year.

Gardner.—The "Sovereigns' Co-operative Association" commenced business in September, 1874, having purchased the business (grocery) of the "Gardner Co-operative Association." It has one hundred and three members, a share capital of \$1,800, and assets equalling \$3,000. During the fifty days which elapsed between commencing business and furnishing this office with a statement of its condition, the sales were \$3,346.

Natick.—The "Natick Co-operative Grocery Store" has a membership of three hundred and thirty, a share capital of \$4,000, and transacts business to the amount of \$100,000 a year. The par value of the shares is ten dollars. The association sells goods to its members five per cent cheaper than to non-members. At the end of its first twenty-one months' existence, a dividend of ten dollars on each share was declared, the members allowing it to remain with the capital. Three years later a dividend of ten dollars per share was paid, and in January, 1874, a dividend of fifty per cent on share capital (\$5 per share) was paid. No dividends are paid on the purchases of non-members.

The law of the state gives very fair opportunities for the organization and expansion of the co-operative system, and provides that share capital to the value of twenty dollars for each member shall be exempt from attachment. If it should be carried farther, and those associations which make a return of profits to all purchasers be exempted from paying a tax to the state, it would render additional assistance to the laboring people who trade with them, and place them on an equality with retail stores, owned and managed by individuals, while now it regards them as corporations liable to taxation.

Massachusetts being a manufacturing state, and co-operation abroad having attained vast proportions in such districts, why it has not assumed greater importance *here* is problematical; how much the lack of homogenousness, as a result of there being representatives of so many nationalities among our people, may have prevented the more general adoption of the co-operative system, it is of course impossible to state. But in view of the admitted fact, that material prosperity has

resulted, in many European countries, to persons affiliating with similar organizations, we are impressed with the belief that it is more directly traceable to a lack of diffusion of knowledge respecting the details of the system; as it is not susceptible of doubt that *our* working people as much need and will as anxiously seek to render the purchasing power of their wages as great as in other countries.

Co-operation guarantees security, and carries with it that which is most desirable,—constant improvement, pecuniarily and morally.

Note what Thomas Hughes, member of Parliament, says, in a paper read before the Social Science Association: "But a gain of profits in money is, after all, but a small part of the benefit which the members have derived from their societies. They have been secured from adulteration or fraud of any kind, because, the whole profits belonging to themselves as customers, there has been no motive for trade frauds. Men don't poison themselves willingly or take money out of one pocket in the shape of price for the purpose of shifting it to the other in the shape of dividend or bonus. They have destroyed indebtedness by buying and selling only for ready money, thus insuring the wholesale dealer against losses by bankruptcy, and freeing themselves from that thralldom, through credit, in which they were formerly held. And this ready-money system has led to the cultivation of prudence and temperance; for the workingman who has to meet the requirements of his family with ready money can not be a thoughtless man or a spendthrift. And lastly, it has given business habits and experience to a great number of men, who have either acted as directors of the societies or taken an active part in the discussions at their frequent business meetings. Thus the store has become to the North-Country working people not only a cheap, ready-money shop in the most perfect form, but also their school and their club-house, their savings bank and exchange."

If the results have been as stated by Mr. Hughes,—if his statements are fully corroborated by statistics,—we can hardly incur the denial of any one in saying that just such a system has a wide field open to it in this country. Neither lack of vitality, the fact that some societies have been obliged to sus-

pend business, nor the ridicule of those interested in keeping the avenues of trade as they now exist, can in any sense impair or weaken the principle. It must present itself to us, sooner or later, as the conditions of life are not so materially different as to cause this system to be of great importance to the working people of one nation and valueless to those of another. National boundary lines can not so change human nature as to make it impossible to introduce plans for the alleviation of want and suffering whose efficacy has been proven and whose practicability tested. If the introduction of a large number of such stores by co-operative societies will result in the elevation of the people, the enlarging of opportunities through the annual saving of money, now used in satisfying the not moderate demands of the retailer; if by the general adoption of the system, the masses will be enabled to live better and cheaper, may we not express the hope that it will be one of the great levers by which such calamities as strikes, which entail upon the people suffering and deprivation, cause bitterness and strife, disarrange domestic and business relations, and leave behind them a long train of terrible woes, shall be removed from existence!

In looking at the possibility of advancing the formation of co-operative societies, we naturally inquire into the circumstances which have occasioned the success of co-operation; meaning, *How* has it been possible for these savings (dividends paid) to be made? And first, we find that the management being taken in charge by the co-operators, and conducted on a cash basis, a very large percentage in the shape of expenses is saved, and no bad debts incurred. In England, in 1870, the sales of goods by co-operative stores amounted to fifty millions of dollars, and the expenses were a trifle less than four and one-half per cent on the business; it is estimated that the expense of conducting the retail stores in England on the "competitive principle" is from fifteen to twenty per cent per annum, and the author of the statement pertinently says, "this contrast would seem to settle the question as to which system is likely to prevail."

Mr. Robert Harper, of Birmingham, England, says of the retail stores:—

"The writer has travelled through Great Britain and Ireland for more than twenty years, and has had large experience of the exceedingly unsafe character of the trade with retailers. Every trade is so crowded, that it is impossible all can live. The failures are so numerous, that the wholesale dealer must operate under highly favorable circumstances to make it pay. Probably seven-tenths of all beginners in retail trades fail within three years. Many retailers are in a chronic state of insolvency, living in a laborious and anxious permanent committee of ways and means. This is a perfectly natural result of the present system of retail trading. There are probably four times as many shopkeepers in every trade as are necessary to supply the wants of the community. Thousands more are always waiting to begin shopkeeping. Repeated failures in the same shop never bring down its rent; on the contrary, the tendency is everywhere to advance. Notwithstanding the fierce competition on account of the heavy expenses of shopkeeping in good localities, goods are sold fearfully dear. One-third of the shopmen and shopwomen would be amply sufficient to distribute the goods; and probably one-tenth the amount of stock now kept would be sufficient if concentrated in fewer places. The losses by old and depreciated stock, if told, would be quite unbelievable, independently of the loss of interest on capital."

We have no reliable data at hand to show the average expense of conducting retail stores in our own state or country, but in all probability the same relative difference exists; in fact, we have already shown that, at the Fall River co-operative store, the disposable profit was ten per cent on the purchases, which, with interest added, made forty-two per cent on the share capital, and the amount paid as dividends must have been saved from the sources named.

ENGLAND.

For evidence of the constantly increasing importance of the vast interests controlled by distributive co-operative societies we must look abroad; and first, to England, for there the stupendous strides of the system are marked. The returns from co-operative congresses, meetings, govern-

ment reports, etc., are replete with information conveying undoubted proofs of the immense benefits which it is claimed by co-operators have followed the introduction and accompanied the expansion of the innovation adopted upon previously recognized habits of trade.

Not alone in the pecuniary consideration has the system carried encouragement and assistance to those embracing its tenets, but in a prominent degree the extension of the principle has supplied educational facilities, by the addition of reading-rooms, the institution of libraries, and the conveyance of business ideas to its vast membership.

If co-operation in England has but resulted in pecuniary gain to its members, enabling them to obtain more of the every-day comforts, it is entitled to endorsement; but, when combined with the all-important features of education, thrift, the inculcation of habits of saving, and an apparent vigilance over the welfare of its individual members, it must be accepted as a system having for its foundation the Christian sentiment, "Help one another." And no class of people, unless actuated by mercenary motives, can justly seek to prevent the expansion, the development to the farthest limit, of a principle containing within itself a powerful motor for conveying the greatest good to the greatest number of those who, from their station in life, can ordinarily receive but a bare subsistence, and are debarred by circumstances beyond their control from enjoying advantages for their own improvement.

While those immediately interested in the results of co-operation are constantly bending their energies to encourage its growth, it has, in addition, the assistance of many very able and distinguished men, who are constantly, by word and act, rendering important service in giving increased impetus to the already remarkable advance of the system. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Morrison, until recently members of parliament, are noticeably extending valuable and lasting aid to masses of men in humbler life than themselves, by their cordial recognition of the value of the co-operative principle, and their practical efforts, through addresses, advice, etc., and the persuasion of others, who have not affiliated with such enterprises, to do so. To these two gentlemen

belongs great credit for their successful efforts to expunge from the statutes laws that restricted the growth of co-operative societies; and they have not been deterred from the presentation of their conscientious views by intimations of loss of public office. Many other able and influential gentlemen are constantly engaged in the furtherance of the same object. Co-operative institutes have been organized; annual congresses of co-operation are held; the quarterly and semi-annual meetings of societies are made profitable by the presence of active supporters of the system, and at such times views are freely interchanged as to the best possible means of extending the growth of the societies, and arrangements entered into for the greater bestowal of advantages on the individual member.

A co-operative newspaper is spreading valuable information constantly as to their condition. Large and important wholesale establishments, for furnishing goods to the distributing stores, have been founded, and are doing an immense business. Libraries and reading-rooms have been instituted; and in many towns classes in the English branches, and in some towns in the sciences, have been formed, all under the management and support of the societies. In addition, the societies have, by vote of their members, invested large amounts of money in co-operative productive associations, and in many cases assisted tottering distributive stores on to a secure basis. So that the distributive stores, organized primarily for the benefit of individual societies, have, by their adherence to the principle, builded well, and the results to-day are seen in the comprehensive whole, bound together, in fact, only by the votes of the members of each society, but constituting an immense, undivided mass of interests. The first distributive society of which record is made, that adopted the plan of returning dividends to members, on purchases, was organized in 1794 at Mongewell, Oxford County, for the benefit of the poor in that and some adjoining parishes; the principal purchases were bacon, cheese, candles and salt, which were obtained from wholesale dealers, and sold for cash, the profit being divided among purchasers. The manager received for compensation one shilling a week. Mention is made of one or two co-operative

societies organized in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1823, that still survive. Four co-operative stores were organized in 1828; at the end of the year 1829 there were one hundred and thirty; at the end of 1830, four hundred and seventy; and at the close of the year 1832, the total number was seven hundred. Through lack of safeguards regulating the management by law, the habit of dividing profits wholly to capital, and in very many cases through the adoption of the credit system, these stores went rapidly out of existence, and for several years comparative quiet, so far as co-operative stores were concerned, characterized the working people. In 1844, the modern co-operative societies, as managers of stores, began to be formed, the initiative being taken by the Rochdale Equitable Pioneer Association. As its history is of importance to co-operators, we will pay it more than a passing notice, and give a brief review of its inception and progress.

The Rochdale Equitable Pioneer Society.

This society is situated in the town of Rochdale (in the manufacturing county of Lancashire, England) which has, with outlying territory, annexed during the last few years a population of about sixty-five thousand persons. It is the largest co-operative society in Great Britain, and its development has been characterized by such general prosperity that it is recognized as a powerful exponent of the co-operative system, particularly in the distributive feature.

As an encouragement to similar organizations, it has rendered valuable aid, its growth having been prominently marked by excellent management.

To those who are, or may be, giving attention to the subject of co-operation, the Rochdale society stands as a beacon light; and although many of our readers may be familiar with the history of its establishment and progress, we are yet led to devote a few pages to giving a brief history of the expansion of co-operative interests under its charge, conceiving that something in the nature of encouragement may be bestowed, and that ultimately points covered by its experience may be of value to originators of like associations.

As will naturally be surmised, the initiation of the movement was the result of discussions relative to enlarging the

opportunities of the working people,—they feeling that they were entitled to better wages to enable them to secure advantages heretofore withheld, and receive more of the benefits which their constant labor was realizing for the community.

In the early part of the year 1843, manufacturing interests being in a very prosperous condition, some flannel weavers in Rochdale applied for an increase of wages, believing the time to be exceedingly propitious for such an effort. They were unsuccessful; and, undoubtedly feeling that lack of success at such a time presaged failure in the future, their condition was more distinctly portrayed than ever, and invited and received serious consideration.

Realizing that by their own honest efforts must their improvement be wrought out, they repeatedly met together for interchange of views, and to perfect some plan by which their objects could be accomplished. Having, however, failed to gain the solution of the problem to the extent of agreeing upon a particular course of procedure, at the close of one of the small meetings something like a dozen of them agreed to deposit about six cents each per week, to form a common fund, with the ultimate object of carrying on business, both productive and distributive, when a plan should be perfected.

During the balance of the year the contributions were regularly paid, and other contributors were added.

Early in the year 1844, at a meeting of workingmen, the contributors presented the cause uppermost in their minds, and after a full and free expression of a great diversity of views, they adopted the suggestions advanced by earnest believers in the principle of co-operation; and voted to open a store for the sale of provisions and clothing, to be conducted on the co-operative idea of dividing the profits to the purchasers, selling goods at full weight, and free from adulteration.

This was not all that was contemplated, however, as their declaration of objects made on the same evening clearly proves.

That the reader may more readily comprehend the earnestness with which they entered into their work, we quote this declaration of objects from Mr. Holyoake's "Self-Help by the People."

“The objects and plans of this society are to form arrangements for the pecuniary benefit and the improvement of the social and domestic condition of its members, by raising a sufficient amount of capital, in shares of one pound each, to bring into operation the following plans and arrangements:—

“The establishment of a store for the sale of provisions, clothing, etc.

“The building, purchasing, or erecting a number of houses, in which those members, desiring to assist each other in improving their domestic and social condition, may reside.

“To commence the manufacture of such articles as the society may determine upon, for the employment of such members as may be without employment, or who may be suffering in consequence of repeated reductions in their wages.

“As a further benefit and security to the members of this society, the society shall purchase or rent an estate or estates of land, which shall be cultivated by the members who may be out of employment, or whose labor may be badly remunerated.’”

“Then follows a project which no nation has ever attempted, and no enthusiasts yet carried out:”—

“That, as soon as practicable, this society shall proceed to *arrange the powers of production, distribution, education and government*; or in other words, to establish a self-supporting home-colony of united interests, or assist other societies in establishing such colonies.’”

That this statement of intentions savored somewhat of over-confidence will naturally be admitted, when the extreme paucity of capital, limited membership, and their opportunities are taken into consideration; yet, in the twenty-nine years of the existence of the Rochdale Pioneer Society, so immense has its interests become, and so nearly have they adhered to many of the features presented in the original statement, that one is compelled to pay a tribute to the energy of those who, impelled by strong desires for their own elevation, through their own efforts have successfully consummated so many of their purposes.

In the month of October, 1844, the Rochdale Equitable Pioneer Society was registered; and in December following,

with a membership of about twenty-eight, and a capital of about \$140, the store was opened. Having expended one-half of the funds for fixtures, etc., the working capital was reduced to about \$70, and the goods purchased therewith were exhibited for sale on the opening night.

For a description of the effect produced upon those living in the vicinity of the store, and upon the co-operators themselves, we again quote from Mr. Holyoake.

"And on one desperate evening—it was the longest evening of the year (the 21st of December, 1844)—the 'Equitable Pioneers' commenced business; and the few who remember the commencement look back upon their present opulence and success with a smile at their extraordinary opening day. It had got wind among the tradesmen of the town that their competitors were in the field, and many a curious eye was that day turned up Toad Lane, looking for the appearance of the enemy; but, like other enemies of more historic renown, they were rather shy of appearing. A few of the co-operators had clandestinely assembled to witness their own *dénouement*; and there they stood, in that dismal lower room of the warehouse, like the conspirators under Guy Fawkes in the parliamentary cellars, debating on whom should devolve the temerity of taking down the shutters and displaying their humble preparations. One did not like to do it, and another did not like to be seen in the shop when it was done; however, having gone so far, there was no choice but to go further; and at length, one bold fellow, utterly reckless of consequences, rushed at the shutters, and in a few minutes Toad Lane was in a titter. Lancashire has its *gamins* as well as Paris,—in fact, all towns have their characteristic urchins, who display a precocious sense of the ridiculous. The 'doffers' are the *gamins* of Rochdale. The 'doffers' are lads from ten to fifteen, who take off full bobbins from the spindles and put on empty ones. Like steam to the engine, they are the indispensable accessories to the mills. When they are absent, the men have to play; and often when the men want a holiday, the 'doffers' get to understand it by some of those signs very well understood in the free-masonry of the factory craft, and the young rascals run away in a body, and, of course, the men have to play until the

rebellious urchins return to their allegiance. On the night when our store was opened, the 'doffers' came out strong in Toad Lane,—peeping with ridiculous impertinence round the corners, ventilating their opinion at the top of their voices, or standing before the door, inspecting, with pertinacious insolence, the scanty arrangement of butter and oatmeal. At length, they exclaimed in a chorus: 'Aye! the owd weavers' shop is opened at last.'"

Having fairly launched the innovation on established customs of trade, and begun the management of business on their own account, they experienced much trouble from the limited amount of funds in their possession,—being unable to purchase in sufficiently large quantities to guarantee to the consumers the best quality of goods at market prices. Nothing daunted, however, they immediately took steps to remedy the difficulty, and, in the year 1845, the members of the society voted to increase their capital to \$5,000.

In making the addition, each member was required to take not less than four shares, representing \$5 dollars each. They were permitted, however, to pay for the shares by depositing an amount equalling about six cents, paying the same amount each week, and allowing all interest and profit to remain in the fund until the amount equalled the four shares in the capital.

Up to this time the store had been open but twice (evenings) in each week. In the month of March, 1845, the business having increased, it was voted to have the store opened several hours on each of five days in the week, including Saturday afternoon. Following this, their business grew noticeably; and in the month of October of the same year they added meat to their stock in trade. At the close of this year, the membership had increased to seventy-four, and the capital to \$905. The sales for the year aggregated \$3,550, and the profits to members equalled \$160.

The next three years (1846–47–48) the society progressed slowly, but still its interests grew in importance, and the close of December, 1848, found the society with one hundred and forty members, and a capital of \$1,985. The sales for the year had grown to \$11,380, and the disposable profit was \$580.

The business now assumed such dimensions, that increased accommodations were demanded, and the whole of the building, then occupied by them in part, was taken on a long lease. The second floor was devoted to a meeting-room for members, where the society's private business could be transacted, and also to the purposes of a reading-room, being supplied with newspapers, periodicals, etc.; in addition, a stall was opened for the sale of books and papers, the profits being appropriated to supplying the reading-room with the required material.

During the year 1849, the society increased materially both in membership and in capital; and at the close of the year presented a remarkably satisfactory report,—having three hundred and ninety members and a capital of \$5,965. The sales for the year were \$30,055, and the profits to purchasers \$2,805.

The year 1850 was a very successful one for the society, as it nearly doubled its membership, having in December six hundred, and a capital of \$11,495. The sales amounted to \$65,895, and the disposable profits reached the sum of \$4,445.

Rapidity of growth here demanded a forward movement on the part of the society, and in April, 1851, it was ordered that the store should be kept open all day; and the immediate management of it was placed in the hands of a superintendent and two assistants. At the end of the year their sales had increased to \$88,190, on which the disposable profit was \$4,950.

During the years 1852–53–54, the society constantly grew in membership, the capital was increased each year; the sales and profits also increased, and at the end of the year 1854, the membership was nine hundred. The capital had grown to \$35,860; the sales for the year were \$166,820, and the disposable profit on the same was \$8,815.

The year 1855 was in every sense a favorable one for the co-operators, as the membership of the Pioneer Society rapidly increased, and in December numbered fourteen hundred. The increase in capital kept pace with it, the society's books showing it to be \$55,160 at the close of the year, while the sales equalled \$224,510, and the profits, \$15,530.

In 1857, the membership grew to eighteen hundred and fifty, with a corresponding increase in other respects. For the next thirteen years a constant gain in membership was made, but one year (1862) showing a less number of members than at the end of the year immediately preceding it, and but four hundred at that.

At the end of the year 1871, the number of members was six thousand and twenty-one, the capital \$598,225; the sales of the year were \$1,239,370, on which the disposable profit was \$117,040.

The beginning of the year 1874 disclosed the society progressing wonderfully, its membership being more than seven thousand; its assets were \$927,215; its capital, \$868,055. The sales for the year 1873 amounted to \$1,436,060, and the disposable profit from all sources, \$159,785.

The capital averaged \$122 per member; the average dividend to each, based on share capital, aside from five per cent interest paid on some, was about seventeen per cent, and this was after the customary charging off, as depreciation on fixed stock, had been made, and two and a half per cent on net profits had been applied for educational purposes. It will be borne in mind that the "dividend" is based on the purchases; we have expressed it herein as so much per cent on share capital, as in order to become a member one is obliged to buy shares, and in trading with the co-operative store he receives at least as much for his expenditure as he would elsewhere, and also receives the percentage stated on his capital invested.

In addition to this gain, each member is a part owner in assets of greater pecuniary value than is represented by the figures given, as the annual custom of charging off a stated percentage for depreciation has reduced the assets as expressed on paper below their market value.

During the twenty-nine years of the existence of the society it has sold goods to the value of \$17,861,615, and the profits made have been \$2,160,485.

On the first year of the existence of the society it occupied but one floor for its business purposes; afterwards, the whole building; and it has now removed to a spacious four-story stone-front building, with ample accommodations for the

transaction of the business. Provision has also been made for the comfort of the members, as the building contains a library, news-room, and a hall capable of holding two thousand persons.

The building with land cost about \$65,000, and, by the annual custom of depreciation, it now stands on the society's books at about \$48,500.

The "Co-operative News" of England (1873), estimates the cost of the society's "fixed stock," including all buildings, land and cottages, to have been about \$280,000; it now stands on the society's books at a valuation of about \$215,000, having been depreciated \$65,000.

The principal store has sixteen branches, engaged in the sale of groceries, provisions, drapery, boots and shoes, clogs, clothing, etc. In addition, it has beef, pork and baking departments from which to furnish the store; also a tobacco manufactory. It also owns and lets one hundred and twenty cottages.

The educational department is in every sense creditable to the society. The library, in the central store building, contains nine thousand volumes of good and useful books, adapted to all classes and ages of readers. It is open every day from nine to half past one, and from three to eight P. M., except on Tuesdays, when it closes at one P. M. for a half-holiday.

The number of news-rooms supported by the society is twelve, which are provided with the daily and weekly newspapers, periodicals, monthlies and quarterlies of the best general literature of the time, representing all classes and shades of politics, religion, science and social reform.

Reference libraries of above two hundred volumes at the central, and gradually increasing ones at the branch news-rooms, are always open, and are well adapted for giving immediate information on subjects concerning the interests of all classes of the community.

In the central news-rooms are kept globes, maps, atlases and telescopes for the use of the members. The librarian has in charge and is authorized to let out at reasonable charges, telescopes, stereoscopes, etc.

From the educational fund is paid the expenses of night schools, instruction of classes in the languages, scientific classes, lectures, etc.

It will thus be seen by a perusal of this sketch of the history of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneer Society, that it has not deviated from the course originally entered upon, and while all may not have been accomplished that was contemplated, particular reference being made to the productive feature, the society has demonstrated that much can be done by concerted movements of energetic men bent upon the accomplishment of a worthy purpose.

From 1844 to 1848, but few societies were formed; but in the latter year and 1849–50, many co-operative societies were organized, there being at the close of 1850 about eighty-three. In 1851, a rapid growth of such societies took place, the number being nearly doubled at the end of the year, or one hundred and seventy-four. The number of societies and the membership in those established continued to increase each year, and ten years later (1861) the number of societies making returns to the government was one hundred and fifty, with a membership of forty-eight thousand. In 1864, the number making returns was three hundred and ninety-four, with a membership of one hundred and twenty-nine thousand. Two years later the returns showed reports from four hundred and thirty-six societies; number of members, one hundred and seventy-five thousand. In 1868, six hundred and seventy societies made returns of about two hundred and nine thousand. In 1870, seven hundred and forty-six societies made returns, showing a membership of two hundred and forty-nine thousand.

At the end of the year 1873, there were seven hundred and ninety societies that had reported to the registrar, having a total membership of nearly three hundred and forty-one thousand. The total assets were in excess of twenty-two millions of dollars; members' capital, about sixteen and a half millions of dollars. From the sale of goods there were received over sixty-eight millions of dollars. The expense of conducting the business was a trifle less than four per cent on the sales.

The disposable net profit on the year's business was four and a half millions of dollars, of which an amount exceeding

four millions was paid as dividends on members' purchases (not including interest on share capital), and ninety-two thousand dollars on the purchases of non-members. Thirty-four thousand dollars were allowed from the profits for educational purposes.

The average membership to each society was four hundred and thirty-one (some have above seven thousand members). The average share capital to each society was \$17,700, and the average share capital to each member was \$41+.

The average dividend to members on purchases (not including five per cent interest on shares) was \$12+, or *thirty per cent* on the members' capital.

Nearly four millions of dollars are invested by them in other societies and companies.

Mr. Edward Owen Greening, at the Halifax Co-operative Congress, in 1874, estimated the annual business, including that of Scotland and of those societies in England and Wales that had not made returns to government, to equal *one hundred millions* of dollars; and, estimating the return on purchases to average ten per cent, it resulted in an annual saving to the purchasers of *ten millions* of dollars; and he further called attention to the freedom from adulteration of food enjoyed by co-operators, estimating the saving from the *two* sources to be between twenty and twenty-five millions of dollars.

Co-operation in England is, at the present time, largely confined to the northern manufacturing counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, although the system is gaining actively in supporters in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. Quite a number of such societies exist in Cumberland, Derbyshire and Cheshire. In the southern counties but little attention has as yet been paid to co-operation. Under the active propagation of co-operators' views, however, we may expect to soon hear of its growth in those counties.

The modern form of co-operation was early introduced into Lancashire County (about thirty years ago) starting with Rochdale; thence into Yorkshire County, and on into the mining counties of Durham and Northumberland, some sixteen or eighteen years ago.

Lancashire County has a population of about two million eight hundred thousand, and at the beginning of the year

1873, of the seven hundred and forty-six societies in England and Wales that reported to the registrar in the preceding month, one hundred and sixty-seven were in this county. They show a membership of nearly one hundred thousand; assets of nine millions of dollars. The share capital was over seven millions of dollars; the cash received for the sale of goods was over twenty-one millions of dollars, on which the disposable net profit exceeded one and a half millions of dollars.

In Yorkshire County, with a population of two million four hundred thousand, there were one hundred and sixty-four societies that reported to the registrar, having a membership of over eighty-five thousand; a share capital of four millions of dollars. The sales for the year were over thirteen millions of dollars. The disposable net profit for the year was nearly one million of dollars.

As an indication of how the co-operative system has been adopted in some parts of England, the following statements have been prepared:—

First, Oldham in Lancashire County, has a population of about one hundred and thirteen thousand, the larger portion of whom are engaged in spinning, weaving and the iron trades; there are something like forty mills, with a nominal capital of eight millions of dollars. It is said that nearly all of the mill owners have risen from the ranks of the workmen. There are in the town three co-operative associations, having some fourteen stores. The membership is about five thousand six hundred, and the share capital above seven hundred thousand dollars. The sales of goods by these societies equalled, in 1872, a million and a half of dollars, on which the disposable net profit was about one hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars. The amount devoted to educational purposes in that year was about \$4,000. The societies support some fourteen news-rooms, and two flourishing libraries. In addition to the distributive stores they have a corn-mill, to supply the stores at cost; working with a capital of \$160,000.

One decided proof of their endorsement of the system is, that they have invested in other co-operative societies and joint-stock manufacturing companies, nearly half a million of dollars; in addition, a large amount of money is invested by

the people in shares in manufactories, the shares being placed at small value to enable them to do so. The town of Rochdale, before referred to, as having a population of sixty-five thousand, is a remarkable illustration of the co-operative system. By the registrar's report, six societies are located here, having a total membership of eleven thousand five hundred; the share capital held by them is nearly \$800,000. The sales, in 1872, equalled \$1,800,000, and the dividends on purchases equalled \$193,000; amounting (with five per cent as interest) to twenty-nine per cent on the share capital.

Here the co-operators have also a corn-mill, to furnish distributive stores at cost price, employing a capital of \$355,000. The sales at the mill for the first quarter of 1874, were at the rate of a million and a quarter of dollars a year. The Rochdale Co-operative Manufacturing Company, located here, has a membership of about thirteen hundred, a share capital of \$330,000 (shares at \$25 each), and, in the first quarter of 1874, sold goods at the rate of nearly a million dollars a year. Thus it will be seen that Rochdale is a co-operative town.

LONDON.

The Civil Service Supply Association.

This society differs from the "regular" co-operative stores in this particular, that the goods sold by it are charged for at a price above the wholesale cost that includes *expenses only*,—the profit being discounted; and it is said that the difference between the prices charged by this association and those charged at the retail stores is "enormous," determining the fact that large savings accrue to the purchasers. One objection raised by the co-operative people in other sections is, that this system rather encourages extravagance in purchases; while, by the usual co-operative method, the market rates of charges are made for goods, the purchasers limit themselves to their real requirements, and, in the dividend declared at the end of the quarter, they have an absolute saving. Unquestionably the objection is founded on sound logic, as it is easy to convince one's self that, articles being comparatively cheap, a few more purchases may be made of luxuries, and what otherwise might have been saved has

been expended. Nevertheless, the association is co-operative, inasmuch as it allows to every purchaser his proportion of the *profits*; that is, the difference between an increase of six or seven per cent (for expenses) over the wholesale cost and the prices charged at the ordinary retail stores.

This society was started in the winter of 1864-65 by some of the post-office employés, as they had come to the realization of the necessity that they should have more pay or buy their provisions cheaper. The postmaster having declined to accede to the former, the alternative was accepted, and the movement was inaugurated by the purchase of half a chest of tea, in the distribution of which they found that the saving was from twelve to eighteen cents a pound; this was followed by further purchases of tea, and the employment of a person to weigh it out in packages of two or three pounds each, the servant receiving as compensation for his labor the quantity above the invoice the chests contained. The success of the enterprise was regarded as so great, that the purchase of coffee was then undertaken; and, as additional members were constantly coming in, who desired to extend the purchases to groceries, a regular association was formed and a room hired to be used as a store. The organization was called the "Post-Office Supply Association"; and, when latterly the store invited the trade of all the persons in the civil service, the present name was adopted.

The original prospectus read as follows:—"This association has been formed for the purpose of supplying officers of the post-office and their friends, with articles of all kinds, both for domestic consumption and general use, at the lowest wholesale prices." Accompanying the foregoing was a price-list of articles kept, and the statement was made that arrangements had been made with dealers for supplying all other articles.

The rapid growth of the association compelled its removal three times within a few months, the last time into a building for which was paid \$2,000 a year as rent. The business of the association continuing to increase remarkably, they hired a part of the building next to the store, then the whole of it, and within a very short time the house on the other side of the store was also hired. These stores not being sufficient to

accommodate the business, additional premises were hired in other localities, and the association ultimately moved into spacious quarters in the Haymarket. It has now a handsome building, especially adapted to its purposes, the first cost of which was \$75,000, without the land. The association pays as rents about \$11,000 a year. Four hundred persons are employed by it; the salaries and wages paid equalling \$240,000 a year. The membership of the association is over four thousand. Each member has a right to bring in a stated number of friends as subscribers (the subscribers number fifteen thousand), who are required to pay about \$1.25 annually for the privilege of trading with the society and receiving goods at its low prices. The full members hold one share each, value five dollars; the share is not transferable, neither can it be withdrawn. Upon the death of a member, his share is cancelled, and the deposit returned to his family.

In making up the price-list, full allowance is made for expenses; and as the expenses have not equalled this provision, a fund has grown from that source, and the annual payments from subscribers, that is now \$365,000. In the year 1872, the accumulations from the sources mentioned were upwards of \$60,000. The sales of goods, consisting principally of groceries, cigars and tobacco, wine and spirits, hosiery and drapery, stationery, books, music and jewelry, equalled, in 1872, three and a half millions of dollars. The total cost of handling this immense amount of goods was about seven per cent on the sales.

The entire assets of the association, at the end of 1872, were nearly \$600,000. The following table will show the amount of sales made each year up to June 30, 1873:—

YEAR.	Amount.	YEAR.	Amount.
1865, . . .	\$25,000 00	1870, . . .	\$2,235,000 00
1866, . . .	105,000 00	1871, . . .	3,230,000 00
1867, . . .	415,000 00	1872, . . .	3,615,000 00
1868, . . .	1,090,000 00	1873,* . . .	1,960,000 00
1869, . . .	1,725,000 00		

* First six months.

The limit to the number of "subscribers" is fifteen thousand. That number having been reached in 1873, unless the rule is amended, about four millions a year may be stated as the annual trade for the twenty thousand members and subscribers—an average of \$200 trade by each.

The general management of the stores remains as at first, in the hands of the members of the association; examining and auditing committee, etc., having duties to perform at stated times. In the few years of its existence, over \$12,000,000 have passed through the hands of the committee, and the first case of dishonesty is yet to come.

A price-list is furnished by the association, making a book of two hundred pages. Two hundred and fifty firms have contracts to supply the association, and the saving to members on purchases is from five to twenty-five per cent. It is stated that the retailers have endeavored to persuade parliament to prohibit the civil service members from engaging in the management of such stores, but unsuccessfully; also that the retailers threatened to withdraw their trade from the wholesale dealers should they continue to sell to the association; but the latter increased the list of "subscribers" to fifteen thousand, resulting in a trade sufficiently large to invite the wholesalers to disregard the threats made, and accept the trade of the association.

Several other co-operative societies exist in London, but they are small. The introduction of the new "wholesale co-operative store," in the city, will undoubtedly give an appreciable impetus to the formation and growth of distributive societies.

We find mention made of the contemplated adoption of the system by the London clubs, having a central store and from it supplying the clubs in the co-operative manner.

The "London Co-operative Institute," containing men whose reputations are national as legislators and scholars, is engaged in pushing forward the principles of co-operation, and the influence of the organization must be productive of increased activity in the formation of societies. As the best means of conveying information concerning the work of the institute, we append a copy of a circular issued last year:—

"Permit us to invite your attention to the objects of the Co-operative Institute, which has been just opened.

"Its founders desire to create a deeper interest in all forms of co-operation which may promote the highest well-being of society.

"They further desire to create the means of becoming acquainted with the thoughts of all who have made the improvement of human society their study, as well as with the actual arrangements which have been at various times devised and carried out with that object. With this view, a library will be formed of works on political economy, political history, social philosophy, and moral and mental philosophy; and the study of these subjects will be further promoted by courses of lectures, by classes, and by free and thoughtful discussions.

"The founders of the institute trust that by such an agency those forms of productive and distributive co-operation in industry and trade, which have so greatly raised the economic and social condition of the industrial classes in the north of England, will take vigorous root in the metropolis and bear similar fruit.

"The founders of the institute particularly desire to create a stronger sense of public duty among members of the community, a better and more serious appreciation of political questions, as well as the means of social intercourse between thoughtful men and women of all classes.

"To bring together as fellow-inquirers, fellow-students and fellow-workers, all who are animated by a great desire of improving society, irrespectively of artificial class distinctions, will in itself be no small object.

"As the means of promoting these aims, there will be a library, a reading-room furnished with the best reviews, classes, lectures, discussions; and also those forms of recreation which refine and elevate the taste, such as music and elocution.

"The success of this effort must, of course, depend upon the ready support of those (not too many in number) who quite recognize the value of such aims.

"We ask you, therefore, very earnestly, to give what support you can to this enterprise, and to allow us to include you among its members.

"We shall be glad of any suggestions you may have to make, and shall hope for your practical co-operation whenever an opportunity may offer, either in lecture, class, or discussion room.

THOS. HUGHES.

W. MORRISON.

EDW'D OWEN GREENING.

"OCTOBER, '74."

In closing the review of distributive co-operation in England, it is proper to say that the great results achieved by the co-operators have not been accomplished without surmounting great obstacles.

Until within a few years the laws have not favored them much, and yet through the active interest of such members of parliament as Messrs. Hughes, Morrison, Brassey, Cowen and others, the laws have been repealed that prohibited the societies from investing their surplus capital in lands, and from organizing co-operative mining associations. The laws have also been amended to allow a greater investment on the part of members in the societies.

That the retailers have viewed with alarm the immense increase of co-operative interests is true, and opposition has been made and criticism freely bestowed by these people, as well as by a non-co-operative press, in certain quarters. So far as this opposition could concentrate itself, it has done so, and a notable result of its efforts (so ascribed) is seen in the defeat of Thomas Hughes, Esq., and Walter Morrison, Esq., for seats in the present parliament. But we find both of these gentlemen taking an active part in the Halifax Co-operative Congress, 1874, which would seem to demonstrate their intention to adhere to a principle believed to be right, even at the loss of public position.

GERMANY.

Distributive co-operative societies have assumed remarkable prominence in Germany, numbering, in societies, quite as many as in England, but the pecuniary development does not yet approach the magnitude of that in the latter country. By the report of the central agency, conducted by Mr. Schulze

Delitzsch, we ascertain that, at the close of the year 1872, there were in Germany nine hundred and two such societies. The department being a voluntary one, and the societies not being required by law to make returns to the government, but one hundred and seventy of the societies forwarded statements to the central agency; the number mentioned had a membership of seventy-two thousand six hundred and twenty-two. The share capital amounted to four million one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and the loan capital held by them was in excess of three millions of dollars. The sales of goods for that year were to the extent of nearly four millions of dollars. If the remaining stores (seven hundred and thirty-two) sold goods equalling the average of the one hundred and seventy, the total sales were in excess of nineteen millions of dollars in value.

The great growth of such societies has been since 1864, as in that year there were but ninety-seven societies, thirty-eight of which made returns; this number having seven thousand seven hundred members, a share capital of \$16,000, and a loan capital exceeding \$12,000. The receipts from the sales of goods equalled \$200,000. Five years later the number of societies was six hundred and twenty-seven; the number furnishing statements being one hundred and nine, with a membership of forty-two thousand, a share capital exceeding \$200,000, a loan capital of \$861,000; the sales for the year (1869) amounting to \$1,780,000.

It is recorded as worthy of special notice, that the late war had no injurious effect upon the societies, the capital and sales having increased in 1871 over those of 1870, and in 1872 the number of societies was seventy-five in excess of those existing in 1871, with a large addition of members.

In a letter from Mr. Schulze Delitzsch (to parties in England), dated March, 1874, is found the following:—

"The accounts of our union for the latest co-operative period (1873) have not yet come to hand, and the statistical summary of the results is being now worked out. You have seen the account of our progress up to the end of 1872, in my yearly report for 1872, which I forwarded to you at the time. Since then a great number of the new societies in all branches

of co-operation have been formed, besides loan societies and societies of consumption."

In Bavaria, twenty-one new distributive stores were organized in 1873.

In Wurtemberg a marked increase in the number of co-operative stores was made in the same year.

Baden also increased its number of societies by sixteen.

Frieburg has a society with seven hundred and twenty-eight members. The sales of goods equalled, in 1873, about \$100,000.

In Mannheim, with a population of thirty-nine thousand, the store did a business of about \$38,000, with a profit of nearly \$3,000, and devoted a portion of it to educational purposes.

In the town of Pforzheim, with a population of twenty thousand, the society has a membership exceeding one thousand. The sales for the year were \$81,000, and there was a profit of \$8,570 (being in excess of ten per cent).

In Stuttgart, with a population of seventy-six thousand, is a society with twenty-three hundred members; the store has eight branches, and, in 1873, sold goods to the value of \$216,000.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that distributive co-operation is steadily advancing in Germany.

DENMARK.

In Denmark, there were in 1873 upwards of one hundred distributive stores, and the number is constantly being augmented. At Copenhagen they have a "General Union," which appoints agents to purchase goods at the lowest wholesale price, for distribution to the stores, they having found that purchases could more advantageously be made in that way than by each society. Within the last few years very satisfactory legislation has been had regarding the societies, which it is anticipated will contribute to the expansion of the system.

Special attention is here given to educational advancement, and, from the profits of the stores, contributions are made for the better education of the children of poor parents, who otherwise would be deprived of such facilities. Libraries are formed from the surplus, and attention is given to lec-

tures, etc. Here they have a newspaper dedicated to the objects of co-operation.

FRANCE.

Distributive co-operation does not make much of a show in this country. Mons. C. Limousin, representative of the society for promoting the study and practical development of co-operation, Paris, estimates that more co-operative societies or associations exist in the city of Paris and its environs than in the balance of the country, and but eight distributive societies are reported in Paris.

NORWAY.

In this country the distributive feature was introduced but a few years ago. We find, by a report of the English consul to his government, a record of five societies, having a membership of nearly twenty-two thousand (all heads of families). A report made in 1871 showed that a profit of nine and a half per cent on purchases was made that year. The expense of management was five and a half per cent.

ITALY.

Reports show that the system is growing in this country; many societies exist, and "the system has been found very beneficial to the people."

SWITZERLAND.

A large number of distributive societies are in operation in this country, and the number is constantly increasing. We find reference made to the existence of upwards of one hundred and ten.

In the canton of Zurich there are some fifty such societies, the largest of which, the "Zurich Co-operative Society," does an annual business of about \$300,000, and has a membership of from one thousand to twelve hundred.

The society was organized in 1851, with eight members, and a capital of about \$15. There are a large number of societies similar to our Fall River dividing stores, differing in this particular; viz., from time to time the estimate of goods required by members is made, the goods are purchased at

wholesale, sold to the members at market rates, and at the end of the year the profits are divided on the purchases.

The action of one of the cantons (Appenzell) is worthy of special attention. At times when the price of goods becomes extraordinarily high, the government of the canton assumes the position of a co-operative store and purchases the supplies required, distributing the goods among the communes, by whom they are retailed to the people at the original cost. It is stated that many manufacturers habitually pursue this course for the benefit of their operatives.

HOLLAND.

The system of distributive co-operation is also in vogue here, and seems to receive the moral support of manufacturers as well as the practical support of those immediately interested in the pecuniary gains.

From the report of Vice-Admiral Harris, made to the English government, we extract the following:—

"I have spoken of the report drawn up by a mixed committee of workingmen and employers of labor, at Arnheim, to study the question of the rate of wages in connection with a mechanic's necessary expenses, and I stated the result to which they had arrived.

"The committee state that they would recommend two methods, which together would have the effect of bringing the workman's wages into proportion with his expenses; that is to say, they would recommend a direct and an indirect increase of wages. The direct increase they propose to effect by amicable arrangement with the masters, who should be invited to follow an example recently set by one of their own number, and make a general advance of one cent ($\frac{1}{5}$ d.) per hour to begin with, issuing a circular, or notification, to all their hands to that effect. The indirect increase, they say, can be accomplished in two ways: *the one by the lowering of prices through the establishment of co-operative stores*, the other by the acquirement of greater dexterity in the performance of work."

SAXONY.

The English consul reporting to his government says: "Workingmen are fairly protected from the effects of hucksters' shops by the system of co-operative stores, which is very much extended here."

In concluding the chapter on distributive co-operation, but little remains to be added, the results as set forth in detail carrying with them ample evidence of the value of the system, particularly to those whose limited earnings demand the most economical outlay.

Two ruling desires enter into the every-day life of all: first, to secure an income commensurate with actual demands for the support of the family; second, to increase the purchasing power of the same, to enable the retention of a surplus with which to acquire the facilities for social improvement, and the purchase of such necessities of life as are now regarded, from the inability to purchase, as "luxuries."

Of the first we are led to say that the "wage system," whether founded on just and equitable principles or not, is the custom, and having existed since its adoption upon the abolition of the feudal system, a change from it to an improved system will naturally require an entire change of opinion on the part of the people of the civilized nations; and that while justice may demand such a change, it will of necessity only follow, on the part of many, after a long and earnest advocacy. Hence the wage system being recognized, it becomes a duty to look to it that there is wrought out from the accepted condition the greatest good to labor that labor is entitled to.

At this point we meet the system face to face. It is a stated sum per day, month or year, for services rendered. Should a workman receive an absolute division of all profits in a manufacturing establishment, he could have no cause of complaint against that manufactory if his proportion of the earnings failed to cover legitimate and economical expenses required for the support of his family. On the other hand, he would have every right to deprecate the universal plan

which resulted to him in hardship ; or if the establishment with which he was connected was not managed advantageously, he would have an undoubted right to seek employment where successful management might make it possible for him to acquire sufficient means for his support.

As the employé does *not* receive his division of the actual profit made, and as carefully-gathered statistics show* that, by reason of the annual loss of time, he does not earn sufficient to support his family without sending his children, who should be at school, or his wife, who is needed at home, to work, to enable the income to equal the outgo, his natural feeling is, that his earnings should be greater to enable him to obviate the circumstances mentioned.

With this feeling, a request is made of the employer, the owner of the capital and manager of the industry, for an increase of wages. The employer states that it is absolutely impossible they should be increased. The alternative is readily recognized,—he can leave if he so desires, but no increased wages will be paid if he remains. We will suppose he retains his situation (the supposition that his earnings do not equal his expenses has already been made). Is he not justified, is it not a commendable act on his part, that, while he cannot dictate terms as to his wages, he *can* choose the manner and place of trade, where the greatest return is made for his outlay, thus enabling him to purchase, approximately, the same amount with his present wage, that he would of the ordinary retailer, at the increased wage?

By such an act he simply shows that his family demands are paramount to those of the retailer ; he has approached as near the producer and his price as is possible, and deprived himself of the privilege of paying for his necessaries of life the original price, augmented by the addition of two or three profits. He has the right to exclaim, "*Perhaps* some class of the people must support all the dealers between the producer and myself, but the poorly-paid class, to which I belong, must not be expected to do it !"

By availing himself of the opportunities referred to, he does not endorse the system which, he claims, does not reward him equitably for human power exacted ; he simply begins at the

* See Part IV.

other end ; that is, makes the best use of what he does receive for his labor, trusting that the future will demonstrate the plan that will guarantee to him a pecuniary return commensurate with labor bestowed.

Distributive co-operation will help that man and others who avail themselves of it. If one purchases a barrel of flour at a co-operative store for a dollar less than one of the same quality can be bought elsewhere, he has saved the earnings of a third or half a day's work. If, as experience appears to indicate, about ten per cent can be stated as an average return to the purchaser of money paid in, on a trade of \$250 per annum \$25 is saved. This is not all, however: being a member with others, he knows that the articles he is receiving came in unbroken packages from the producer or wholesale dealer, and that they are free from adulteration by deleterious or other ingredients; hence they will go farther. He knows, too, that he obtains full weight; consequently his purchase will last him longer, so that he receives a substantial gain from three sources.

Believing that investigations of every character, having a bearing upon the welfare, progress, social improvement, etc., of the great mass of working people, were contemplated in the organic law constituting this bureau, this presentation has been made.

Much of the foregoing article has been compiled from material furnished us by the officers of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneer Society, of England; from the "Co-operative News," of England; the reports of co-operative congresses, co-operative "hand-books," and Mr. George Jacob Holyoake's "Self-Help by the People." To each and all of these we are greatly indebted for information furnished.

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